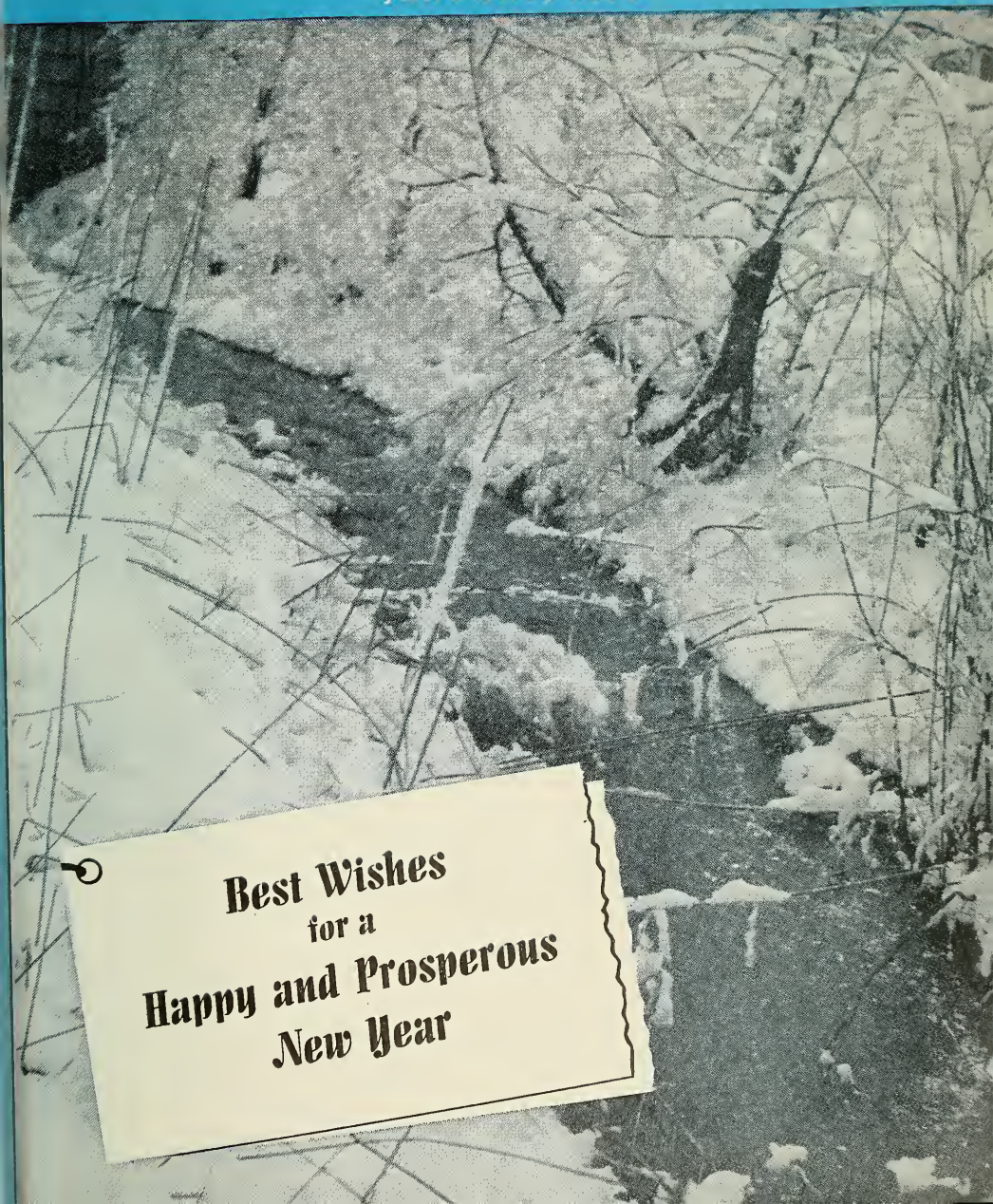
THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

JANUARY, 1954



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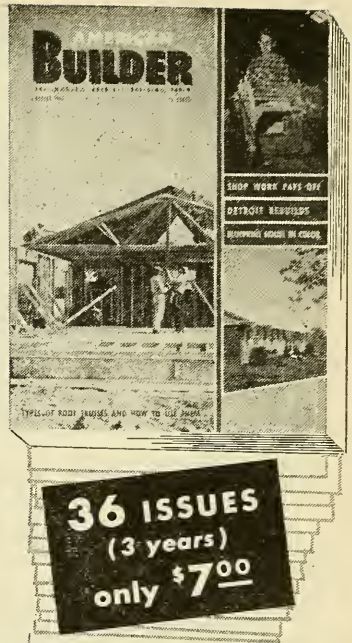
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A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1954

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Ten Cents a Copy

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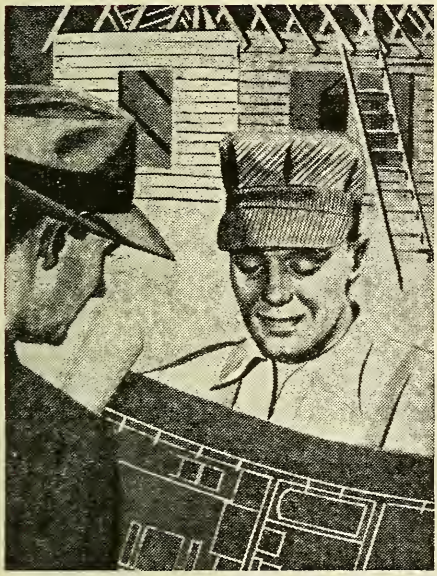
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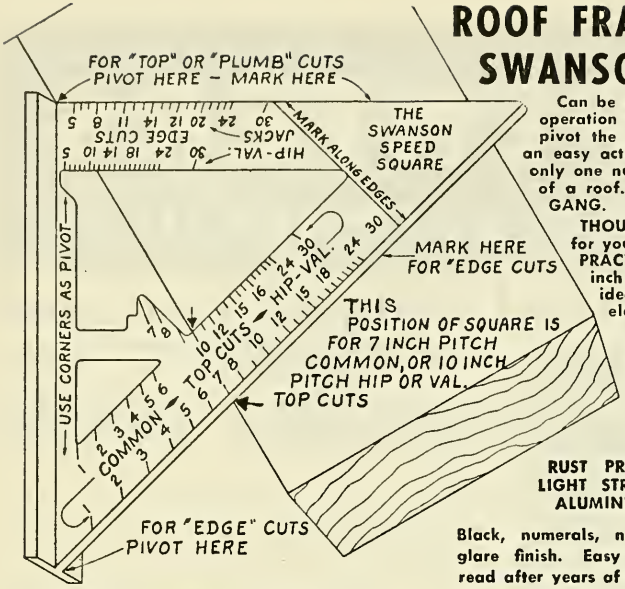
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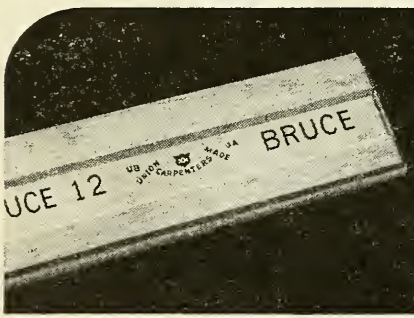
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UN may be a slender reed to lean on, but—

WHAT ELSE DO WE HAVE?

★

DURING the summer of 1949, a history professor at a small midwestern university remarked to his class that "isolationism has become a dead issue in the United States and its political future is a practical impossibility."

To the students who listened with varying degrees of interest, due to the intense heat, the statement seemed entirely reasonable. Voices did not cry out in objection, due either to the temperature or belief in the wisdom of the professor.

In the three years following the end of World War II, the United States had become a leader in world affairs. Challenged only by Russia, she had fostered the United Nations, and also donated vast amounts of food, money and materials to war torn countries in an effort to return the world to a more normal pace; wherein all could live in peaceful harmony.

Like the prohibitionist, the isolationist was out of place in the new world of changed precepts. The idea of living with closed eyes and ears became passe. America and the rest of the civilized world's hope lay in the second experiment in world peace in thirty years. The general attitude had become one of giving the nations of the world a fair opportunity to see if they could settle their differences at the conference table rather than on the battlefield.

The circumstances which brought about this climate of thought were not unusual. It resulted from man's overwhelming fear that the next war might mean the extinction of all humanity. The scope of new weapons had become so great as to change all concepts of war and its relatively small realm of destruction. Atom bombs loomed large and horrible in the minds of all men. Since there was no apparent defense against them, the only alternative was to try to see if the rulers of the world could be weaned away from desiring or needing to use them.

But despite the great majority who desired to seek peace through international cooperation, there still existed the small hard core of rugged individualists who insisted that no one in the world could be trusted, therefore the United States should weave a cocoon around itself and ignore all others.

Despite the learned professor's prediction, the isolationist is again among us. He is still a potent power, dressed in a new garb. No longer does he weave his spell with myths of invincibility due to the protection provided by the distance between the two vast oceans and the Arctic wasteland which surround us.

Wartime planning has eliminated distance, as World War II emphatically illustrated. Supply lines can now reach out across amazing distances to appease the ever-hungry weapons of war. Our island is no longer secure, but the isolationist would still create a shell, but this time a mental one in entirety.

As yet, no one can honestly say whether the United Nations has been, or will be a success or failure. In the

relatively short period of its existence it has been hampered by tremendous opposition both here in the United States and abroad.

Almost daily the number of charges against the UN as an organization devoted to peace are increasing. Groups representing all phases of society have joined the clamor for the United States withdrawal. All of the objections have not been voiced in a loud fashion; in fact the major attack has been presented in the form of insinuation and innuendo.

Many reputable organizations have voiced a lack of confidence in the UN and its operations to date. Among these are the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

"Hate" groups which have continually led unjustifiable attacks against the organization and its activities are mainly responsible for the criticism of the smallest decision handed down by the United Nations. Each error, regardless of its importance becomes a major issue with groups like the Christian Nationalist Crusade, the American Flag Committee, National Economic Council, and the Constitutional Educational League. Each of these groups has used racial and religious prejudices to instigate dislike of the UN.

The basic reasons for criticism inflicted by the more moderate critics have probably been based upon honest patriotism, or an ingrown conservatism. Fear of socialism, "World Government," encroachment of American sovereignty and jeopardization of personal rights have been the basis for the bulk of this critical attitude.

Among the most heavily attacked organizations existing within the United Nations are the International Labor Organizations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations, the Genocide Convention and the UN Covenant on Human Rights.

Leading the fight to end the ILO are the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Chamber of Commerce. A carry-over from the League of Nations, the ILO advocates approximately the same principles which all American labor organizations work toward. Safety codes in the building industry, recording statistical information, regulation of night work for women and children, minimum standards of social security and free employment agencies, are among a few of the conventions which the ILO is working to have accepted on an international scale. The employer delegate from the United States recently introduced the "right not to join a union."

An employer member of the convention, W. L. McGrath, said that "We didn't challenge the right to bargain collectively. That is a recognized right. But on the other hand, in America a man night want to bargain individually. He might not want to bargain collectively. We felt that right should be maintained." Although no American delegates questioned the point with Mr. McGrath, it seems plausible that a vision of one workman striking against General Motors or any other giant corporation might have crossed their minds.

Such picayune methods have been used by many critics of the UN. UNESCO has probably suffered the greatest amount of criticism in the United States of all UN groups. Typical of the many assaults upon this group was the sad experience of Mrs. Dorothy Frank, a Los Angeles housewife, and Bucklin Moon, former associate fiction editor of Collier's Magazine.

Mrs. Frank suffered great abuse because she supported UNESCO courses

in Los Angeles public schools. Her story, "I Was Called A Subversive," was printed in a March, 1953 issue of Colliers. Approximately two weeks later storms of protest were raining down on Collier's, calling it "pro-communist." Some of the letters which were written to the magazine also charged editor Moon with "a long record of Red-front affiliations."

When one Collier's editor refused to fire Moon, Roger Dakin, the editor in chief, called him in and told him that he was fired. When Moon asked the reason for his dismissal he reported Dakin said "that firing me would take the pressure off Collier's."

The fiction staff joined together in a written protest to their employer and a few short weeks later another name was missing from the list of editors; that of MacLennan Farrell, the editor who had originally refused to fire the much maligned Bucklin Moon.

It seems rather amazing that the arm of prejudice can reach so deeply into the organization of so powerful a publication. The present circulation of Collier's is approximately 3,000,000 yet a few letters could create sufficient pressure to cause the dismissal of an admittedly able man, for no other reason than to remove the sting of criticism of an apparently honest article.

Equally subject to continual criticism has been another arm of UN, the Covenant of Human Rights. Ridicule is the weapon used most frequently and effectively. Claims are made that it will subjugate American freedom because in some cases it does not guarantee all of the specifics included in the Bill of Rights, and therefore, our freedoms will be in danger. In answer to this the State Department said: "Limitations on rights permitted under the Covenants which are broader than those in the Constitution will not lessen the rights enjoyed in the United States. In the first place each draft Covenant contains a provision that the Covenant is a minimum standard and may not be used to lower the rights in any country where they are greater than those in the Covenant."

Thirty years have passed since the United States rejected the pleas of President Woodrow Wilson, who probably gave his life in a futile attempt to see it become a member of the League of Nations. Probably the greatest contributing factor to the failure of that international group was its weakness, mainly due to lack of support by the United States.

No one can ever be certain that World War II could have been prevented by a powerful League, composed of all the major nations of the world. We cannot be certain that the United Nations can prevent World War III. It certainly has had its troubles in making the world's first attempt to halt aggression. Korea has taught both UN members and the rest of the world a lesson. It has taught aggressor nations that UN members are determined to prevent international bandits from grabbing up land of weaker nations at will.

Even the most fanatical proponents of the United Nations cannot claim that it has been an overwhelming success in the few years of its existence, but its critics cannot claim its complete failure. If we should scrap this organization we would be like firemen who quit after failing to stop a fire with water. Experimentation is the only source of knowledge. Man does not discover truth by accident. It takes time through trial and error methods to determine what may and what may not work. When dealing with human beings, no one can set down iron clad rules of procedure, for the human element is the most unstable factor known to scientists.

If we should desert the UN now, the possibility of world-wide conflict would undoubtedly increase. Such a conflict could easily mean the end of civilization. Although the power of the atom bomb has been minimized in the average American's mind, it is a potent force, capable of destroying all the world's major cities in a very short period of time.

Our government reminds us occasionally that the stockpile of atomic bombs and other weapons is becoming so large that storage space is at a premium. If this is true of our government, then quite possibly it is true of our potential enemies. Only recently the Atomic Energy Commission conceded that Russia has the hydrogen bomb.

World War III, if it comes, can only be a war of attack, for no defense is known for atomic warfare. Our leading air authorities repeatedly warn us that despite the most elaborate precautions, a wave of atomic bombers could not be stopped in entirety. A few would be certain to get through to their intended target. Let your imagination run riot for a few moments and picture what an atomic bomb would do to the largest city, or most congested area in your state. Is not anything which gives hope of preventing such an occurrence worth trying?

For the first time in the history of man, major nations have sat down at a table and tried to settle their differences. They have squabbled like all human beings. They have been severely criticized for their obvious errors and on rare occasions have been lauded for making a small step in the right direction. The small steps may eventually increase in size until the goal of international peace is in sight. Man may determine how to spend his time on Earth in peace, and war may be forgotten. It may or may not occur during your lifetime or mine, but it will certainly not be hurried by scrapping the UN. Let's at least keep using the water until we find something else to slow down fires.

Seabees Celebrate 12th Birthday

Today's Seabees are 10 years younger on the average than were their World War II predecessors who averaged 31 years of age in the latter years of the war and even higher than that in the first year of hostilities.

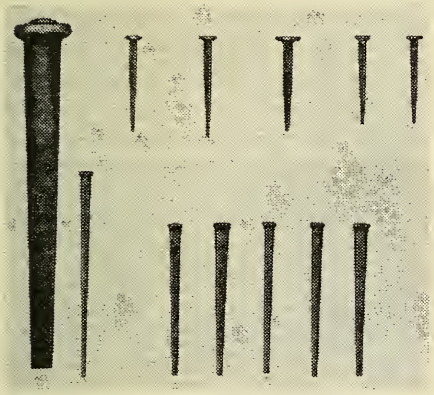
They are less experienced when they enter the construction battalions and must receive a greater part of their construction training in the service. But the keymen in the organization, the chiefs and other high-rated men who lead the youngsters and teach them the know how that has made the Seabees America's master builders, are the skilled construction workers who were recruited and enlisted in the Seabees through efforts of the Building and Construction Trades unions in cooperation with Admiral Ben Moreell during his service as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks during World War II.

And the Navy could use more men like them. There is room for a limited number of experienced construction men who may enlist in the Seabees at rates commensurate with their experience, according to Navy officials.

The Seabees Twelth Birthday finds them at work in such widely separated areas as Korea, Japan, the Phillippine Islands, Guam and Kwajalein Islands in the Pacific; Argentia, Newfoundland; Port Lyautey, French Morocco; and Cuba and other Caribbean Islands. This is the kind of work for which Seabee Reserve and active training is intended to prepare construction workers.

Their Twelfth Anniversary finds the Seabees an organization of young men with less skill and experience than their World War II counterparts but maintaining the fine traditions and the "CAN DO" spirit of the men they have followed. The experienced members of American labor are playing an important part in perpetuating the Seabee reputation of "CAN DO."

After 150 years, the cut nail is more useful today than ever—



THE NAIL THAT MADE A COMEBACK

★ ★

By NORMAN ODELL

Reprinted from October, 1953 issue of STEELWAYS, published by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

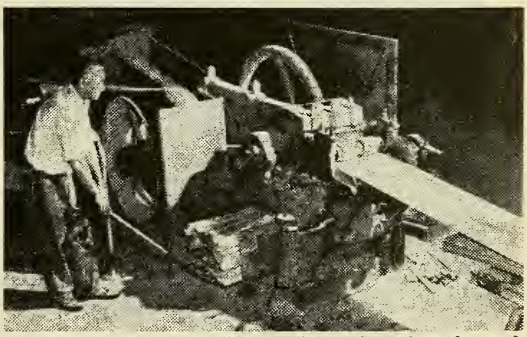
TO BUILDING TRADESMEN the cut nail has long been held in high esteem for laying permanent, non-squeak hardwood floors. But most other people, if they've heard of cut nails at all, probably think of them as something that went out with the era of powdered wigs and knee breeches.

Actually, cut nails, which have been on the American scene since sometime before 1800, have recently made a comeback and the demand for them is growing year by year.

What is a cut nail? It gets its name from the fact that it is cut, by a machine-driven knife blade, from a flat sheet of steel. It has four sides and four square edges along its tapered shank. The hardened cut nail, properly driven, will penetrate any kind of wood without bending and without splitting the wood.

But what has given cut nails a new lease on life is the rediscovery in recent years of their fine flair for going through masonry as well as wood. This has made them valuable in modern home construction for nailing two-by-fours or furring strips to concrete or cinder blocks.

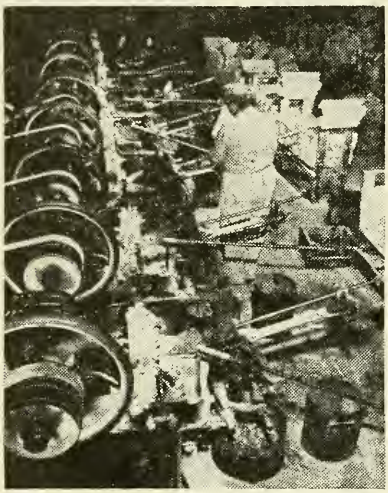
If it's holding power you want, these little square-rigged joiners have got it to spare. Laboratory tests show that cut nails—made in sizes all the way from ⅞-inch clout nails to 8-inch boat spikes—have remarkable resistance to being pulled out once they're driven into a piece of wood. This means, of course, that they're highly efficient at holding two pieces of wood together.



In the shearing machine a sheet of steel is chopped into bite-size pieces for nail machines.

Why? Because the cut nail actually cuts the wood fibers with its square edges and pushes them downward. The fibers wedge against the nail and prevent it from loosening.

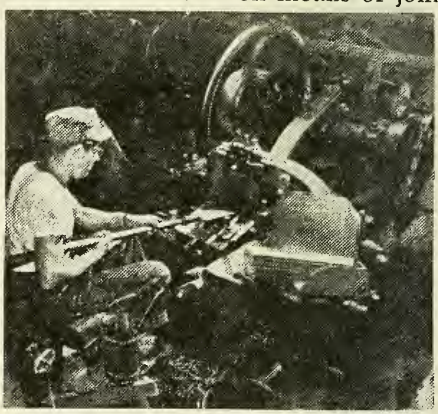
The cutting action is somewhat similar in masonry. Hardened cut nails will penetrate sand-and gravel block, Slaglite block, pumice block, cinder block, and Celocrete block without bending. In tests, their holding power ranged from 195 pounds to 263 pounds.



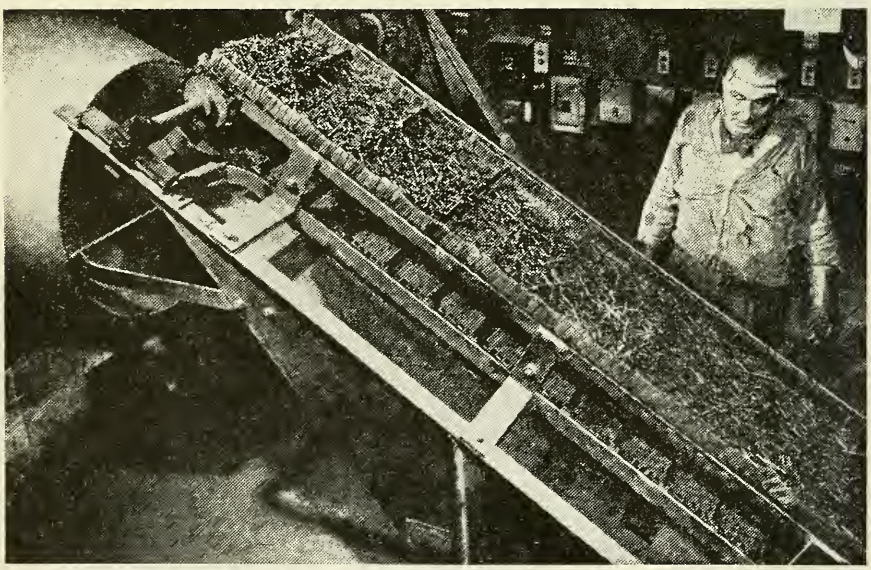
Self-feeding machines cut all nails but the largest sizes.

This is admittedly great performance for a fastening device that, in its 150-year history, has undergone practically no redesign and little change in manufacture.

When cut nails first appeared in the early nineteenth century, the mortise and tenon joint with a hardwood pin was the most common means of joining timbers or boards securely. Cut nails, consequently, filled a real need; and several factories sprang up in the Ohio Valley between 1808 and 1834 to make them.



Large cut nails are made by feeding strips of steel manually into this machine, which cuts finished nails like so many cookies.



For such jobs as laying hardwood floors and nailing wood to masonry, cut nails are tempered in a furnace. Here, they ride a steel conveyor to a reheat oven during the process.

The first machine for making cut nails made its debut in 1847. Between 1847 and 1873 ten major nail mills were operating in the valley. They had a combined total of about 1500 cut nail machines and turned out 3,650,000 kegs a year. In small clout nail size, this amounted to 193 billion nails.

All the mills at the start used wrought or puddled iron. Bessemer steel superseded puddled iron for nail-making in the 1870's and was, in turn, superseded by open hearth steel, which is still used today because it is strong, easy to form and inexpensive.

On a trip through the largest of today's mills, you would see more than 100 self-feeding steel machines that cut and head nails at the same time. The nail men keep the machines fed with strips of steel previously sheared from large sheets. The width of the strip is approximately the length of the finished nail, and the strip is turned over with each stroke of the cutting knife so there will be no waste as the tapered nails are cut.

For such uses as laying hardwood floors, the nail makers toughen and harden their products in a gas-fired furnace. Other nails, destined for rust-proof service, are galvanized by tumbling in molten zinc.

If you decided that you'd like to manufacture cut nails, you'd have a tough time. The only cut nail making machines in the world are busily at work in the three existing mills, and the last manufacturer of the machines went out of business a long time ago.

This means that the nail makers have to maintain and repair their own machines.

Even so, business is good. The nail makers feel that since their product has sold successively for 150 years, there's no reason why it shouldn't keep them even busier for another century or two.

—STORY OF THE MONTH—

The following is a letter which was forwarded to the General Office by Harry P. Hogan, a member of the Springfield, Massachusetts District Council of Carpenters.

Dear Mr. Hogan:

The officers and members of the Carpenters' District Council of Springfield and of the Locals of Westfield, Chicopee and Springfield have my heartfelt appreciation and most profound thanks for the spirit of generosity and cooperation demonstrated in giving their time and talents to build a stage in the Coliseum for the Seventh New-England Congress of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine at the Eastern States Exposition Grounds last week. Father Cronin, the general chairman of the Congress and others have informed me of the truly wonderful sight it was to see the "beehive of activity" as sixty-five carpenters were sawing, nailing and putting together the mammoth stage. I was more than pleased and touched to learn that of those sixty-five a very large proportion were not of the Catholic faith. This manifestation of good will by all the members of the Union warms one's heart in gratitude to the men and to our Heavenly Father who placed this greatness in their souls.

Will you kindly convey to the members of the Locals concerned my gratitude and commendation for a job excellent in result and inspiring in the spirit behind it. I pray God to bless each and all of you and those dear to your hearts with an abundance of blessings in return for your goodness to us in trying to spread His Kingdom!

Sincerely and Gratefully
yours in Christ,

Christopher J. Weldon
Bishop of Springfield.

To these men, the members of Local Unions 96, 177 and 2296, of Springfield, 685 of Chicopee and 222 of Westfield, Brotherhood is more than a word. It is a living thing, personified by the deeds of good men. Such deeds are truly representative of the ideals of the United Brotherhood.

PLANE GOSSIP

SOME REVAMPING NEEDED

Within the last few months the Community Chest, Red Cross, Heart Fund and some half dozen other very worthy causes have wound up their annual drives. Within the next few months March of Dimes, Easter Seals, and so on, ad infinitum, will be making their appeals for funds.

All of them are splendid causes and merit our fullest support. The very fact that so many helping hand agencies exist is conclusive proof that the world is getting better. However, the point has been reached where some order again needs to be brought out of the chaotic hodge podge of appeals that seem to hit us every week of the year.

Originally the Community Chest was supposed to lump all appeals in one package. For a while it worked that way, but year by year new worthy causes have sprung up outside of the Community Chest until it is impossible to get by one week of the year without an appeal from some worthwhile organization.

We say it is again time for all helping hand agencies to put all their begs in one ask it.



"I might have expected as much when a non-union plumber tells me he'll bring a friend!"

THE MOST IMPORTANT WEEK OF ALL

Look what we are in for this year. In addition to a highly important election, we are going to have the following array of promotional observances before December 31, 1954, rolls around:

Odorless decoration week, national anniversary of the tea bag, demand the large economy size week, one - dish - meals - with-cheese month, honey-for-breakfast week, the sleep show, the hobby show, the fig festival, let's-play-tennis week, expectant father's day, cleaner air week, optimism week, less noise week, and eat-more-pastrami week.

How about adding another—just-plain-old-seven-day week, when everybody just goes to work, comes home and takes it easy, and doesn't do another blasted thing.

★ ★ ★

TRYING TO PASS IT ALL OFF

For several months now, skilled teams of Communist teachers have been trying to induce some 23,000 North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war to return to their homelands. To date they have persuaded only a handful. The remainder fight against even having to listen to the Red explainers, and if they do listen, they only thumb their noses at the teachers.

The whole proposition sort of reminds us of the soldier in town without permission.

"Don't they teach you to salute in your company?" roared the Major to Patrick Malone, who had passed him without raising his hand.

"Yes, sir," replied Pat.

"Then why didn't you salute?"

"Well, sir," was the candid reply, "I didn't want to attract any more attention than I had to, 'cause I ain't supposed to be out here without a pass.

★ ★ ★

ONE WAY

A little boy, caught in mischief, was asked by his mother: "How do you expect to get into heaven?"

He thought a minute and then said: "Well, I'll just run in and out and in and out and keep slamming the door till they say, 'For goodness sake, come in or stay out.' Then I'll go in."

WANT TO TRY YOUR LUCK?

Chain letters are as old as the postal service. They come and they go, and a few people always get stuck in the process. Recently, however, your editor received the chain letter to end all chain letters. For any of our readers who may be interested, we herewith reprint it in full:

Dear Friend:

This chain letter was started by a man like yourself in the hope of bringing inspiration and happiness to tired business men. Unlike most chain letters this one does not cost anything. Simply send a copy of this letter to five of your friends, then bundle up your wife and send her to the man whose name is at the top of the list. At the same time add your name to the bottom of the list.

In due time, when your name reaches the top of the list, you will receive 16,487 women, some of whom are bound to be dandies.

Have faith and do not break the chain. One man broke the chain and got HIS old lady back!

A TIRED BUSINESS MAN.

★ ★ ★

A TOUGH PROBLEM

Another important problem which will confront Congress is the adoption of a new foreign trade policy. The present reciprocal trade policy is due to expire later this year. A substitute measure must be worked out.

Foreign trade is one of the knottiest problems in government. If tariffs are set too low, foreign made goods produced by coolie labor can displace American workers through unfair competition. On the other hand, many American workers depend on export markets for their jobs. If foreign nations do not have the money to buy our products, these Americans do not have jobs. And the only way they can get American money is by selling some of their products to us. To say that is a baffling problem is putting it mildly.

The experts who have to hammer out a new trade policy are in a predicament about like that which confronted a grandmother. In telling her granddaughter of her early day tribulations, Granny put it this way:

"Child, I hope your lot is going to be easier than mine. All my wedded life I've had to carry two burdens, Pa and the coal stove fire. Every time I turned to look at one, the other one went out."

FABULOUS FABLE

A certain man, while walking through a countryside, was caught in a downpour of rain He looked around for shelter and at last crawled into a hollow tree. He was there for several hours and then he realized he was trapped. The rain had caused the trunk to swell and the opening by which he had entered was growing smaller by the minute. Soon he was in imminent danger of death. As with a drowning man, his past life flashed before his eyes. He saw what a self-centered man he had been and what a useless life he had led. He now felt so small that he crawled out through the opening with ease and led a useful life thereafter.

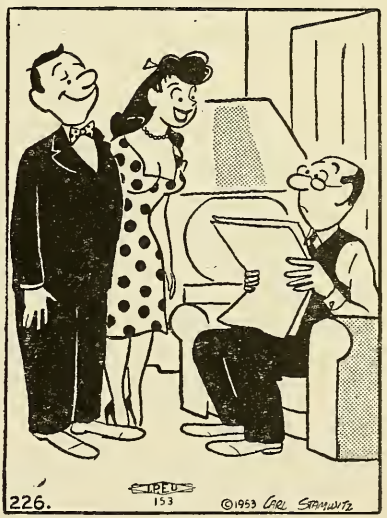
★ ★ ★

ALMOST A CINCH

One of the first problems Congress is supposed to take up this session is the matter of taxes. There has been a great deal of talk about tax reductions but considering the fact that outgo is exceeding income, a genuine tax reduction of any real importance seems unlikely. There will probably be a reshuffling of tax schemes which will make it look as if we are getting a reduction, but the cost will be the same in the long run.

Herb Shriner, Indiana's gift to TV, recently put it best when he said:

"I think Congress will do something about hidden taxes this year. They won't do away with them, but they probably will hide them better."



"Can I marry him, Pop? He's a union man, and used to having someone do his negotiating for him."

What sort of protection is coming—

Social Security or a Dole?

★ ★

THERE is little doubt but that Social Security will precipitate one of the major battles in the present session of Congress. Everyone agrees that the Social Security program needs modernizing. However, there is a wide area of disagreement as to how the program should be modernized. Labor and working people in general want the benefits extended to millions of people not now included. They also want the benefits liberalized enough to conform with today's living conditions.

On the other hand some organized groups which claim to talk for businessmen, doctors and other upper income individuals who will never need Social Security want the Social Security program turned into something more like a glorified dole than a prepaid benefit program. Sooner or later a showdown on the question is bound to arise.

One of the reasons why the medical profession and some of the other professional groups are opposed to being included in the Social Security program is that they have a neat little scheme of their own which they want to promote. Gist of their scheme is that they want Uncle Sam to allow them to put away up to $7,500 per year, tax free, into personal pension plans.

An amusing sidelight in the whole matter is the fact that they call Social Security immoral because a few people retiring in the next few years will get more out of Social Security than they put into it. But they fail to see anything immoral in a scheme that would allow them to dodge thousands of dollars per year in taxes (which other people would have to pay) to build up their own personal security accounts.

No wonder they do not want any part of Social Security. Neither will most working men if they can get up to $7,500 per year income tax free.

Already the pressure is on to allow payroll deductions to Social Security to remain at one and one-half per cent instead of having them jump to two per cent as the present law dictates. The additional one-half per cent is needed to keep the Social Security Fund (out of which all benefits must be paid) solvent and self-sufficient. The same people who constantly have been harping that the Social Security program is not self-sustaining are now trying to block an increase in payroll deductions for the Fund.

Better than anything else, this indicates their true attitude toward Social Security. While they make pious statements regarding their desire to "improve" the program and make it a self-sustaining one, they take the first opportunity that comes along to hamstring Social Security finances.

A loaded House subcommittee (Curtis) which has been holding "hearings" on Social Security is reported as being ready to make its recommendations as soon as Congress goes into session. So biased has been the work of this Committee that one of its members, Congressmen Eber-

harter of Pennsylvania, has been quoted as saying:

"This study or investigation has been, in my opinion, nothing but an attempt to discredit governmental Social Security and to discredit and smash the present Social Security System."

When the American Federation of Labor asked for an opportunity to testify before this Committee, it was not even accorded the courtesy of a reply. On the other hand, dozens of people who have been openly critical of Social Security in all its phases were handed invitations to make their views known. There is evidence that some of these "anti" witnesses were even given an opportunity to rehearse the questions they would be asked and the answers they would make. In one instance the Committee staff reportedly got out a press release listing the questions that would be asked a witness and the answers that would be given even before the witness made an appearance.

This is one of the Committees that will make recommendations to Congress on possible changes in the Social Security program. That the recommendations it makes will have little in common with the things labor wants goes without saying.

The spark that ignites the coming explosion in Social Security revision should be the effort to freeze Social Security payroll deductions at one and one-half per cent.

The Social Security Law as it now exists calls for an automatic increase in the payroll tax from the present one and one-half per cent to two per cent on January 1st. This year your employer has been deducting one and one-half per cent of your earnings up to $3,600 as your contribution to the Social Security Fund. This he has been matching with a one and one-half per cent contribution of his own. Next year the law will require him to deduct two per cent of the first $3,600 you earn and pay two per cent himself for you.

There is a strong sentiment to freeze the tax at the present one and one-half per cent instead of letting it automatically go to two per cent for both the employe and the employer as the law now requires.

This would be a serious blow to the whole Social Security System. The Fund must be kept solvent and the only way to do that is by keeping sufficient money coming in to pay all legitimate demands which are made on it.

The bait that is going to be used is that a freeze on Social Security taxes at one and one-half per cent would be a "tax reduction" for workers. It is no such thing. Every penny you pay into the Social Security Fund goes to your credit just as if you were paying for an insurance policy. Certainly failing to meet an insurance policy payment can hardly be called a "saving."

The people who would really save by the freeze would be the employers. Under the Social Security Law, every penny you pay into the Fund is matched by a penny paid in by your employers. You pay one and one-half per cent of the first $3,600 you earn this year, and the employer also pays one and one-half per cent for you. In other words, three per cent of your earnings are going into the Fund for you this year.

If these "antis" do not block the law, starting January 1st you will be paying two per cent and the employer will also be paying two per cent for you. So you will have four per cent of your earnings going into the fund to insure that there will be plenty of

money available to pay you or your survivors when your time comes to collect. By freezing the payments at one and one-half per cent the employer would be definitely saving himself the extra one-half per cent but would be jeopardizing the benefits which have been accruing to you in the Fund. The extra one-half per cent the employer saved would go into his pocket instead of to your credit in the Social Security Fund.

Social Security is the one hope most working men have of acquiring some degree of security in old age. Inflation has made it impossible for many workers to save very much outside of what they put into the Social Security Fund. The small payroll tax, matched by employer payments, is the only source of funds the Social Security Administration can draw on to pay the many benefits working people are entitled to under Social Security. If the payment rate is not kept high enough to meet all demands made on the Fund, the benefits may be jeopardized at some future date. It is no secret that many opponents of Social Security would like to see that very thing happen.

The big issue in Social Security is whether the program is to be revised by its friends or by enemies who wish to replace it with a public dole, Nelson Cruikshank, AFL Social Insurance Director declared in Chicago last month.

Speaking at the National Biennial Round Table Conference of the American Public Welfare Association, Cruikshank outlined a program for constructive revision of present Social Security laws and then added:

"It seems to me there is but one big urgent and practical issue: Who is to revise the system? Will the job of bringing it up-to-date in terms of adequacy be done by those dedicated to the sound and proven principles of social insurance; or will the job be left to those who, judging from their past records, seek only to discredit it by smearing it with an accumulation of trumped-up trivia in order to replace it with a public dole, however, disguised with beguiling labels?

"I know the working people of America believe that, when the Social Security system is revised, the job should be done by the friends of Social Security and not its enemies."

Cruikshank's remarks were interpreted as an attack on the Curtis subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee which is currently holding hearings on Social Security changes, but has locked out constructive suggestions by Social Security supporters.

The program of needed improvements submitted by Cruikshank to the conference here included:

"First, the remaining gaps in coverage need to be filled. The President of the United States has repeatedly called for action in this respect and has now sent to the Congress specific proposals on ways to extend coverage to about 10,000,000 additional persons.

"The wage base on which the contributions are collected and on which benefits are computed needs to be brought in line with the wage levels of 1953. If workers were permitted to insure a portion of their wages up to about $6,000 annually, a part of the problem of present inadequate benefits would be met and the over-all cost of the entire program would be materially reduced.

"In addition, the benefit formula itself needs liberalization so that benefits at least keep pace with rising prices and rising living standards.

"There are gaps not only in coverage but in types of protection. The outstanding deficiency of the present program is that those who are no longer able to engage in gainful employment due to permanent physical disability are left without protection.

"Despite all of the arguments that are frequently brought up against including disability provisions in the social insurance program, the fact remains that we are successfully operating such a program both for government employes and for the employes of the railroads. None of the things that are supposed to happen when a disability insurance program is undertaken are happening in these areas, where the Federal government is now operating a program covering more than 2,000,000 workers."

Whether Social Security is broadened and strengthened for the benefit of the working people, or whether it is turned into some sort of a glorified dole depends upon the political strength of the two forces which are lined up against each other.

The monied interests which are opposing Social Security improvements to save themselves taxes have plenty of time, talent, and money to throw into the fight. On the other hand, the working people have only their unity and their political awareness to back up their desires for adequate Social Security.

Sooner or later the showdown will come. If labor is sufficiently aroused to the perils involved, a decent Social Security program will result. But if labor adopts a "let George do it" attitude, then some sort of a piddling dole may replace Social Security forever.

PLYWOOD PANELED TRAILERS LATEST MODERN STYLE

Hardwood plywood paneled walls and ceilings, increasingly popular features in smartly styled houses, have become standard equipment in today's mobile home, the house trailer.

Most of the house trailers being produced today, an industry study reveals, utilize hardwood plywood for interior finishes, as well as for doors, cabinets, and collapsible dining room tables. While these uses are motivated largely by utilitarian reasons, the net result is that trailer owners are right in step with the trend to wood in home decorating.

Hardwood plywood is an ideal material for the interior of trailers because it combines light weight, strength and easy maintenance. It is stronger, pound for pound, than steel, and when finished the only maintenance it requires is an occasional wiping with a wax cloth.

Light woods such as birch, maple and ash give a feeling of spaciousness to interiors of trailers, which of necessity must be limited in size. Like most hardwoods, these species are famous for their beauty of grain and pattern. They impart a warm, homelike note to their surroundings and imbue even peripatetic homes with a sense of permanence and stability.

The trend toward the use of hardwood plywood in trailer homes began about 15 years ago. It coincided with, and resulted from the utilization of trailers as permanent residences, as contrasted with their use for travel only. The ability of the materials to withstand the rigors of life on the open road, plus its natural beauty, has contributed to its steadily expanding use.



Continuous flow transit systems may mark—

The End Of Traffic Jams

★ ★

ONE OF the most irritating problems of metropolitan life is the difficulty of moving short distances in a relatively short space of time. Many large cities have freeways, express routes and carefully designed systems of traffic control, but despite all of man's efforts we still find ourselves ensnarled in a traffic jam each morning on our way to work.

Tremendous strides have been made in speeding up transportation between distant points, but the problem of getting from one part of a city to another is becoming a slower and more difficult one each day. In fact, it is now possible to fly 500 miles in a jet airplane faster than it is possible to walk or drive a few miles through one of our big cities.

As early as 1893 a sensible solution was presented, but it was rejected as being impractical and of imperfect design. At that time the major attraction of the Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago, was a moving sidewalk. It was laboriously fashioned and installed by millwrights and consisted of a crude arrangement of wooden slats attached to a chain drive. Since that time inventors and designers have been constantly attempting to adapt the principle of conveyors to human transportation.

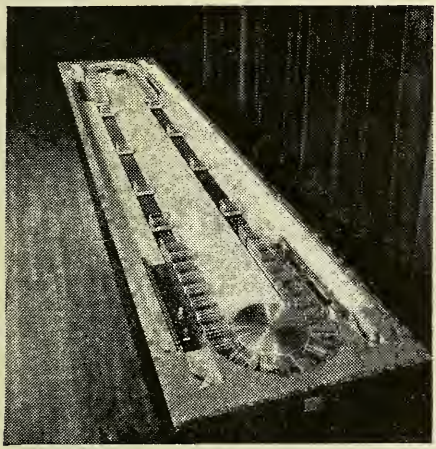
However, a sensible solution may be presently at hand. Engineers of the Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Company, in cooperation with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, recently designed a "continuous flow transit system," using moving loading and unloading platforms and small, closely spaced passenger cars riding on an endless track of rubber conveyor belts. The idea shows all indications of being both practical and economically feasible. Scale models have been shown in several cities, giving people actual rides at some of the exhibitions. Enthusiasm has been high for the moving sidewalk wherever such tests have been held.

Such a conveyor belt system of human transportation without cars is to be installed in the Spring of 1954 in the Erie Railroad station in Jersey City, New Jersey. The "Speedwalk," as it is known, will transport 21,000 passengers daily. This will represent an increase of 50 per cent over present possible pedestrian traffic. Certainly this Goodyear-Stephens-Adamson installation will be under the careful scrutiny of America's traffic engineers.

At the present time Goodyear, in conjunction with the Stephens-Adamson Company, has completed plans for the replacement of the outmoded shuttle service between Grand Central Station and Times Square in New York's subway system. The companies maintain the moving sidewalk can be installed and maintained more cheaply than the present system can be modernized.

Many such schemes have been devised and tested, but due to one weakness or another, they have been discarded as impractical. The subway system, found only in the largest cities, provided the answer for a few years, but time proved it to be an expensive and sometimes dangerous so-

lution. If a visitor from an age gone by were able to return to the present and witness the loading of a New York City subway car he would probably conclude that modern man is an insane being with a superhuman resistance to wear and tear.



An overall view of the scale model of the Stephens-Adamson "continuous flow transit system" showing how the cars operate on an endless belt system. The figures on the left are about to step from the moving belt into the cars which are moving at the same speed

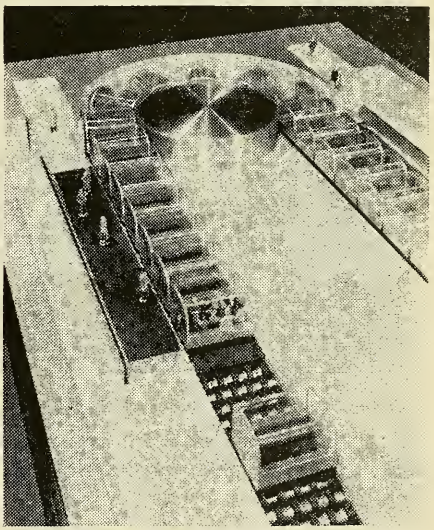
Goodyear first began work on the conveyor system in 1948 at the suggestion of Col. S. H. Bingham, general manager of the New York Transit Authority and expert on transportation problems.

The greatest problems confronting the engineers was the devising of a method of loading passengers safely and efficiently on a moving belt, and developing a means of accelerating and decelerating passenger cars.

By 1951 Goodyear and Stephens-Adamson engineers had a plan on paper, and in April, 1953, they unveiled a 15-foot scale model at the Ambassador Hotel, in New York City. This model and a sixty foot long, nine foot wide full size installation set up at the Aurora, Illinois plant of the Stephens-Adamson Co. have been assembled by millwrights and given thorough and successful testing.

When the system is installed passengers at either end of the conveyor belt subway will walk directly onto a moving loading platform. Moving alongside the loading platform at the same speed (about a mile and a half per hour) will be a stream of continuous passenger cars, equipped with seats. Nineteen cars, each seating 14 passengers, will pass the loading platform each minute.

Upon leaving the loading area, the cars will move over a series of pneumatic-tired accelerating rollers. Each row of rollers moves at a slightly faster speed, affording uniform acceleration until cars reach a maximum speed of 15 miles per hour. When an unloading point nears, the cars are slowed by decelerating rollers and passengers leave the cars by the same means, a moving unloading platform.



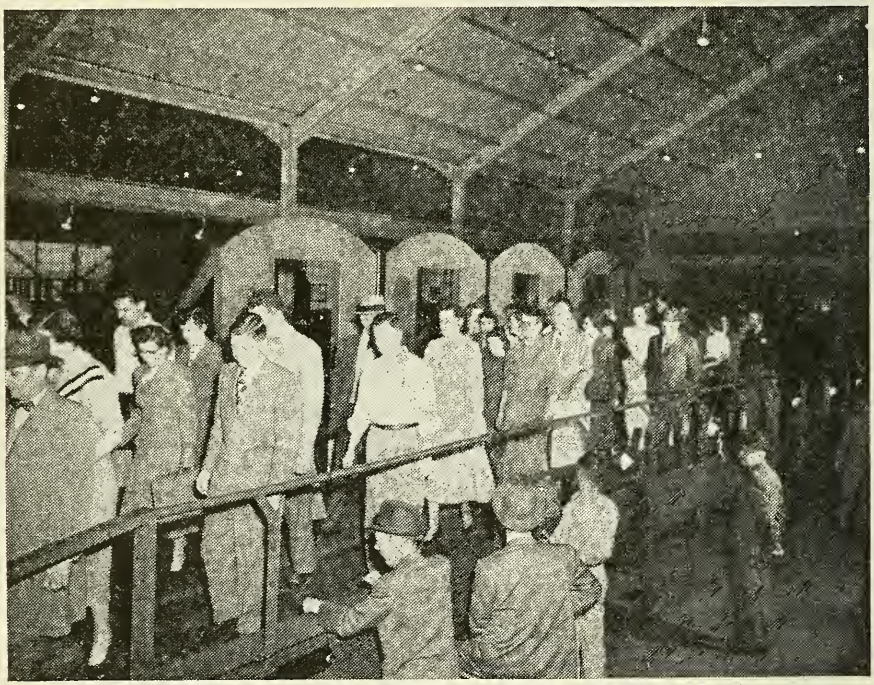
This closeup shows the wheels which propel the cars. The wheels rotate at different speeds so that the cars pick up speed rapidly and smoothly once they pass the end of the loading belt from which passengers enter the cars. At the other end the moving wheels similarly decelerate the cars so that passengers can disembark safely.

Peak capacity will be 16,000 persons an hour in each direction, a total of 32,000. The present subway system to and from Grand Central Station

has a peak capacity of 23,000 passengers an hour, or 9,000 less than the proposed system. Cost should not be a deterring factor in the installation, for the designers estimate that the conveyor system, if placed in existing tunnels, will cost 60 per cent less than conventional subway equipment and operational and maintenance costs will run only 40 per cent of the figure needed to maintain the present system.

human transportation. It does not seem too fantastic to dream of such systems linking cities, instead of the short trip from Grand Central to Times Square.

The President's Policy Commission estimates that in 1975, just 22 short years away, there will be 85 million automobiles registered in the United States. At present there are approximately 53 million and it is rapidly



A working model of the moving belt is here being tested at the Stephens-Adamson factory as engineers and millwrights carefully study performance.

Overall cost of the Grand Central-Times Square conveyor belt system, including repairs of the tunnels, is estimated at $3,800,000, compared with an estimated $5,500,000 required to modernize the present shuttle operation.

Quite possibly sons of the millwrights who laid down the experimental plank moving stairways in 1893 will follow in their fathers' footsteps and again play a part in bringing about this spectacular means of becoming a major problem to walk across a big city street during rush hours. This system comes not a day too soon.

Many maintenance men will be needed not only to install, but also to guarantee the steady operation of such a system, and this will be the job of millwrights of the United Brotherhood. Thus our great organization will not only provide the men who build the homes for the people of America but also those who will in-

stall and maintain the means of getting them to and from them.

If such systems ever become widespread, as it seems they may, the people of America will owe an eternal debt to the millwrights for allowing them to breathe air again—air uncontaminated with carbon-monoxide fumes—and to allow them to reach work each morning in a pleasant state of mind, unruffled by the screeching of brakes and blowing of horns. That in itself should make the conveyor systems worth whatever they may cost.

Canadian TLC Recommends Health Insurance Study

The Executive Council of The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in association with representatives of affiliated International and National Organizations on December 2nd, asked the Government of Canada to establish a parliamentary committee to study national health insurance and to hear the views on this vital subject from interested organizations. This request was highlighted in a memorandum presented to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet which also contained recommendations for other legislative changes desired by the nearly six hundred thousand affiliated members of the Congress in all parts of Canada.

Also requested was an extension of the Unemployment Insurance Act to provide for the payment of benefits to insured workers who become unemployed and thus without income due to sickness. It was pointed out in the memorandum that a recent amendment to the Act allows benefits to be continued to be paid to an unemployed insured worker if he becomes ill or quarantined or suffers an accident. The request of the Congress, however, is for benefits to be paid when the unemployment and consequent loss of income is caused by sickness.

Other amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act sought by the Congress would provide for higher benefit categories to bring benefits into more realistic relationship with higher wage and salary scales, and a reduction in the number of waiting days.

The Congress urged the Government to bring Government Annuities back into a competitive position with those offered by private companies and to raise the maximum annual amount of annuities offered by the Government to $2,400 from the present $1,200.

The memorandum referred to the declining condition of the Canadian deep sea shipping industry and pointed out that Canada's position in international trade required a substantial deep sea fleet. The Congress urgently requested the establishment of a Royal Commission to enquire into all of the aspects of the situation at once. The memorandum also asked for labor representation on the Commission.

It was pointed out that the main obstacles which hinder the purchase and building of new homes are large down payments and high carrying charges on the unpaid balances. The memorandum urged the Government to provide for down payments of not more than ten per cent and for stretching out the repayment period of the mortgage sufficient to bring the monthly payments into reasonable relation to the purchaser's ability to pay. The Congress also asked for governmental encouragement of low rental housing providing subsidies where necessary.

Official Neglect of Our National Parks Threatens—

The Loss of a Great Heritage

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IF YOU plan to visit a National Park some day you had better do it pretty soon, for at the rate things are now going, many or all of our Parks may be out of business eventually. Years of "economy" treatment have undermined our National Park System to an alarming degree.

Of the rich and diversified heritage which is ours, nothing is closer or more dear to the people than the National Park System. In some 750 sections of the United States, which are outstanding for their scenic beauty, natural grandeur or historical significance, the Federal government has set aside, in National Parks or National Monuments, specific areas which are to be maintained as national shrines for all time to come. These range all the way from the Olympic National Park in the State of Washington, which encompasses an area larger than the whole State of Rhode Island, to Gettysburg National Monument in Pennsylvania, which takes in only the few acres over which the North and South fought so bitterly in 1863.

Each park or monument has a special significance of its own. Olympic National Park locks up forever a sizeable chunk of virgin forest which will enable our grandchildren and our great grandchildren to see first hand what this nation once looked like. Gettysburg National Monument preserves for posterity the sacred ground which figured so prominently in American history. Yellowstone Park protects natural phenomena such as few places in the world can match. Glacier Park makes available to people mountain scenery that must be seen to be believed. And so it goes—each monument or park puts in safekeeping a small piece of the United States of lasting significance to its people.

The intense interest of the people in our National Park System is amply attested to by the ever-increasing numbers in which they visit these shrines each year. In one park alone a single season's attendance jumped from 600,000 to better than 2,000,000 in five years. It is a rare park which does not have visitors from every state in the Union, every province in Canada, and a dozen foreign countries in any given season.

An ardent fly fisherman from New York counts the days until he can whip the streams in the Black Hills of South Dakota, while the nature lover from New Mexico dreams of roaming the primeval forest of Glacier Park in Montana. A geologist from Iowa never tires of studying the freaks which nature played in Yellowstone Park, while the painter from Indiana siezes every opportunity he can to put down on canvas the wonders of the Smoky Mountains in Tennessee. But it is the ordinary people, millions upon millions of them every year, who flock to the parks to enjoy the educational, recreational or inspirational features which are part and parcel of every national shrine.

To the lasting credit of the Interior Department, parks and monuments have been kept attractive to the ordinary Joe. Entrance fees, where there

are any, are nominal. While some parks provide rather ritzy accommodations at upper bracket prices, there is not a park which does not also provide more modest accommmodations for a fair price. As a matter of fact, virtually all parks provide camping sites where people can really rough it for free. There is no doubt about it—our National Parks are institutions of, by, and for the people.

But their future now stands in serious jeopardy. During World War II, National Parks, in common with virtually all other strictly peacetime propositions, received very little attention from Congress. All the money and manpower available were channelled into the war effort. Roads and trails in National Parks gradually deteriorated for want of attention; buildings began falling apart; dry-rot, rust and decay took over.

During the war years this sort of thing was excusable. The nation could ill afford to divert either sorely needed manpower or money to the maintenance of scenic or historic spots. Too few people had either the time or gasoline to visit the parks during the shooting years. Naturally, by the time the war was over, five years of neglect had left their mark on our National Parks.

What was needed, once the war was over, was a whopping big refurbishing program. This, however, never came. After spending billions upon billions annually during the war years but nevertheless having to see the national debt go up and up, Congress understandably became economy minded. On one non-military budget after another since the end of the war Congress has used a meat axe rather than a scalpel in doing its trimming.

Among the hardest hit non-military projects has been the National Park System. Instead of getting more funds to repair the damage caused by neglect during the war years, the Park System has been getting less and less. And the results of this penny-wise pound-foolish program jeopardizes the future of many of our national shrines.

Buildings are becoming rickety and unsafe because there is no money to pay carpenters to keep them in repair; plumbing is breaking down because there are no plumbers on the payroll to keep it functioning; roads are disintegrating for lack of upkeep; scenic spots are becoming choked with litter for lack of sanitation funds; and everywhere tourist attractions are being defaced, uprooted or stolen for lack of police protection. The multi-million dollar investment which Uncle Sam has put into his National Park System is rapidly deteriorating for lack of decent maintenance.

However, it is in the treatment of Park System employes that the greatest damage is being done. On the surface, the Park System is made up of scenic and historic spots, but its very life's blood is the employes who keep it functioning. Park rangers are truly dedicated men. They are men who love the outdoors and are willing to give up plenty for the privilege of working in it. The pay they receive is scandalous. The hours they put in during summer months are unbelievable, and the abuse they have to put up with at times from inconsiderate tourists defies the imagination. But through it all they have done a remarkable job. Furthermore they have done it courteously and quietly.

The morale of the Service employes has been one of the great factors in keeping our parks as attractive and as efficient as they are under the penurious budgets which Congress has seen fit to allocate to this purpose. Engi-

(Continued on page 33)

Editorial

It Depends on Who Wears the Shoe

For 160 years sauce for the goose has been sauce for the gander in American jurisprudence. That is the way our founding fathers intended it to be. They devoted more time and effort to trying to devise safeguards and guarantees to insure that all men would be treated as equals under law than they did to any other one thing contained in the Constitution. Until 1947 the fruits of their labor paid off handsomely.

However, it took the Taft-Hartley Law to change all that. The Taft-Hartley Law, for the first time, drew a legal distinction between men who work for wages and men who pay wages to others. Under the law, a union man cannot conduct business with the National Labor Relations Board until he has signed a non-Communist affidavit. On the other hand, an employer can go to the Board any time he feels like it without having to fool around with any affidavits testifying to his loyalty.

Now signing a non-Communist affidavit is no great chore. It works no great hardship on a union officer. If the procedure helps in exposing and eliminating Reds in the labor movement it is a small enough price to pay.

But the principle of the thing is dead wrong. The average employer is no more patriotic or devoted to Americanism than is the average worker. To require one to prove his loyalty while the other is under no such compulsion is contrary to everything our founding fathers fought for. So long as such discrimination is allowed to exist the entire fabric of our judicial structure has a glaring weak spot in it.

However, it took the recent newspaper strike in New York to prove just how discriminatory the Taft-Hartley Law really is.

After a prolonged period of negotiations failed to produce any concrete results, the photoengravers on New York City newspapers finally went out on srtike last month. The strike closed down every paper in the city except the Herald-Tribune. The Herald-Tribune was not affected because it did not hire any photoengravers. Instead it had all its work done by a commercial shop.

For several days the Herald-Tribune was the only paper published in New York. It had a golden opportunity to clean up on both advertising and circulation. But after publishing for a couple of days in a normal manner it began refusing to accept commercial advertising during the strike. Then it finally shut down completely. As an explanation for closing, it issued a statement that, among other things, said:

"We take this action because it is clear that the continued publication of the Herald-Tribune is being used as an instrument to obstruct normal collective bargaining."

Not being attorneys, we have no way of knowing what name the legal beagles hung on this action, but from where we sit, it had all the earmarks of a sympathy lockout. Rather than wax fat off the troubles of its sister pub-

lications, the Herald-Tribune decided to forego profits in order to present a solid front to the photoengravers. It denied the public the use of its services just as thoroughly as a union strike would have done.

The point in the whole thing is that the Herald-Tribune was perfectly free to take the action it did. No NLRB officer or process server or deputy sheriff knocked on the door with a subpoena or cease-and-desist order, because what the paper did was entirely legal.

But suppose the shoe had been on the other foot. Suppose the Herald-Tribune employes had shut down the plant as a means of aiding striking brothers on other New York newspapers. Brother! It would have taken a ten-ton truck to tote the injunctions, subpoenas, cease-and-desist orders, etc., that would have been slapped against the union; for, you see, it is unfair labor practice for one union to institute a sympathy strike to aid another union. And it is also an unfair labor practice for a union engaged in a strike to involve anyone other than their immediate employer in the strike. To do so constitutes a secondary boycott, and secondary boycotts are "agin" the Taft-Hartley Law. They are "agin" the law, that is, if you are a union member. If you are an employer the ground rules are different.

Oddly enough, it was amusing to read all the praise that was heaped on the Herald-Tribune for foregoing fat profits to strengthen the hand of its beleaguered competitors. On the other hand, every time one union tried to help another union by sympathetic action in the pre-Taft-Hartley days the same newspapers screamed murder, monopoly, intimidation, and Communism so loud and so long they finally got a law passed to make it illegal. That is the Taft-Hartley Law.

In the days ahead, when labor is once more fighting for either outright repeal or drastic amendment of the Taft-Hartley Law, the newspapers undoubtedly are going to be against any monkeying with the law as it now exists. After reading this little piece it should be easy to understand why we can make this prediction with such assurance.

The Free Riders Will Always Be With Us

Recently the Research Department of the Building Service Employes Union published excerpts of a speech supposedly made to the Florida State Hotel Association last year by Arthur J. Packard, president of the American Hotel Association. Because it deals with a problem that long has plagued unions, Mr. Packard's speech is worth reprinting in part. Said Mr. Packard to the Florida hotel men:

> ". . . . I must confess being considerably perturbed over a condition within the hotel industry. . . . It is a serious subject and it concerns the many hundreds of apparently good hotels that do not belong to you or any other state association and, thereby, are not affiliated with the American Hotel Association.
>
> "These hotels represent the free-riders in the hotel business . . . We are benefitting from a strong AHA . . . What bothers me is the downright injustice that finds you and me paying for the AHA while all too many hotels that are not members are also benefitting without giving a plug nickel in return . . .

"Are these free-riding hotels benefitting from the exemption from the federal minimum wage law of 75 cents per hour—which AHA continues to fight to maintain for its members?

"They most certainly are! . . . A great many of them are benefitting handsomely! . . .

"But many of these fellows are not just content having us do all the work and pay all the bills while they ride for free on the gravy train . . .

"I've tried to look into the reasoning—or lack of it—behind these free-riders . . . It gets down to being willing to pay one's way or not willing to pay one's way . . .

". . . perhaps what is needed is an educational job. If we could only find the right ways and means of getting across to these operators of qualified hotels just what they are missing—I believe a big number would want to be part of us, want to work with us . . .

"You and I have come to realize the great value of mutual helpfulness. We have come to realize our individual and collective best interests are at stake and depend a great deal upon the effective functioning of our trade groups . . . The Inn that's out is out of luck!"

While we have a hard time shedding any tear's over Mr. Packard's lament that not enough hotel men are backing the fight to keep hotels exempt from minimum wage laws, we can, nevertheless, appreciate his worries over nonmembers—a polite name for free riders. Apparently operating hotels is like running a union—it is teamwork and cooperation that pays off in the long run.

Human nature being what it is, every voluntary organization probably has its troubles with the free rider—the guy who grabs at all the benefits that organization can bring without paying any of the costs in money or effort involved.

Nowhere is this more true than it is in the labor movement. Hotel associations and lodges and even Chambers of Commerce provide certain benefits for their members. Sometimes these benefits are material, but mostly they are spiritual and cultural. The hotel association may help to keep hotels exempt from minimum wage laws, but probably its primary function is to promote hotel living, provide a place where hotel men can discuss mutual problems, and give them a chance to indulge in a little goodfellowship.

On the other hand, the chief function of a union is to elevate wages and working conditions through collective bargaining. In no other kind of organization does the investment of a few dollars a year in dues and a few hours a month in organizational activities pay such handsome returns. Consequently in no other organization do the hangers on and free riders collect so much for nothing.

All through the history of organized labor vast numbers of selfless men have struggled and sacrificed and sweated to build their unions, and through their unions, to establish pay standards and working standards compatible with American ideas of decency. Always they have had to carry on their backs hordes of free riders and moochers who took everything and gave nothing. The progress that labor has made has been made in spite of the free riders.

Like the poor, the free riders probably always will be with us; but so long as they are, progress will be slower, and thinking, noble-hearted men will have to carry more than their share of the burden. But in the end they will continue achieving a spiritual and mental satisfaction that far outweighs the few dollars free riders can save by riding free.

A Great Way to Promote Our Label

To promote the Union Label of our Brotherhood, a miniature cut-out house made of cardboard has been produced by our printing plant. It is a very attractive reproduction of a modern cottage, which can be punched out and assembled by a child. On either side of the roof there is imprinted a short message outlining the objectives of our Brotherhood and calling attention to the advantages of demanding our Union Label on all products made by our members.

This miniature house was produced primarily for use at the AFL Union Industries Show, where hundreds of thousands of people annually see what capital and labor working together harmoniously can produce. However, the response to the item has been so enthusiastic that an extra supply has been run off for the use of Local Unions, District, State, or Provincial Councils. A sample house has recently been mailed to all Local Unions and Councils.

While the limited supply lasts, Local Unions or Councils may order them from the General Office upon the following terms: The price for a single house is 25c. For orders of 50 or more, the price is 20c each.

If the Local Union or Council desires to make the message more personal by the addition of its name or number, (including town, street address and telephone number) there will be an additional charge of 10c each for the first 100. There will be a minimum charge of $5.00, plus the 25c per house charge, where 50 or less are ordered with these special imprints. If more than 100 are ordered with special imprints, the additional charge will be five cents after the first 100.

For advertising our Brotherhood and promoting wider acceptance of our Union Label, these miniature houses are an ideal medium. Furthermore the cost is very moderate considering the quality of the product.

The prices, again, are as follows:

One to 50 houses as now printed_____25c each
Over 50 houses as now printed_____20c each

With special imprints, including the number of the Local Union or the name of the Council, plus the town, street address and telephone number, the following prices prevail:

Up to 50 houses with special imprint_____25c per house, plus 10c each for the special printing. (Note: A minimum of $5.00 must be charged for the special printing.)
50 to 100 houses with special imprints_____20c per house, plus 10c each for the special printing.
Over 100 houses with special imprints_____20c each plus 5c each after the first 100.

Local Unions or Councils interested in purchasing quantities of these splendid advertising mediums should send their orders to:

ALBERT E. FISHER, General Secretary,
222 E. Michigan St. Indianapolis 4, Ind.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT CARPENTER

45-Minute Test

This is an eleven-letter test. It's a wee bit tough for the ordinary slogging carpenters who work for wages, so we're sicking it on to the salaried supers.

Rules and regulations: Each answer must be an eleven-letter word. Two points for each one correct. Time limit, 45 minutes. A score of 76 wins a kewpie. Answers on page 32.

1. The balustrade of a stairway, often called the banisters. HANDRAILING
2. A horizontal board to which is secured the foundation lines.
3. A manually operated vehicular monocycle used in building.
4. Made by hand—usually referring to ironwork.
5. Term used to indicate lumber dressed to a standard size.
6. A small structure, as a barn, apart from the main building.
7. A very fine powder used like pumice stone to polish wood.
8. Deviation from the horizontal of a sloping timber.
9. Another common name used for staging.
10. A rope fastening used by carpenters when hoisting lumber.
11. Gaudy scrollwork and turning once much used on frame houses.
12. Name of the triangle which has three equal sides.
13. A small closet substituting for a regular kitchen.
14. An interlaced design used in a better type of parquet floor.
15. Term for a weak-mix concrete used for insulating purposes.
16. What the letters SC mean, referring to a door on a blueprint.
17. Another name for casework such as kitchen closets, cupboards.
18. The act of drying concrete by the expelling of moisture.
19. Term applied to a wall carrying more than its own weight.
20. Trade name for an abrasive material much used for oilstones.
21. A conical reamer for shaping holes to take screw heads.
22. The opposite term to expansion as applied to concrete.
23. Denoting precast concrete beams tensioned before erection.
24. Wooden lining, usually dado high, for interior walls.
25. Shaped like an oblong.
26. Shaped like a beer can.
27. A common parquet floor design laid in a V-shape pattern.
28. To bore a plug hole before boring the screw or bolt hole.
29. Change in shape of a timber resulting from pressure.
30. Any agent used to hasten the set of plaster or mortar.
31. Material used to fill the void around a foundation wall.
32. Another common name for the foundation stone of a building.
33. The assemblage of a classic architrave, frieze, and cornice.
34. The reduced edge of a board, as a hearth strip, door saddle.
35. A thin iron reinforcing plate sandwiched between two beams.
36. A kind of grill made of narrow criss-crossed wood strips.
37. Situation of a house relative to the points of the compass.
38. Term applied to fresh-mixed concrete denoting its stiffness.
39. A lengthwise bridge timber on which the floor planks rest.
40. Stonework, recessed and rounded or chamfered at the joints.
41. Term defining any building material which is inflammable
42. Fire-protected by overhead automatic valve sprays.
43. Type of drawing showing an object as it appears to the eye.
44. Change in shape of anything caused by structural weakness.
45. A type of open stairs with continuous string and handrail.
46. The wrinkle in a galvanized iron roofing sheet.
47. Composed of small colored cubes laid in a mosaic design.
48. Term denoting any semi-transparent, light-admitting material.
49. Type of square used to lay out 45 or 90 degree lines.
50. In the American carpenter's nomenclature, a four-inch nail.

Total correct x 2 = %

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months January, February and March, 1954, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NOTICE

According to the report of the tabulating committee, two proposals carried and one was defeated in the recent referendum vote. The proposal to increase the per capita tax of beneficial members by 25c per month to the General Fund carried by a majority vote. The proposal to increase the per capita tax of semi-beneficial members by 10c per month to the General Fund also carried by majority vote. The proposal to increase the per capita tax to the Home and Pension Fund by 50c per month failed to receive a majority vote.

The General Executive Board has accepted the Report of the Tabulating Committee and approved of same. Therefore, the increase of per capita tax to the General Fund becomes effective as of January 1, 1954, in the amount of twenty-five (25c) cents per member per month in the beneficial Local Unions and ten (10c) cents per member per month in the semi-beneficial Local Unions.

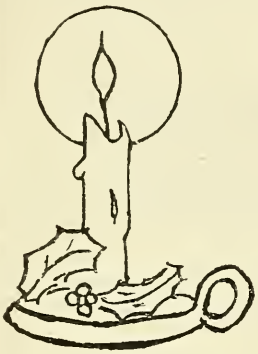
CHRISTMAS AT THE HOME

Christmas at the Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Florida, is as important as it is anywhere else. There is not only the traditional Christmas dinner with all the trimmings, but also a Christmas Eve party and Christmas Tree. There is the usual exchange of gifts and all the fun and fellowship that the Yule season brings.

Reproduced herewith is a copy of the program used at the Christmas Eve party last month.

CARPENTERS' HOME CHRISTMAS PROGRAM

THURSDAY—DECEMBER 24, 1953



ORGAN SOLOS

by

Mrs. Marshall Goddard

6:30 to 7:00



ACCORDION SOLOS

by

Miss Ann Daniels

7:00 to 7:30

CHRISTMAS CAROLS

by

Members of the Bertha Cole Music Club of Lakeland

7:30 to 8:00

BALLET AND TAP DANCING

by

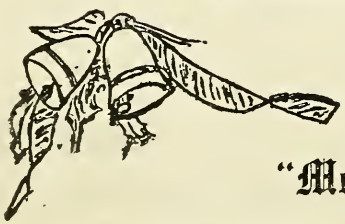
Misses Michelle and Murray Claire Savage,
accompanied by Mrs. Murray Savage

8:00 to 8:30

❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖❖

After the entertainment you are requested to go to the Christmas Tree and receive your presents.

Refreshments will be served in the Dining Room immediately after the program is over and all have received their presents.





"Merry Christmas"

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

A. E. ABBOT, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo.
JAMES ADAMS, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
KENNETH ALLISON, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JOHN E. ANDERSON, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
JOHN M. ANDERSON, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
J. C. AUER, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
E. J. BECKWITH, L. U. 487, Linton, Ind.
BERNARD BERRINGER, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
CHESTER BOGAR, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
WILLIAM T. BOWLING, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
T. R. BROCK, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo.
WILLIAM H. BRUNNETT, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CHARLES L. CARTER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
MICHAEL CERNAK, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
ALEX CHISHOLM, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
ELMER H. CLARK, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JAMES P. COLBY, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
OTTO CONRAD, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo.
JOSEPH DUENKEL, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo.
MARTIN FISCHER, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo.
ROY S. FORD, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
JEFF. D. FRASER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
WILLIAM FREDERICK, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ROBERT GORDON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
CHARLES G. HAAG, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
ALBERT J. HARVEY, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
JAMESE HEDGECOCK, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
LEROY L. HIXON, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
FRANK HOLUB, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
ARCHIE B. HUNTER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
MATTI HUTTUNEN, L. U. 2236, New York, N. Y.
ARNOLD JACOBSEN, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
D. S. JOHNSON, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN JORDAN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE KENDRICK, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
LEONARD KORN, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo.
AUGUST KOZAKEDEVITCH, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
BONNARD LEDFORD, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
WM. F. LUEEBE, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
GAZA LUKACS, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Canada.
R. L. LUNDEEN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
A. HERBERT LYMAN, L. U. 878, Beverly, Mass.
JAMES M. LYNN, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa.
JAMES MACKAY, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
BENJAMIN E. MADDOX, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
TURE E. MATTSON, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
ALEX MAYUS, L. U. 608, New York N. Y.
JOHN C. McAULEY, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
WALTER L. McKINNEY, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
WM. D. McMICHAEL, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
M. MIKKELSEN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
CLARENCE MORROW, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
ALEXANDER MOWATT, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
C. M. NELSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
LUKE O'CONNOR, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
A. C. OLSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
WILLIAM J. PAULSON, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
PETER PONDELICEK, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
LESLIE PYLE, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
JOSEPH QUINLAN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
C. T. RIDDLE, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
WASH ROBISON, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
DAVID ROSEN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
W. A. RUSH, L. U. 2449, Iola, Kansas.
RAOUL SEGUIN, L. U. 1360, Montreal, Que., Canada.
ALOYSIUS J. SINGLETON, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
HARRY SNYDER, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
OTTO G. STELL, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
W. S. STEVENS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JAMES SWEENEY, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES L. THOMAS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
OLAF A. THOMPSON, L. U. 578, Chicago, Ill.
WALTER TRYBULEC, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
HUGH WARRINER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
FRANK WEIGAND, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
FRANK W. WELLS, L. U. 1991, Bedford, Oho.
STANLEY B. WEST, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Kansas.
RAY R. WILSON, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
S. YENZER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT ZUMWALT, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. Handrailing
2. Batterboard
3. Wheelbarrow
4. Handwrought
5. Dimensioned
6. Outbuilding
7. Rottenstone
8. Inclination
9. Scaffolding
10. Timberhitch
11. Gingerbread
12. Equilateral
13. Kitchenette
14. Basketweave
15. Lightweight
16. Selfclosing
17. Cabinetwork
18. Evaporation
19. Loadbearing
20. Carborundum
21. Countersink
22. Contraction
23. Prestressed
24. Wainscoting
25. Rectangular
26. Cylindrical
27. Herringbone
28. Counterbore
29. Compression
30. Accelerator
31. Backfilling
32. Cornerstone
33. Entablature
34. Featheredge
35. Flitchplate
36. Latticework
37. Orientation
38. Consistency
39. Stringpiece
40. Rustication
41. Combustible
42. Sprinklered
43. Perspective
44. Deformation
45. Geometrical
46. Corrugation
47. Tessellated
48. Translucent
49. Combination
50. Twentypenny

Housing Takes to the Hills

With level land near the cities getting more scarce and expensive, many home builders are now constructing in rural hilly areas, according to the December, 1953, issue of House and Home Magazine.

Areas which were formerly overlooked or ignored, due to rolling contour, are now being used for home sites. Earth moving equipment and hill building techniques have made use of such lands easier than ever before.

Builders of hill homes have found that they have an added need for skilled help, such as land planners, architects, landscape architects and engineers to do an effective and economical job.

Five basic techniques have been found to be most practical in hill building:

1. Dig into the slope for expansion basement homes.
2. Face the house toward the slope instead of the view.
3. Use the hillside as a backdrop for an outdoor living room.
4. Bulldoze the slope into a wide terrace for "flat land" houses.
5. Vary house levels to fit contours and save trees to enhance value.

One of the many dangers accompanying the building of hillside houses was recently spotlighted with the many landslides during Los Angeles' rainy winter last year. To avoid such damage in the future, West Coast builders have adopted a set of practices for good terrace developments. Streets follow main contour lines, building terraces are deep enough to allow room for both house and garden and banks are not made dangerously steep. Cuts are not permitted to slope more than 45 degrees.

Builders have also discovered that trees increase the value of lots and it costs no more to save them, unless added grading is required.

Number of Workers Increasing

Each year about two million young people in the United States get their first job or begin to look for a job, while roughly one-and-one-half million workers die or retire because of age or disability, reports a recent study issued by the Twentieth Century Fund.

(Continued from page 23)

neers, rangers, fire watchers or store keepers have never hesitated to drop their specialties to help put out a fire or clean out a fouled spring or rescue a lost tourist. They did these things without thought of overtime or an eight-hour day. They did them because they loved their jobs and they took pride in the property they had in their charge.

Lately, however, the Park Rangers have been given one kick in the pants too many. The pay the Rangers get has never been very big. Until recently they did get housing of a sort at reasonable rates. Generally the housing was not much—tarpaper shacks being not uncommon—but it did have the glory of God's great outdoors around it. And it was reasonable.

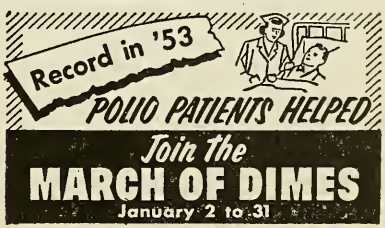
But months back the Bureau of Budget decided that the rent charged Park Rangers should be comparable to the rents prevailing in the nearest resort towns. Resort towns being what they are, Rangers found their rents tripled in some instances. The average increase was something like 130% for one group of Rangers.

Added to this is another neat gimmick which has been saddled on Park Rangers in some areas and it is easy to understand why Park Service morale is getting dangerously low. At least one area of the West, an area which owes its entire existence to the fact that the nearby National Park attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors annually, decided that since Rangers lived on Federal land they were not tax-paying citizens of the community; therefore the Rangers' children could not be admitted to the public schools without paying special tuition. This tuition was fixed at something like $150 per year per child.

With this sort of a squeeze facing them, Park Rangers are becoming increasingly unhappy. In spite of all the hardships and handicaps imposed by inadequate budgets our National Parks have been maintained at a high degree of efficiency simply because of the ingrained pride and morale of Park Rangers. If that high degree of pride and morale is shattered by unfair treatment, the Park System may well break down completely, since these were the only things that really kept our parks going.

If we are to preserve some of the most important assets this nation possesses—its scenic wonders, its highly fertile fields for geological, archeological, botanical and historical research—action must be taken now to refurbish our National Parks and Monuments and keep them refurbished by hiring adequate numbers of adequately paid experts. Bernard DeVoto, famous author and long-time friend of National Parks, recently warned that unless greater appropriations are made for the Park System it will be necessary to close some parks as early as next year.

For the small amount of extra money needed to prevent such a calamity, it seems unthinkable that Congress could fail to act. Congress spends billions each year, and whether all the money is spent where it is most needed is highly questionable. Our National Parks are certainly worth preserving. However, history proves that Congress takes some highly shortsighted views on matters affecting our national resources.



A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF

★ ★ ★

WHEN Peter J. McGuire and his 35 stalwart colleagues from 11 different cities were meeting in Chicago in August of 1881, to lay the groundwork for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a quiet young man was learning the trade of carpentry in St. Catherines, Ontario. Within two years that young man was a member of the United Brotherhood, and he has remained one ever since.

The name of this old timer is Alfred E. Williams. On March 16, 1883, Brother Williams joined Local Union No. 38 of St. Catherines. The only reason he did not join Local No. 38 as a charter member in February, 1883, was because he was not old enough to meet the constitutional requirements. As soon as he reached the statutory age he joined Local No. 38, and for 70 years he has been an important part of it.

When Brother Williams was born on April 15, 1863, there were only 32 states in the United States. The Civil War was at its height. Much of the west was still unexplored, and Canada scarcely had a million population in all of it. St. Catherines was little more than a thriving village.

In his lifetime Brother Williams has seen Canada grow from a minor British Dominion into a world power. He has seen St. Catherines grow from a tiny hamlet to a thriving modern city. And he has helped to push the hourly wage for carpenters to well above what the daily wage used to be. He can look back on a lifetime of service to his fellow man.

Although 70 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood is in itself a truly remarkable record. what makes it even more remarkable is the fact that Brother Williams spent virtually all that time in the same Local Union. General Office records show that except for a short period in the 1920's when he spent a few months in Local Union No. 322 of Niagara Falls, New York, Brother Williams has held his membership in Local No. 38 of St. Catherines for all the 70 years he has been a member of the United Brotherhood. In the seven decades during which he has belonged to Local No. 38 he has never once been in arrears in his dues.

Still mentally alert and keenly interested in the affairs of his Union, Brother Williams likes nothing better than to "talk union" and to recall some of the early struggles his Local had to go through. He remembers driving a horse and wagon to check outlying jobs in the early days, and he can vividly portray what wages and working conditions were like in the days before the United Brotherhood began improving things.

So far as is known at the General Office, Brother Williams has the longest record of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. He has been on the pension roll since 1930.

Now residing at Windsor, Ontario, Brother Williams would be happy to hear from any of his old friends. His address is:

Alfred E. Williams,
c/o Mrs. Thompson,
820 Quelette Ave.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

OLD TIMERS HONORED AT PICNIC

Annually Local 171, of Youngstown, Ohio holds a picnic at nearby Sunnybrook Park. Children play games and swim, and are given small prizes in honor of the occasion, and adults compete in various contests and members of the Local are given prizes. This year, in August, more than 400 members and families attended the affair and decided it was an excellent time to honor the older members.

They gathered thirteen oldsters together and snapped a photo and when they began compiling pertinent information concerning the men's membership in the Local it was found that together the group had been plying the trade of carpentry for more than 475 years. Three others, with a total of 110 years of continuous membership, had left before the picture was taken.

One of the men, G. C. Moon, a veteran of 53 years service, was presented a life membership a few years ago. He has served in almost every capacity in the Local, and is consulted by the young and old on problems concerning carpentry and the union.



Old timers assemble at Sunnybrook Park, near Youngstown, Ohio. From left to right, front row: S. C. Snyder, 47 years, warden; Adam Scherl, 42 years, conductor; William Wills, 42 years, trustee; Harry Mealy, 48 years; and Felix Leonelli, 41 years.

Back row, left to right: First man unidentified; Carl Cortelezi, 42 years; Ray Carlson, 17 years; E. C. Zeigler, 19 years; G. C. Moon, 53 years; Clark Wilson, 36 years; and Dell Thompson, 38 years, business agent and financial secretary.

Dell Thompson has been a member of the Local for 38 years. Half of this time he has served as business agent and financial secretary of the Local. He is also vice-president of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters.

The older members also were given prizes on the basis of years of membership and age. William Wills, a trustee, was presented a beautiful electric clock as the oldest member whose wife was present at the affair, and a 41 year member, Felix Leonelli, received the door prize, a complete set of Flint Ware.

Local 171 has found that these annual outings have served the organization well in cementing the bonds of friendship and in bringing about greater appreciation of the deeds of the old and faithful members who deserve the recognition of their brothers.

Three other veterans left shortly before the photo was taken. William (38 years), Dave (42 years) and Charles (30 years) Sinclair. These first two men are brothers, and while the third is of no relation the three have been fellow workmen and buddies for many years.

KOREAN HERO HONORED BY CHICAGO LOCAL

Sergeant Patrick Quinn, Korean prisoner of war, whose story appeared in the October, 1953 issue of THE CARPENTER, was recently the guest of honor at a celebration of Local 13, of Chicago.



Members of his family and others who joined in the celebration in honor of Sgt. Quinn. From left to right, seated: His Aunt, Elizabeth Smith, his father, Sgt. Quinn, his mother and brother, John.

Standing, from left to right: Thomas Hanahan, recording secretary, Local 13; Ted Kenney, George Moore, U. S. Savings Bonds representative; James Sexton, business representative, Local 13; Fred Voss, business representative of Local 416, of Chicago; Joseph Henry, Quinn's former employer; Mike Sexton, former president, Chicago District Council; Alex Robinson, business agent, Chicago District Council; Reverend Father Donohue, Chaplain, Chicago Building Trades Council; Earl McMahon, William Noonan, secretary-treasurer, Local 13; and Dan O'Connell, Chicago District Council member.

Taken prisoner by the Reds in Korea, Sgt. Quinn was one of a few death march survivors of the bitter winter of 1951.

Upon returning to the United States he was met by his family and delegations from Local 13, where he is a member, and Local 22, of San Francisco. The California Local presented the young veteran with a gold watch and provided a limousine for his family's use while on the West Coast.

When he returned to his home, in the Windy City, he was entertained as guest of honor at a banquet in Auto Mechanics Hall. President Ted Kenney, of the Chicago District Council, presented him with a journeyman's certificate, and secretary-treasurer Earl J. McMahon presented a $1,000 and two $50.00 U. S. Savings Bonds. The latter bonds were the gift of Local 13, which customarily sends them to members in the armed forces as Christmas gifts.

After a brief rest, Sgt. Quinn plans to return to his old job with the Henry Brothers' Construction Company.

CONNECTICUT LOCAL STAGES OUTING

"The Willows," near Charleston, Rhode Island, was the scene of a successful lobster-bake held by Local 1302, of New London, Connecticut, late in September. The warm weather made the day a very pleasant one and the affair was well attended.



More than 100 of the young Local's members were present. Local 1302 is entering its third year in the United Brotherhood and is making great strides in increasing its membership.

All of the members of the Local are at present employed by the Electric Boat Co., of Groton, Connecticut. Although most are well acquainted with each other, through their jobs, many made new friends at the affair.

Lobsters were the main course and were served in profusion, with all the fixings and a little beer to help wash them down. The kids allowed the parents a little time for relaxation by engaging in games and contests for a few small prizes, helping to make the day a very pleasant one for all concerned.

SALEM, OREGON LOCAL HONORS EX-PRESIDENT

A special meeting of members of Local 1065, of Salem Oregon, was held last October in honor of their former president, John Huffman.

Although having been a member of the Local for a short time, Brother Huffman's perseverance and devotion to his official duties quickly won him the admiration and respect of his fellow members.

Turning out in full force the members of Local 1065 witnessed the presentation of a gold ring bearing the emblem of the United Brotherhood to their former president.

The ring symbolized the appreciation and respect of the members of Local 1065 for Brother Huffman and his unswerving loyalty to the men and the cause which they serve. Despite the fact that no man can satify everyone, Brother Huffman has obviously done a good job of trying. By such honest effort the United Brotherhood has grown and prospered in the past and will continue to do so in the future.



John Huffman, left, former president of Local 1065, accepts a gold ring as a token of esteem from his fellow member, Lark Brown, makes the presentation.

CANADIAN LOCAL DONATES TO CHARITIES

Highlighting a September meeting of Local 1405, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was the approval of donations totaling $130 to charities, and the presentation of journeymen's certificates to three members.

Checks of $20 each were presented to the Walter Callow Fund, Canadian Paraplegic Association, Polio Fund and Poppy Relief Fund, and a $50 check was sent to the Community Chest.

Special Representative J. H. Dwyer presented the journeymen certificates to Brothers Gerald A. Wright, Rex B. Franklin and William H. Buchanan, all of whom received their training in Halifax shipyards.

Brother Dwyer congratulated the new journeymen on successfully completing the training program and urged them to maintain the high standards and traditions set by the United Brotherhood.

LOCAL 25 HONORS VETERAN MEMBERS

Twelve old-timers were recently the guests of honor at a special meeting of Local 25, Los Angeles. All have been union members for 50 or more years and several became charter members of Local 25 when it moved to Los Angeles in 1930.

Included among the veteran members are John Meleen, 64 years membership, 74 years of age; R. R. Williams, 62 years membership, 89; David H. McClelland, 52 years member-



Old-timers and officers of Local 25 pose at honor celebration. From left to right, seated: John Meleen, R. R. Williams, David McClelland, Louis Speyer, James O'Gara and Martin Anderson.

Standing, left to right: A. Connors, president, Local 25; T. A. Rhodus, Emil Davidson, A. R. Gifford and W. R. McCoy, financial secretary.

ship, 83; Louis Speyers, 53 years membership, 85; James B. O'Gara, 50 years membership, 74; Martin Anderson, 50 years membership, 83; T. A. Rhodus, 50 years membership, 72; Emil Davidson, 51 years membership, 75; A. R. Gifford, 54 years membership, 72; E. L. Peters, 50 years, 89; W. S. Schallmo, 51 years, 81; and John Stayer, 52 years membership, 85. Brothers Peters, Schallmo and Stayer were unable to attend the affair due to illness.

During their fifty or more years these Brothers have seen both good times and bad and have endured many hardships for the principles in which they still believe. These are typical of the men who have paved the way for the young members of today and the members of the future. Through their integrity and perseverance the United Brotherhood has lasted and prospered and furthered the cause of labor in America.



NEW CALIFORNIA AUXILIARY RECEIVES CHARTER

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 674, of Monterey, California, received its charter last June 1st, in Carpenters Hall, the home of their sponsor, Local 1323, of that city.

The new charter, attractively framed as a gift of the Local, was presented at the installation ceremony by business representative Tom Eide, to incoming president, Mrs. Samuel Maxwell.



The new officers of Auxiliary 674 pose proudly with their new charter. From left to right, front row; Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Samuel Maxwell, Mrs. Dalton and Mrs. Kouba.

Back row; Mrs. Sweat, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Rudy, Mrs. McCulloch and Mrs. Robert Maxwell.

Newly elected officers were installed by Peggy Garn, president of Auxiliary 244, of San Jose. Sister Garn was assisted in the installation by other members of her auxiliary including Evelyn Braeger, Cathleen Swain, Selma Jorgenson and Mary Green.

The new officers of Auxiliary 674 include: Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. William Baker, vice-president; Mrs. Robert Dalton, recording secretary; Mrs. Emil Kouba, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Clyde Sweat, warden; Mrs. Robert Maxwell, conductress; and Mrs. Rex McCulloch, Mrs. Forest Rudy and Mrs. Harvey Dickson, board of trustees.

The installation was a candlelight ceremony, held in the main hall of the building. Following the ceremonies, refreshments were served in the banquet hall.

So far our activities have included a pot luck supper, rummage sale, box social and three whist parties, the latter of which will be continued on the third Saturday of each month and will be open to the general public.

Monterey Auxiliary 674 wishes to send cordial greetings to all sister groups and will welcome correspondence from them.

Fraternally, Kathryn Dalton, Recording Secretary

AUXILIARY 606 THREE YEARS OLD

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Auxiliary 606 of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

On September 13 our Auxiliary was three years old. At the present time we have a membership totaling 21 members and have high hopes of increasing the number this month during a membership drive.

Our meetings are held twice each month. Business meetings are held on the second Tuesday, in the Labor Temple, and social meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday, usually in the home of a member.

We are affiliates of the Sioux Falls Federation of Trade Union Auxiliaries and the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor.

Husbands of members are entertained twice each year, in the fall, with a party, and at Christmas time with a fine dinner and presentation of gifts. Children of members are also invited to the Christmas party.

Each summer we serve a breakfast in one of our city's six beautiful parks. Each member brings her children and also tries to bring a prospective member.

Members who are prospective mothers are given baby showers, and upon the child's arrival she is sent a five dollar check and a beautiful bouquet.

Activities of which we are exceptionally proud include giving small gifts to occupants of nearby old folks' and convalescent homes. At Christmas time we send gifts of toys to the orphanage, make what contributions we can to various charities and distribute a "Cheer" basket to a needy family.

This year we sent two delegates to the State Convention of Labor. The convention was held at Rapid City in the beautiful Black Hills of South Dakota.

Our main means of supplementing our finances include bingo parties, card games, dances and rummage sales.

Present officers include: Lucille Thu, president; Mary Gruber, vice-president; Alice Famestead, secretary; Gladys Berry, treasurer; Ruby Pollock, Ethel Malloy, and Hilma Larson, trustees; Jeanette Hines, Chaplain; and Emma Christopherson, guard.

Letters from other auxiliaries will be greatly appreciated.

Fraternally,

Alice L. Famestead, Secretary.

NEW OKLAHOMA AUXILIARY FORMED

To the Editor:

Wives of members of Local Union 1028, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, recently formed their own Auxiliary group. It is now officially Auxiliary 678.

Frank Hanks, secretary of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters attended the opening meeting and presided at the installation of officers. The meeting was held in Carpenters Hall, 118½ East Main Street.



The founding members of Auxiliary 678 pose proudly with Frank Hanks, secretary of the Oklahoma State Council, on the night of the installation of their Auxiliary.

In the few short weeks since the inception of the group, the ladies have added four new members to the organization, bringing the present membership to a total of 19.

The groups new officers ininclude Mrs. Shelton Estes, president; Mrs. Ted Spurgeon, vice-president; Mrs. Earl Watson, secretary; Mrs. Garman Holt, treasurer; Mrs. A. C. Butler, warden; Mrs. C. W. Hunnicutt, conductress; Mrs. Grady Hughes, Chaplain; and Mrs. R. C. Turner, Mrs. Roy Nance and Mrs. Olen Shores, trustees.

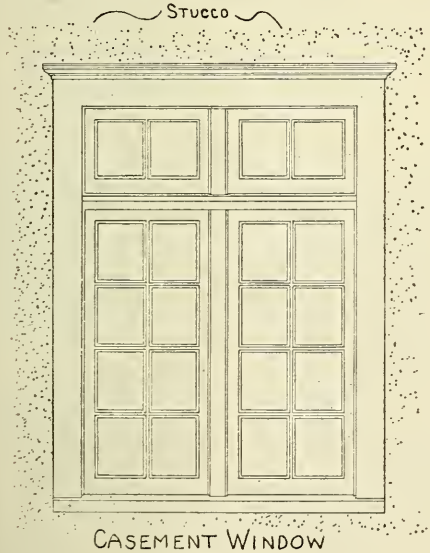
Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

Lesson 304

Casement Windows.—Casement windows are windows in which the sash are hinged to the jamb. The sash can be made to swing inward or outward, depending on the wishes of the owner. A casement window can be one with a mullion or one with the sash meeting at the center. Such a window may have a transom that is fixed, or one that swings on hinges. However, the trend is away from the transom. In fact, the transom is rarely, if ever, used in modern homes. When a casement window reaches



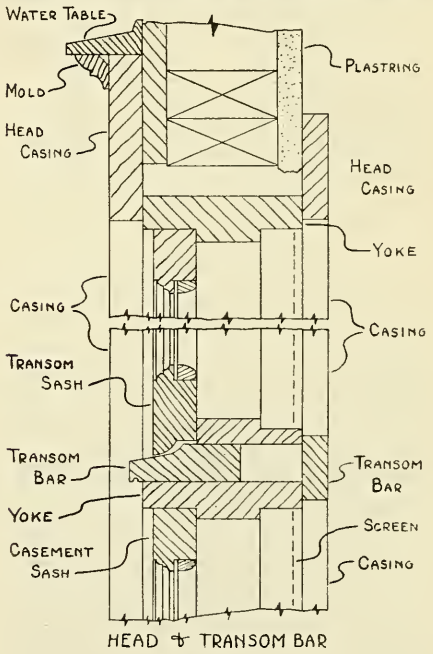
Casement Window

Fig. 1

to the floor or about to the floor, it is called a French window.

Casement windows have their advantages and disadvantages. While all the space can be used for ventilation, it is almost impossible to make them waterproof, especially the inward-swinging sash. The casement windows with the sash swinging in are easily screened, but those with the sash swinging out must be screened on the inside, which is not so easy. In fact, it presents an awkward situation, for the sash must be manipulated from the inside, where the screen is.

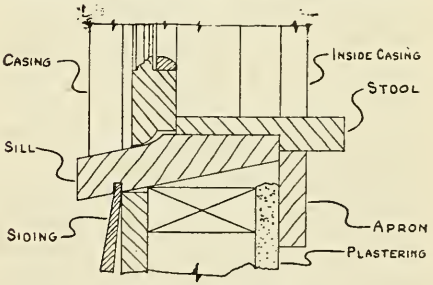
Elevation of Casement Window.—Fig. 1 shows an elevation of a mullion casement



HEAD & TRANSOM BAR

Fig. 2

window with a transom. In case the transom is not desired, the head casing is dropped to the top of the swinging sash,

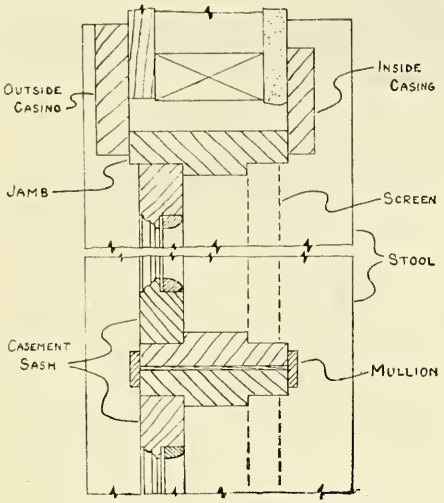


SILL CONSTRUCTION

Fig. 3

eliminating the transom and transom bar. By the same token, if the mullion is omitted, the frame will be just that much narrower.

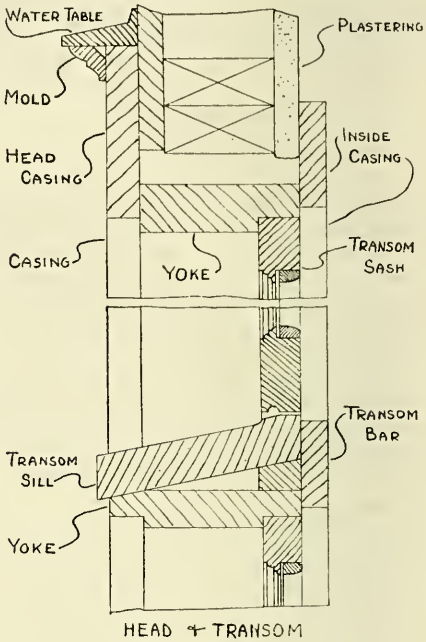
Outward Swinging Casement Window.—Fig. 2 shows a cross section of the head, while toward the bottom is shown a cross



SIDE & MULLION CONSTRUCTION

Fig. 4

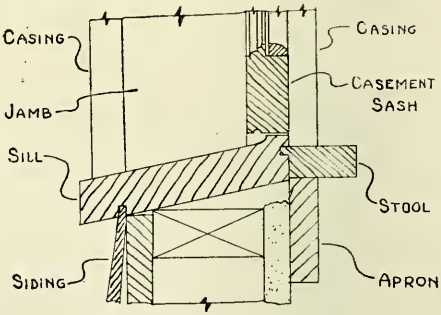
section of the transom bar. The transom sash is shown partly cut out, and at the bottom are pointed out the casement sash in part, the yoke, the screen, the casing. The screen is indicated by dotted lines.



HEAD & TRANSOM

Fig. 5

Fig. 3 is a cross section of the sill, showing its relationship to the bottom rail of the sash, the stool, apron, siding, and so forth. The constructions of the side jamb and the mullion are shown by horizontal sections in Fig. 4. The mullion here is smaller than



SILL CONSTRUCTION

Fig. 6

what is shown by the elevation in Fig. 1, indicating that the size of the mullion is more nearly a matter of taste. However, the mullion must be substantial enough to withstand whatever pressure or strain that might come against it. What is shown here is substantial.

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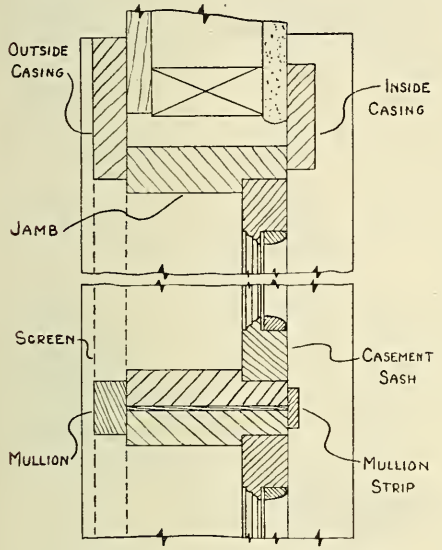
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Inward Swinging Casement Window.—Fig. 5 shows cross sections of the head, transom sill (transom bar) and transom bar trim. The sill construction for the same frame is shown by Fig. 6. The bottom rail



SIDE & MULLION CONSTRUCTIONS

Fig. 7

of the casement sash is shown with a groove cut at the bottom toward the outside to form a drip. This is not a waterproof bottom joint. In case of a heavy rain with the wind blowing toward the window, water will blow through the joint onto the stool. Fig. 7 shows horizontal sections of the side jamb and mullion construction of the same frame.

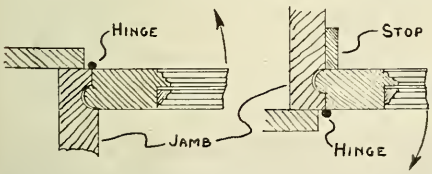


Fig. 8

The provision for screens is indicated by dotted lines.

Tongue-and-Groove Joint.—Fig. 8 shows two horizontal sections of tongue-and-groove joints for the hinged stile of a casement sash. Compare these with those shown by Figs. 4 and 7. To the left is a joint for an outward swinging sash, while to the right we have a joint for an inward swinging sash.

Improved Bottom Joints.—Fig. 9 shows two good bottom joints. The one to the left is for an inward swinging sash. Notice the drip mold housed into the bottom rail. Before this piece is nailed into place, both the groove and the tongue should be well painted with a rather thick paint. The paint will take the place of glue, sticking the mold to the rail and also protecting the joint against water. To the right is shown a bottom joint for an outward swinging casement sash.

Meeting Stile Joints.—Fig. 10 shows five different meeting stile joints—that is joints where two casement sash come together at the center of the window. Such joints are

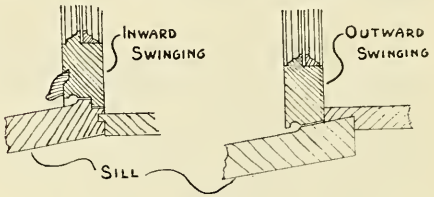


Fig. 9

necessary when the frame has no mullion. At **A** is shown a rabbetted joint with a head cut on each of the stiles; at **B** is shown a double astragal joint, which is a little more expensive than the one shown at **A**. At **C** is shown a housed joint, in which one sash fits into a groove cut in the astragal of the other sash. In this case both sash must be opened or closed at the same time. At **D** is shown another rabbetted joint, which is reinforced by false astragals that are fastened to the meeting stile, preferably with screws, one on each of the stiles. The joint at **E** is another housed joint which requires that both sash be opened or closed at the same time. It should be mentioned, that all of

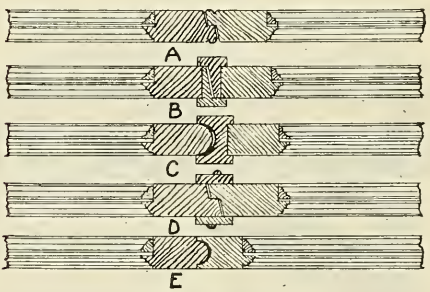


Fig. 10

the joints shown here can be modified, and if the modification improves the joint, it will be as it should be.

Hardware for Casement Windows.—Hardware and weather stripping for casement

windows have undergone much improvement in recent decades, which has increased the popularity of casement windows. But more improvements will be made, which the builder should examine carefully before he buys his casement hardware.

ANCHORING PLATES

It is not an uncommon thing for a partition to be set on an I beam. This is especially true, if the partition is a joist-bearing partition, and the joists are supported on one end by a wall of masonry or concrete.

Fig. 1, to the left, shows a cross section of a plate resting on an I beam, and to the right, the bottom of the plate is shown. On this, about at the center, is shown a strip of sheet metal, which is used to anchor the plate to the I beam. The two-way indicators point out the strap anchor, both on the bottom of the plate, and also as it is bent over the edges of the I beam flanges. This method of anchoring plates for partitions, leaves the joists free, so that when shrinkage takes place in seasoning, the floor can settle evenly. The practice of wedging such plates into place between the ends

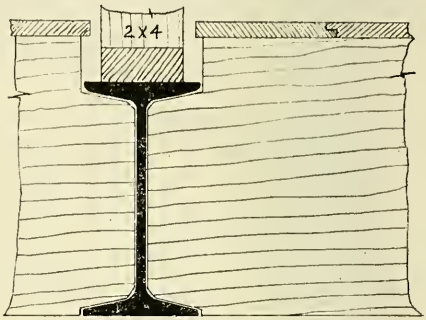


Fig. 1

of the joists, sometimes makes trouble. Joists that are framed to fit against I beams should have no obstructions to interfere with shrinkage.

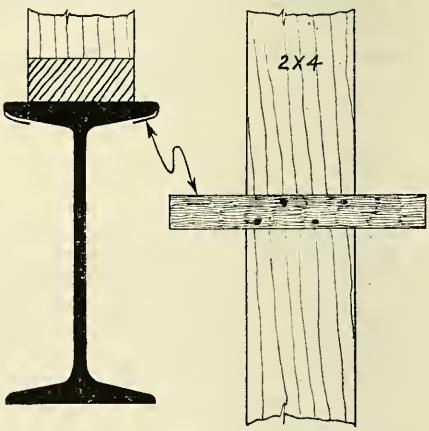
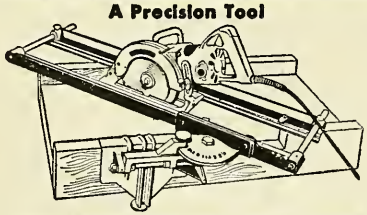


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows how such a partition should be kept free from contact with either the joists or the rough flooring.

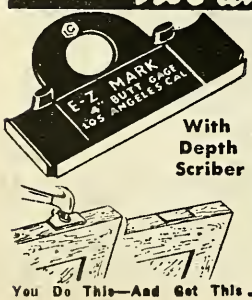
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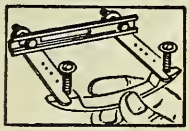
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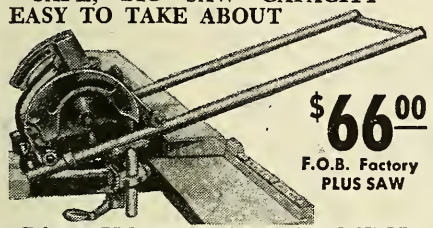


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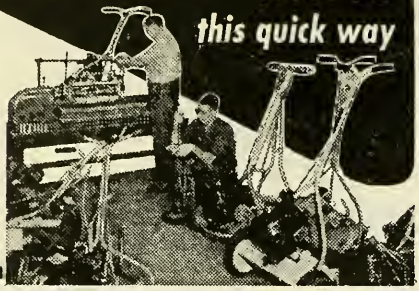
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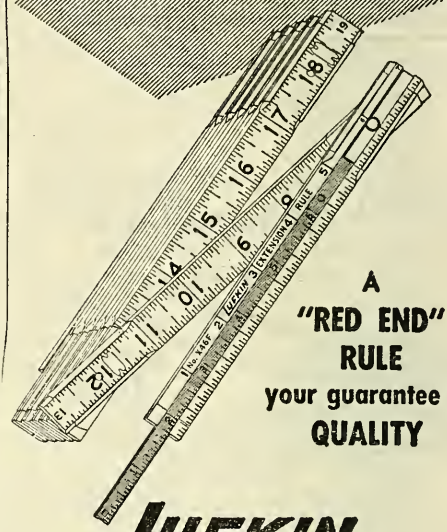
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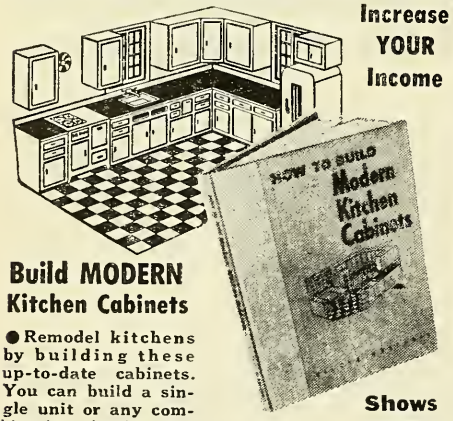
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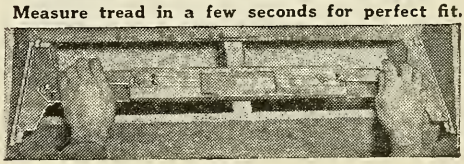
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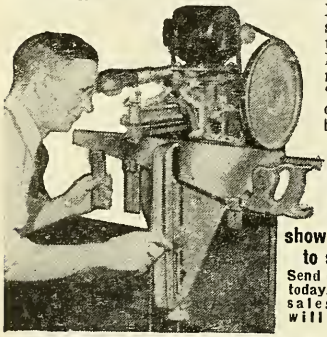
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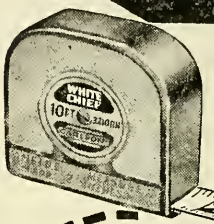
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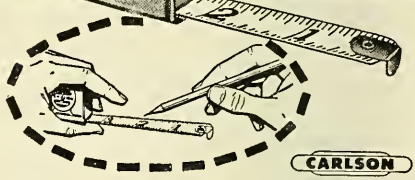
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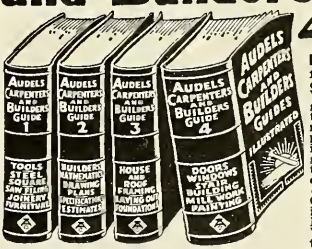
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M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

FEBRUARY, 1954



Lincoln's Tomb—Springfield, Ill.

The Bill of Rights

I CONGRESS SHALL MAKE no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

II A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

III NO SOLDIER SHALL, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

IV THE RIGHT of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

V NO PERSON SHALL be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

VI IN ALL CRIMINAL prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

VII IN SUITS at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

VIII EXCESSIVE BAIL SHALL not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

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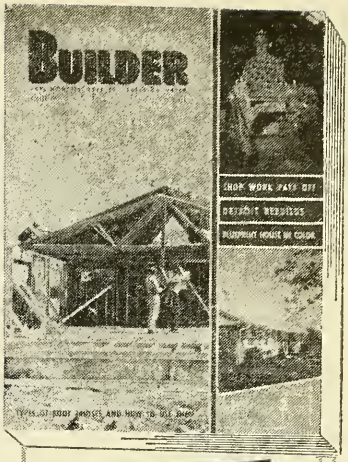
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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIV—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1954

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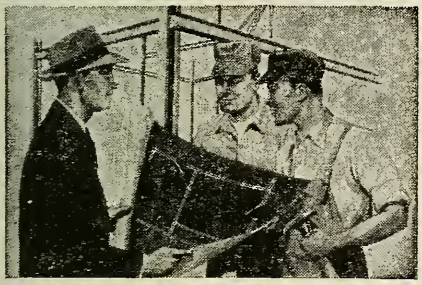
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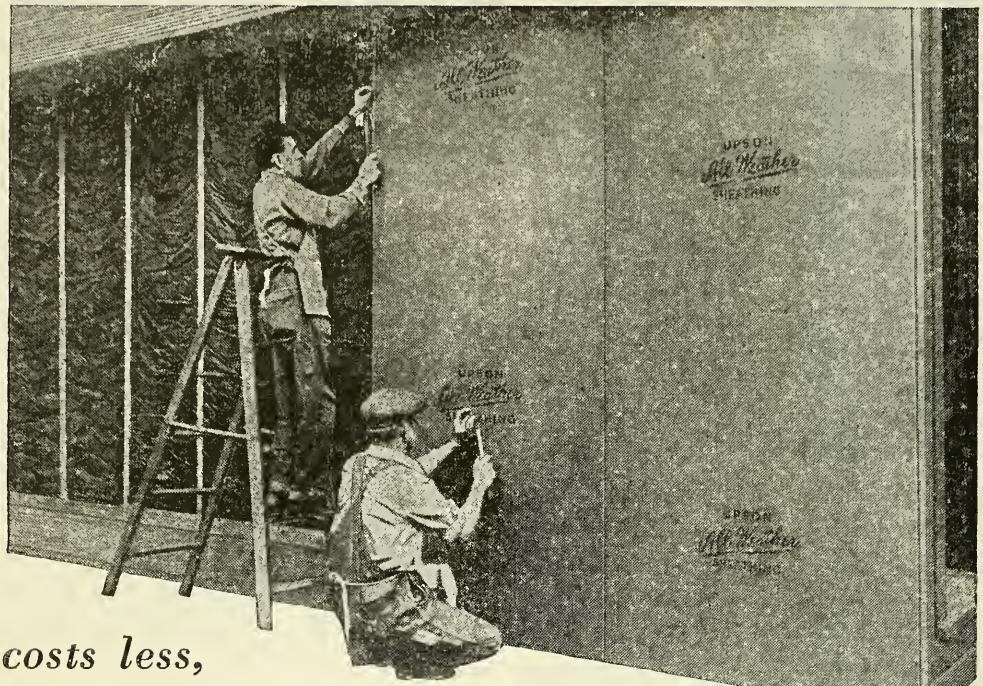
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Calamity howlers to the contrary, facts indicate—

America Is On The March

★ ★

By M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

NEXT to the threat of another war, nothing probably causes the average American to lose more sleep than does the fear of another depression. Even the least educated of us realizes that for the past 20 years we have lived in a war-stimulated economy. For almost a generation war or the danger of war has kept factories humming and men employed turning out weapons to maintain our national security.



Now the job of arming our nation is about completed. Defense spending is beginning to taper off gradually; which means that 20 years of pump priming brought on by the needs of national security are about over.

What does this mean to our economy. What does it mean in the way of jobs and wages and living conditions in the years ahead?

No one can say definitely. Recently 500 economists and financial experts met in Washington to try to predict what changes are going to take place in business activity during 1954 and 1955. When they were all through with their estimates, there were almost as many answers as there were financial experts.

The truth of the matter is that no living man can foresee, with any degree of accuracy, what adjustments are due to take place. Too many factors which no one really understands are involved. I certainly do not intend to do any economic forecasting. Yet so many tremendous changes in our way of life have taken place in the last 15 years that long-term optimism is the only conclusion which can be reached by those understanding them.

Take the matter of population. Our population has increased at an undreamed of rate. Today there are 160 million people living within the borders of the United States and its territories. At the present rate of increase, the United States is due to hit the 200 million mark within 16 years, or by the year 1970.

Only a few years ago the experts were predicting that our population would hit 180 million around 1990 and thereafter it would begin declining. Declining population throughout history has been considered as the starting point of national decay. So some of these experts insisted that the United States as a nation was over the hump and headed down grade.

Yet today the population of the United States is increasing at a faster rate than the population of any other nation in the world except India and possibly China. We are growing faster than Russia and we are far ahead of the other European nations. We are the fastest expanding nation on earth.

Last year our births totaled somewhere in the neighborhood of four million, thereby keeping pace with the past five or six years. The present birth rate is 25 per 1,000 population, as compared to 18 per 1,000 in the early 1930's. Our birth rate started climbing in 1940 and has continued to climb ever since.

More births mean more citizens in a few years. They mean more demand for homes and cars and refrigerators and stoves. They mean a greater market for farm products. They mean more schools and colleges and highways and hospitals must be built in the coming years. They mean that the nation must keep its productive capacity operating at top speed to satisfy the wants of a growing population.

Take the matter of housing for an example. During the past few years the construction industry has provided about a million homes per year —a seemingly high figure judged by 1935 standards. Yet for all the houses that have been built, the demand is still far from being satisfied. At the present time about one and a quarter million marriages are being performed in the United States each year. This means that that many new households are started each year. Each of them is a new customer for a home, for a refrigerator and a stove and furniture and all the other items that go to make up a home. In addition, something like two million couples are already living doubled up because they have been unable to obtain separate quarters. Added together, these things mean that there is still a tremendous potential of unfilled demand for homes which will continue for years.

Couples are marrying younger and having more babies, too. In the 1930's the average marrying age for males was around 25, while the average for females was 22. Today the average bridegroom is 23 while the bride is less than 20. In the 1930's the average couple had one and a fraction children. Today the average family has about three children, which means it needs a larger home.

What this increase in birth rate has done to the school situation has been told many times in recent years. There is scarcely a community in the nation where school houses are not bulging at the seams with an overflow load of children. Thousands of new schools have been built in recent years. However, at least 42,000 new schools will be needed in the next few years if our children are to get adequate educations.

It is the grade schools which are feeling the pinch at the present time. Soon the flood tide of youngsters born in the early 1940's will catch up with the high schools, and, eventually, with the colleges. Elementary school enrollment at the present time is approximately 23 million. Simple arithmetic indicates that by 1960, only six years from now, enrollment will pass the 30 million mark.

Seven and a quarter million American boys and girls are now attending high school. By 1960 the figure will be nearly 10 million. This means that close to 50 per cent more high school classrooms must be provided in the next six years.

The peak load will not catch up with our colleges until a few years later, but eventually the bumper crop of budding new citizens will swamp our colleges just as surely as it is swamping our grade schools today.

As the new flood of citizens leaves high school or college, the demand for all sorts of goods and facilities

will increase. New churches will have to be built and more factories, to turn out cars and television sets and clothing and tools, will have to be built. Recreational facilities and amusement centers will have to be expanded. In fact the whole productive plant of the nation will have to be increased, just as the housing and school buildings and colleges now have to be increased.

Then, too, the prospects of the national defense budget being cut back to 1938 figures are extremely remote. Because the shooting in Korea has come to a close is no sign that relations between the free world and Communism have improved. In fact, all indications are that the Reds are more aggressive than they ever have been. Experience has proved conclusively that Communists cannot be trusted. The more they talk peace the more it behooves the free world to be wary.

Added together, these things mean that the United States must go on spending billions each year on defense. The sense of urgency that marked the defense program of a few years ago may be gone, but the need for keeping America adequately armed is as important as it ever was. Until the Russian dictatorship collapses—as it is sure to do sooner or later—the United States will be compelled to continue spending billions of dollars annually for defense. New weapons will have to be developed and outmoded weapons will have to be replaced by modern ones. All this means that the defense budget must remain relatively high until the threat of world domination by Communism is completely eliminated.

So in addition to providing civilian goods for an ever-increasing number of new citizens, America will have to continue turning out vast mountains of war goods. The number of defense jobs may shrink somewhat but millions of citizens will still be required to keep our defense plants going and our armed forces up to adequate strength for years to come.

So in addition to providing more civilian goods for our rapidly expanding population, we will also have to keep up our armed might for only Malenkov knows how many years.

All the boom in our population has not been confined to new babies. People are living longer too. The percentage of people over 65 years of age is rising constantly. The rise is expected to continue growing. With Social Security, pension plans, etc., old people now have more money to spend and in the years ahead they will constitute an expanding market for civilian goods of all kinds.

Another factor which cannot be overlooked is the rapid rise of the South. The industrial progress which the South has made in the past 15 years is astounding. The gap between the income of the average Southern worker and his brother in the North is gradually being closed; which means that the South constitutes an ever-growing market for all sorts of civilian goods. Whereas the per capita income in such states as Delaware and Nevada was almost three times as high as it was in Mississippi a few years ago, today they are considerably closer to being on a par.

Added together, all these abovementioned factors indicate that the United States is just beginning to reach its growth potential. By any logical economic standards, there should be no depression for many years to come. Unfortunately, however, depressions are man-made things. They can be brought on by hysteria, fear, or even by lack of confidence in the nation's future.

Whether or not a depression will develop is beyond my poor powers to predict. But this much I do know: the United States is bordering on the greatest era of expansion and progress in its history. A depression may slow it down or hold it back temporarily, but in the long run nothing can stop the march of America to a standard of prosperity and abundance that will eventually make the living conditions of 1954 look like downright privation.

As an effective weapon for avoiding depression, nothing can equal adequate buying power in the hands of the working people. Consequently no segment of our society contributes more to lasting prosperity than does organized labor; for labor is primarily concerned with keeping the weekly earnings of working people on a high plateau. One of the chief antidotes for depression, therefore, is strong and progressive unions. We must see that our unions are kept that way.

It Makes A Difference Which Report You Read

It is amazing what different conclusions can be derived from the same set of figures.

Recently two separate reports on housing were released; one compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, which is financed largely by business, and the other worked up by a 23-man committee (including Dick Gray, president of the Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L.) appointed by President Eisenhower.

The National Industrial Conference Board's report announced that 54% of all non-farm families now own their own homes as compared to only 41% in 1940. The Board's report further revealed that about 50% of all families with annual incomes of less than $2,000 own their own homes.

Without any further elaboration, the Conference Board's survey would indicate that the housing situation in America is fine. Half of the people in even the lowest income bracket own their own homes.

But the report released by the President's housing committee paints a different picture. Dick Gray said that there are some 10,265,000 slum dwellings in the nation—almost a third of the overall total of 36,165,000. He indicated that there are 4,372,000 dilapidated dwellings in the nation, deficient in plumbing, which are owner-occupied. Some 5,893,000 of the substandard residences are renter-occupied. In both cases, 51% of the people residing therein earn less than $2,000 per year.

By reading only the Conference Board's report, the impression might easily be reached that there is no housing problem in America. But the cold hard figures of the other report point up the immensity of the problem involved in getting all America decently housed.

TIRED OF THE U. S.?

Thinly populated areas of the world which offer good possibilities for further settlement by Occidental peoples are in southern Canada, east-central South America, north-central Asia and Australia. They seem to offer a wide choice of climates for pro-Communists and other hate groups which would like to see our form of government or way of life changed.

Positive acceptance of unions by employers is—

The Key To Industrial Peace

★ ★

WHAT FACTORS make for industrial peace in highly unionized industries?

Hundreds of economists, labor relations "experts," and college professors have tried to answer that question during the past 50 years. They have evolved all sorts of fancy theories on the subject—some of them logical and some of them fantastic. But by and large they have missed the mark simply because they have devoted themselves to theory rather than to cold, hard fact finding.

Recently, however, a committee which has been working on the problem for a long time came up with an answer that makes sense because it is based on an actual study of the policies and procedures followed by some 30 corporations which have been notably successful in maintaining industrial harmony in their unionized operations.

After some seven years of study, a committee of the National Planning Association, called the Committee on the Causes of Industrial Peace under Collective Bargaining, issued a final report summarizing its findings. What the committee discovered is no secret to any worker who has ever had an active roll in a union.

Positive acceptance of the union or unions it has to deal with, by management, is the cornerstone of industrial peace, the committee found. Positive acceptance means more than merely tolerating or reluctantly accepting a union. It means meeting the union half way; it means encouraging rather than discouraging union membership; and it means working through the union rather than trying to work around it.

To establish and maintain industrial peace, the committee's report advises employers to keep lawyers away from the bargaining table; to settle the problems at hand rather than waste time arguing about principles; to avoid meddling in union affairs or trying to undercut workers' allegiance to the union; to get grievances settled promptly.

Four significant attitudes on the part of management were found to have a profound effect on peace in the situations studied.

(1) Management's positive acceptance of the union and of collective bargaining was found in all of the cases to mean far more than mere formal "recognition" of the union.

In each, the employers saw positive advantages in bargaining with a strong and well-disciplined union, and took steps, directly or indirectly, to encourage workers to join and support the organization which represented them. Beyond that, the companies stayed out of union affairs. While there is clear-cut evidence that such encouragement is one of the causes of peace, the evidence seems to refute the contention that a formal union shop or closed shop is necessary for harmonious relations when there is genuine management acceptance and support of the union.

(2) Management must recognize the difference between the characteristics

of a union organization and a management organization—that is, the "political" relationship of union leaders to rank-and-file members and the fact that they must be constantly alert to actions by rival unions and the possibilities of factionalism. Unless management does take into account these differences, it is heading for certain disillusionment in the relationship, and will force the union into defensive reactions of an unhappy character.

(3) Management must accept personnel administration—the management of the human organization—as the "top drawer" responsibility of every member of line as well as staff management. Problems of personnel administration in the companies studied are given equal importance with those of finance and technical operation.

(4) Management's attitudes toward people generally, and workers in particular, should reflect genuine concern for their welfare, recognition of their needs and feelings, and confidence in their potentialities in contributing to the company's purposes.

The attitudes of union leaders and members influence the relationship in three ways.

(1) They must recognize management's objectives in running the business profitably. In most of the cases, the union leaders protected the interests of their members by "policing" the company rather than acting either as a "protest" organization or as a "partner" of management. The union's concern for the companies' competitive and profit positions was based on realistic, hard-boiled recognition that the union as an institution and the job interests of its membership depended upon the economic success of the business.

(2) The unions in these studies accepted management's responsibilities to the owners in running the business, but the controversial question of "management's rights to manage the business" has been avoided mainly by management's willingness to freely discuss facts and its position with the union. The unions studied in these cases were strong, democratic, and responsible.

(3) An attitude of union confidence in management's good intentions and competence seems to be an essential ingredient of the good relationships.

Whereas an efficient and well-functioning grievance system is vital for good relations, it is a contributing rather than a main cause of industrial peace.

In the cases studied, grievances were settled promptly, in the local plant usually, and procedures were informal and flexible. In most of the cases, the parties used the grievance machinery to perform additional functions—to prevent future grievances, and in some cases to bring up opportunities for joint discussion of many issues beyond the scope of customary collective bargaining.

Although no relationship between management and union is predestined at the outset, the cases studied illustrate that the quality of the relationship is often materially influenced by the early associations of the parties.

Most of the cases got off to a relatively good start, but in some, mutual respect and peace were not born until a serious conflict had intervened. Management and unions alike would do well to guard against leftover bitterness which may result from attacks and counter-attacks during organizing campaigns; from decisions as to a card check, voluntary recognition, or an election; from the way grievances are handled pending negotiations of the first contract, etc.

The first years of any collective bargaining system are usually diffi-

cult because management and union leaders must learn new ways of negotiating and working together.

Substantial changes are required in management's internal organization: A more efficient system of internal communications with the company's management and supervision must be instituted; personnel policies must be concentrated more in management and less in the supervisory group; foremen must be trained to deal with the unions; the company must consider the impact of its union relations on the whole gamut of decision-making.

Both parties, together, in the early period have to make decisions which may have a lasting impact on the quality of the relationship. For example, the form of the first agreement —experience in the cases studied suggests that simple agreements at the outset permit the parties to develop more complex provisions as they gain experience.

Cash Awaits Deceased Vets Families

Shortly after the first week of 1954 the Veterans Administration began conducting a search, by mail, for the families of more than 3,500 deceased servicemen.

Letters are still being sent to survivors of servicemen who have been carried on armed forces roles as "missing in action," for one year or more, and are now presumed dead as of December 31, 1953.

All necessary forms and notices for applying for death compensation, Servicemen's Indemnity or Insurance benefits are being mailed with letters of advice to beneficiaries. The Veterans Administration states that such letters are being mailed to survivors as rapidly as all information is received from the various branches of the armed forces and that time will be saved if all concerned refrain from writing to their offices concerning this matter.

In all these cases, the Army or the Air Force have already notified the next-of-kin of the presumption of death.

Although all payments due such veterans will be made for the period up to December 31, 1953, the "missing in action" date will be accepted by the VA as the date of death.

—STORY OF THE MONTH—

For the second year members of Local 1337, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, have given up their spare time to help maintain the buildings at the nearby Girl Scout camp.

In 1952 the Girl Scout camp committee investigated camp buildings and discovered the main lodge was in need of a new roof. After checking local prices they discovered that the cost would be approximately $800. Since the organization is dependent upon public donations for its existence, the cause of the camp seemed hopeless. But when Local 1337 learned of the girls' plight they sent a committee over to look at the buildings. Investigation showed that the greater part of the expense was for labor costs, so they volunteered their services if the needed materials could be obtained.

Upon hearing of the Union's generous offer the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Tuscaloosa raised the funds for the materials, about $220, and the work was soon begun.

All during the Spring the Brothers spent their spare hours at work on the camp, in hopes of being finished when the Summer opening date arrived. The girls showed their appreciation by providing the workers with free lunches, and through the co-operation of the two groups the camp was ready for the Summer opening.

In 1953 Local 1337 again appointed a committee to check the camp buildings and they discovered that some floors, porches and showers could use a little repair so they again went to work for the girls. The same friendly spirit of co-operation still existed and the work was completed well ahead of schedule.

Now the 1954 opening date approaches and the members of Local 1337 have made their annual check-up and will soon be sawing and hammering at the Girl Scout camp.

As businesses close on Wednesday afternoons in Tuscaloosa, the members of the Local voted to spend that time at work on the girls' camp.

By their generous efforts these carpenters have not only made friends of the Girl Scouts but have increased their stature in the eyes of the community and made lasting friends throughout the area.

PLANE GOSSIP

A MUCH BETTER FORMULA

Credit authorities are advocating that credit restrictions be liberalized in order to pep up lagging sales of such items as refrigerators, cars, electrical appliances, etc. Inasmuch as some of these items are already sold on a "nothing down and three years to pay" basis, it is difficult to see how credit terms can be liberalized any further. Already items are wearing out before people can get them paid for. Credit facilities have already been stretched out so thin they remind us of an old story about a drunkard named Smith.

Smith's symptoms were alarming enough to take him to a doctor for a check-up. Having fortified himself at a tavern, he went through the examination and awaited the report in the reception room. When the doctor appeared, Smith asked eagerly, "What does the report show, Doc?"

"According to this analysis," answered the medic, "there is every indication that a small percentage of blood is getting into your alcohol system."

This journal does not pretend to be any expert on credit and such, but did anyone ever think of giving working people more money in the pay envelope as a proven remedy for lagging sales?



"He used to be a union representative, but he says this is a tamer job!"

JOE KNOWS

On his way home from the Unemployment Insurance office, Joe Paup, the best customer Unemployment Insurance ever had, met a bachelor friend of his.

"Where are you going?" the bachelor asked.

"Home to explain to my wife," replied Joe.

"Explain what?" countered the friend.

"How do I know," said Joe wearily, "I'm not home yet."

★ ★ ★

IT'S OUT, NOT IN, THEY WANT

After screaming for two years that the United States used germ warfare in Korea, the Reds were recently challenged in a U. N. meeting to either put up proof or shut up. The Reds soon changed their tune and blocked any move for a neutral investigation of the germ charges. Seems to me they were like a certain guy in an old story we always liked:

The saloonkeeper was sleeping soundly at 5 in the morning when the phone rang.

"What time do you open?" asked a voice on the phone.

"Eight o'clock," roared the saloonkeeper, slamming down the receiver.

Two minutes later the phone rang again.

"What time did you say you open?" asked the same voice.

"Eight o'clock, and you won't get in a minute before, dammit!"

"Who wants to get in?" asked the voice. "I wanna get out!"

★ ★ ★

POSITIVE PROOF

International tension may be increasing, unemployment may be rearing its ugly head in some American cities and the cost of living may be slow to turn downward, but all is not yet lost. There are still a few bright spots in the news.

An inventor has dreamed up a necktie for boys with a built-in pocket, a New Jersey man has patented a new gravy ladle that permits the user to select "lean" or "fat" gravy, and a designer of women's wear has come up with a belt that contains a cigarette lighter in the buckle.

Who says the world isn't progressing?

THE PROGRESSIVE RUSSIANS

Those ingenious Russians have come up with a mechanical contrivance to solve a problem that, we gather, has been perplexing them for years. The problem: To separate the watermelon seeds from the watermelon.

A machine for doing this has now been invented by a collective farm engineer of the Stavropol region, one Comrade Shchelbakov, with the help of several mechanics in the collective's research department. This revolutionary machine uses an electric motor and threshes six tons of ripe melons a day. You put the melon in the top and the seeds come out one end and the pulp out the other. Then, says the Soviet article, the seeds can be used to grow more watermelons and the seedless pulp can be used for cattle fodder.

It sounds like a truly marvelous contraption. In the days of our youth the job had to be done by two small boys laboriously threshing the pulp wtih their teeth and squirting the seeds into an old tin pan. The best we were ever able to do was two watermelons at a sitting, and all we ever got for our trouble was a stomach-ache.

The Russians are quite pleased with their invention. It's nice for the cows and puts them one-up on the antiquated system of using child labor.—Wall Street Journal.

★ ★ ★

ASK MRS. HARRISON

We wouldn't go so far as to say that unionism beats matrimony for getting a fair deal from an employer, even if the following story—reprinted in its entirety from the Indianapolis News—seems to indicate so:

ST. LOUIS—"He's going to be sore before it's over."

This was the opinion voiced yesterday by Mrs. George V. Harrison as she and her oldest son, 19-year-old George Jr., picketed her husbands' venetian blind factory in a wage dispute.

The two astounded labor officials by asking for membership in Local 795, AFL Carpenter's Union. They say it's no joke.

The son said his father had refused to increase the 75c-an-hour wage he had made the last four years and noted he plans to get married in May. Mrs. Harrison said she had received no pay at all for several years' assembly and cutting work.

Asked what her husband's attitude was, Mrs. Harrison replied:

"He was just as sweet as can be. Didn't say a word. He's going to be sore before it's over."

HERE WE GO AGAIN

Now that Congress has been in session for a few weeks, it appears that amendment of the Taft-Hartley Law once more is going to get plenty of oratory but very little action. There will be chest beating and fist pounding but little definite action. The more we think of this Taft-Hartley matter, the more it brings to mind the plight of the Lieutenant who had a company out on a long hike.

The company had been marching all day; and along toward evening the Lieutenant realized that they were lost. He kept the company going until they came to a farmhouse. Here the officer asked the farmer how far it was to camp. The farmer answered, "About three miles."

So they marched for another two hours but no camp came into sight. Again the officer asked at a farmhouse how far it was to camp, and again the answer was "about three miles."

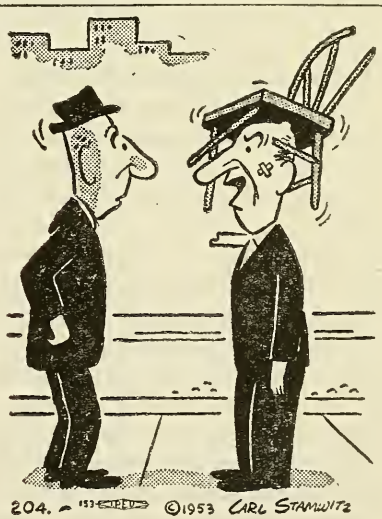
So the company marched on for another couple hours without coming to camp. Spotting another farmhouse, the leader again asked the distance to camp. Upon being told it was three miles, he wearily turned to his men and said:

"Well, boys, there's one thing about it—we're holding our own at least."

★ ★ ★

IT ALL DEPENDS

An anonymous sage once remarked that public opinion is the greatest force for good —provided it happens to be on that side.



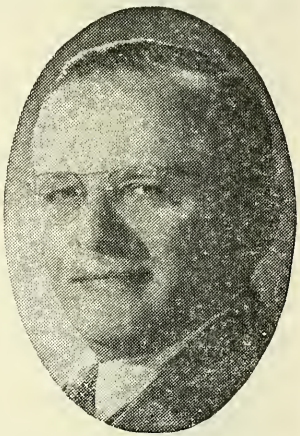
"I sneaked into a Union meeting to heckle them, but I was ruled out of order by the chair!"

The Millwright Age Is Coming

★

By O. WM. BLAIER, Second General Vice-President

IN THE last half of the nineteenth century the steam engine and the steam locomotive profoundly changed the living standards of the American people. During the first half of the present century the internal combustion engine and the electric motor wrought even greater changes. As coal and gasoline and electricity increased many times over the productive capacity of human hands and human muscles, more and more goods became available to more and more people so that the American standard of living has climbed to undreamed of heights of luxury.



But what of the next 50 years? What is going to contribute to the continuing climb of America to ever greater heights of abundance and prosperity. Is it going to be atomic power or jet engines or electronics? Maybe. Only the scientists can guess how deeply these developments are going to affect our future.

For my part, I am convinced that the millwright is going to be one of the key figures in the future development of our economy. It is a conveyor age that we are entering. In manufacturing, in distribution, in transportation, the continuous flow idea (that only conveyors can achieve) is gaining wider acceptance every day. There is not an industry today that does not depend, to some degree at least, on conveyors to speed production. Yet the conveyor field has hardly been scratched.

Some idea of the important part which conveyors are already playing in industry can be gleaned from the fact that it would take ten million workers, piloting old fashioned wheel barrows, to move half a mile on the level the tonnage of minerals which is moved today by conveyors. It is practically impossible to buy an article today that has not taken a conveyor ride somewhere along the line in its manufacture. The loaf of bread you buy at the store probably took a ride through a modern oven on an endless belt. The car that you drove to work in this morning started out as iron and coal and other minerals that traveled thousands of miles along conveyors before becoming part of your automobile. Everything you will eat or drink or wear or smoke or take pleasure in today undoubtedly will have traveled along a conveyor either in the raw material stage, the finished product stage, or both.

Yet actually the continuous flow theory of handling materials and merchandise has only gained widespread acceptance from industry during the past 10 years. Sure, there have been conveyors operating in America since Oliver Evans, late in the 1700's, constructed the first continuous flow grist mill in which belt conveyors, bucket elevators and screw conveyors enabled him to turn out corn meal and flour twice as fast as his competitors. But it took another 125 years before

industry generally could see the possibilities of continuous flow handling of materials.

As late as 10 years ago architects still planned factory buildings first, after which production engineers fitted in their machinery and production lines as best they could. Today most factories are laid out by the production engineers. After they have devised what they consider the best possible system for keeping materials moving along the production line at the fastest possible pace, the architects are called in to design a building around the machinery layout.

In last month's issue of The CARPENTER there was an article on the development of the moving sidewalk. That article was no idle speculation or product of some theorist's dream. The moving sidewalk is coming and it is coming soon. The only obstacle standing in its way is public acceptance. Public officials (as well as the general public) are slow to adopt new ideas. Once they adopt them, however, they usually lose little time in putting them into operation.

I believe the moving sidewalk will be a common sight in most major cities within the next ten years. After all, people have been riding on escalators for many years. The escalator is nothing but a moving sidewalk installed on an incline. In comparison to an escalator, a moving sidewalk is relatively simple to install and maintain.

It is hard to talk about the future of conveyors without encroaching on the realm of Buck Rogers or Superman. Conveyors to carry materials hundreds or even thousands of miles are no longer an idle dream. Conveyor lines carrying sand, gravel and cement seven or eight miles have been successfully used on a number of Western dam jobs. Engineerwise there is no reason why these same conveyors could not be rigged up to carry materials dozens or even hundreds of miles. Only the failure of the Ohio legislature to grant the right of eminent domain has stymied the construction of a conveyor stretching nearly across the State.

Pipelines to carry gas and oil now span the nation from Texas to New York. Mechanized pipelines, conveyors, that is—to carry solids equally great distances, will be entirely feasible a few years from now.

While the push-button factory envisioned by the fiction writers is still some distance off, the semi-automatic factory where each worker gets each part he needs exactly when he needs it is already here.

A Twentieth Century Fund report indicates that human muscle-power is now the most expensive power known to Americans. The report states that energy supplied by human muscles costs at least $10 per horsepower hour. Compare this with the 4¢ it costs to supply a horse-power hour with electricity and it is easy to get some idea why conveyors are destined to increase rapidly in the next 50 years.

In the year 1850—barely 100 years ago—man was doing 22 per cent of all the work done with his straining muscles. Animal power accounted for a little better than 50 per cent of the work done. The crude machines that existed in those days rattled and groaned mightily to account for something like 27 per cent of the output.

Today machines account for nearly 98 per cent of the energy expended in turning out the mountain of goods we produce each year. Only man has the brains and judgement and versatility needed to produce the goods we must have to exist. Machines cannot think. However, through machines man can multiply his powers ten thousand times. In a jet plane he can

travel thousands of times faster than he can walk. With a hoist he can lift as much as 10,000 men. Through electronics he can improve his muscular reactions by at least 10,000 times. Through the telescope he can see 10,000 times as far as he can with the naked eye.

All these vast multiplications of the original equipment God endowed him with he has put to work in his mines and factories and farms. All of them have contributed to the amazing industrial growth America has enjoyed and they will undoubtedly continue contributing in the years ahead. Now man is adding the conveyor to the myriad of wonders which work so successfully for him.

During the 100 years when the percentage of the work done by machinery has increased from 27 per cent to 98 per cent, what this has meant to the average American can only be understood by looking at a few statistics. In 1850, the average work week was in excess of 3,350 hours per year. Now 50 weeks at 40 hours per week add up to something like 2,000 per year. A little simple subtraction reveals that the average American now has at least 1,350 more hours of leisure than his grandfather had in 1850. This is the equivalent of 34 weeks of 40 hours each.

Along with the steady decrease in hours worked, man has created for himself many more jobs than existed in 1850. Department of Commerce figures indicate that for every job taken over by a machine, three new jobs have been created in the manufacture, maintenance and selling of the machine.

In the process, earnings have climbed upward too. In 1850, the average income per worker amounted to $247 per year. By 1900 this figure had increased to $675. Today it is close to $3,000.

In all this advance, mechanized handling of materials has played an important part. In a recent speech before an audience at the University of Illinois, R. C. Sollenberger, executive vice-president of the Conveyor Equipment Manufacturers Association, had this to say:

"Without mechanized handling devices, man is a beast of burden, dull, uncomprehending, with a total lack of ambition; and it is only as he begins to control power instead of generating it that he begins to gain respect in his own eyes. He begins to take an interest in outside activities and develops community spirit.

"Thus, my point then, is that the workman of today is a different person than the workman of less than 50 years ago. He has many of the same comforts that his boss enjoys—he goes to the same churches—belongs to the same lodges—rides in a car as reliable and nearly as comfortable as the one his boss drives.

"The average American spent almost twice as much for books in 1950 as he did in 1940; 263 per cent more for home music; 129 per cent more for flowers and garden seeds; he attended 88 per cent more 'serious' concerts; he supported 80 per cent more symphony orchestras; and he bought more Bibles in this ten-year period than in the previous 40 years.

"Entirely aside from the higher income and shorter hours, I can't help but think that the average American has gained something far more valuable—in self-respect—in confidence borne of health and body—in comforts he takes for granted—and—from the things he has gone through in the wars of recent years, I don't believe he has gone as soft as many people like to say."

Although all but two per cent of human muscle power has been eliminated in industry, there is still vast

room for improvement, improvement that modern conveyors can provide. In the next half century new and improved conveyors will greatly increase the efficiency of production methods—even those which are presently mechanized. Just as a conveyor belt now parks your car automatically in some of the newer garages, goods may some day be delivered to stores, restaurants, etc., on underground conveyors, thereby eliminating all the traffic congestion which plagues most cities today.

Last year a new type restaurant opened in Indianapolis. It has a series of long conveyor belts that run from the kitchen to the front of the restaurant. A conveyor belt carries your order to the kitchen. A conveyor belt brings your food to your place while it is still hot from the stove. Finally, a conveyor belt takes the dirty dishes back to the kitchen and into the automatic dishwasher. The automatic grocery and hardware store are just around the corner as conveyor techniques are improved and made more flexible.

In the long run, America will expand and increase its prosperity only as its productive capacities increase. Only high productivity can provide high wages and high living standards. If all profits were eliminated in Ethiopia tomorrow and the proceeds given to the working people, workers' living standards would still be low, simply because they produce very little.

About 200 years ago, women in England pulled coal cars on their hands and knees in English coal mines. It was a disgraceful thing, especially since some employers were living in comparative luxury. But even taking all profits from the employers and giving them to the workers would have improved their lot very little. It was only after machinery was introduced into the coal mines that the miners began elevating their living standards.

How many people know that conveyorized salt mines under the City of Detroit provide the nation with 6,000 tons of salt daily; or that conveyors load 2,000 bushels of wheat per minute on boats in Duluth harbor; or that conveyors in Baltimore unload 3,000 tons of South American iron ore in a single hour?

In Northern California you can drive along a highway without seeing any indication that 160,000 board feet of lumber pass under it in every eight-hour day on a 600 foot long conveyor. In Southern Indiana you can drive along another highway under which pass several hundred thousand gallons of whiskey each working day, thanks to mechanized handling. And so it goes; everywhere more and more conveyors are moving goods faster, cheaper and with less back-breaking toil than ever before. Yet the trend is only getting started.

Just as the steam engineer spearheaded the industrial growth of the second half of the last century and the electrician played the leading role since 1900, so the millwright will carry the ball during the next 50 years.

Mechanization and unionism are the two things responsible for the high living standard American workers enjoy today. Mechanization made high production possible, and unionism made it possible for working people to get a decent share of the wealth they had helped to create. This is a combination which can easily double our living standards in the next thirty years.

The installation and erection of machinery constitutes millwrighting, a phase of the trade autonomy recognized as falling under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

ORGANIZE ORGANIZE

One way to hit back at Communism is to join—

THE CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM

★ ★ ★

DURING the next few months, the Crusade for Freedom hopes to successfully conclude a campaign to get at least 25 million Americans to affix their signatures to a "Freedom Scroll" which pledges encouragement and aid to the 70 million freedom-loving Europeans now trapped behind the Iron Curtain in such countries as Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

What is the Crusade For Freedom?

It is a voluntary organization of American citizens banded together to carry the truth behind the Iron Curtain. The Crusade operates 21 radio transmitters in various parts of free Europe, all of which are beamed to countries taken over by Russian Reds in recent years. The Crusade is a project of the American Heritage Foundation. It is financed by voluntary contributions made by Americans interested in helping freedom-loving people shake off the yoke of Communism which has been imposed on them.

At least 70 million people in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania have known freedom and have historically fought for a democratic way of life. These people are now victims of Soviet-imposed communistic governments. Restrained from physical contact with the outside world, fed constantly on Soviet propaganda, subjected to "brain washings," and isolated from the truth, these people nevertheless continue fighting silently for a restoration of true freedom.

It is estimated that at least 80% of them are still violently opposed to Soviet Communism and have never given up hoping for a release from their bondage. The Soviet dictators who rule over them know this full well, and they are constantly devising ways and means of keeping these people from learning the truth. Secret police, strict censorship, and a thousand other devices are used to prevent the people from knowing that freedom still exists in the world.

The one effective weapon for getting the truth to these enslaved people, which the Russians have not been able to stop, is Radio Free Europe. For nearly four years, Radio Free Europe, which is financed and operated by the Crusade For Freedom, has been sending messages of hope and encouragement through the Iron Curtain. The 21 stations which comprise Radio Free Europe have exposed Red collaborators and frustrated Red plots. They have exposed the "Big Lie" time and again to the consternation of Red officials. They have given back to these people their national cultures—folk songs, literature, music and folk lore—all items which the Red dictators have suppressed. They have provided news and truth, even at times scooping official Soviet "news" agencies. Radio Free Europe broke the stories of Stalin's death and Beria's arrest hours before the communist controlled radio and press released them in the satellite countries.

The second great strength of Radio Free Europe is the fact that broadcasts are delivered by fellow-nationals of the listening countries. Czechs and Slovaks speak to Czechoslovakians, Poles speak to Poles, Hungarians to Hungarians—bringing them the truth, bringing them new hope, nourishing the will to freedom. These familiar names and voices of fellow countrymen in exile are heard and believed.

And lastly, the power of RFE is the power of truth. People of the captive countries trust RFE. They know it gives them the true news, true facts, a true picture of world developments. It is an antidote to the poison of Kremlin propaganda.

Radio Free Europe has worked so well that hundreds of escapees from the Iron Curtain have given it credit for doing more good in the fight for freedom than any other one thing.

The people behind the Iron Curtain know that RFE is an American enterprise. They know it represents common people of one nation talking in a friendly fashion to the people of another country. This is the greatest asset of RFE. That is why the Crusade For Freedom is seeking to enlist the cooperation of millions more Americans in this great cause.

What are the future plans of Radio Free Europe? The first great objective is to build and man more radio transmitters to keep ahead of Soviet jamming efforts. The Soviets are well aware of the effectiveness of broadcasts sent out by RFE; consequently, they make every effort they possibly can to jam the wave lengths on which RFE transmitters operate. They know that truth can devastate propaganda every time. They know that truth can make their job of keeping unwilling people subjugated ten times harder.

Radio Free Europe should not be confused with the Voice of America. The Voice of America is operated by Uncle Sam. The Voice of America does a good job of penetrating the Iron Curtain. However, there is a difference. Voice of America must be bound by diplomatic considerations while Radio Free Europe is not bound by any considerations other than truth. Too, Europeans know that Voice of America is an official voice of the American government whereas RFE is people talking to people—Poles talking to Poles and Czechs talking to Czechs. Furthermore, Voice of America is operating in a couple of spots only, whereas RFE is reaching every nation behind the Iron Curtain in Central Europe.

The cold war between freedom and Communism is a struggle for men's minds. In this war Radio Free Europe is playing a mighty important role. It is winning over Europeans to the Democratic side and thus possibly staving off World War III.

Signing one's name to a Freedom Scroll is a simple matter, yet every American who does so extends a hand of fellowship to all the freedom-loving people caught in the Soviet trap. But he does far more than that; he also keeps alive hope in the breasts of the enslaved people and stiffens their will to resist, thereby lessening the chances of World War III breaking out.

The Crusade For Freedom will be happy to provide a Freedom Scroll to any Local Union which writes for one. For that matter, any individual interested in getting a scroll to fill with signatures can get one by contacitng TCFF. And for those who may be interested in helping the program financially, one dollar will beam 100 words of truth through the Iron Curtain.

The Crusade For Freedom may be contacted by writing to the following address: The Crusade For Freedom
345 East 46th St.
New York 7, N. Y.

Lumber use has been declining, but at long last—

WOOD IS FIGHTING BACK

★ ★

ALTHOUGH LUMBER is unquestionably the most versatile raw material known to man, the per capita consumption of lumber in America has declined steadily over the past 50 years. Whereas the average American used approximately 500 board feet of lumber in 1904, by 1949 he was using only a little over 200 board feet annually. Steel, plastics, aluminum and a host of other new materials—some of them more expensive than wood and practically all of them inferior to wood in one way or another—have been grabbing off markets that formerly were exclusive wood markets.

The result has been that 160 million Americans today actually use less lumber than 76 million did in 1904. During the past 45 years the population of the United States has grown by something like 46%. Had lumber maintained its relative market position during those 45 years, the consumption of lumber should be up at least 20%. Instead lumber has not even held its own. Instead of going up 20%, it has actually decreased by some 17%. In other words, 46% more people are using 17% less lumber.

This decline in lumber consumption took place in an era when the standard of living of all Americans was climbing rapidly. Today's citizen has roughly twice as much money to spend for goods as his grandfather had in 1904. Had not wood lost its market to substitutes over the past four or five decades there is no way of actually guessing how great the lumber market would be today.

The markets are still available. In fact they are there in greater number than they ever have been before. But somehow or other the wood producing industries have stood still while substitute manufacturers have steadily made inroads with all markets for lumber.

There was a day when office filing cabinets were made almost exclusively of wood. Today the wood filing cabinet has become the exception rather than the rule. There was a day, too, when automobiles and trucks provided an outlet for a billion board feet of wood annually. In 1950 less than 200 million board feet satisfied all the demands of the car and truck manufacturers. In 12 years the demand for wood from this source declined 86%. In the meantime the number of cars and trucks manufactured has increased phenomenally. Had wood retained its original share of this market, it well might be that two billion feet of wood would have been sent to the Detroit automotive factories last year.

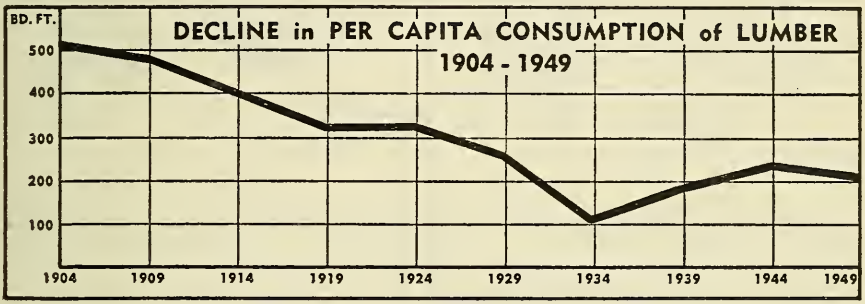
Anyone over 50 years of age can remember when such items as radio and phonograph cabinets were all wood; when nothing but wooden caskets were available; when canned goods and beverages and fruits and produce used nothing but wooden boxes. Since then plastic cabinets and metal caskets and cardboard boxes have gobbled up increasingly larger shares of these traditional markets for wood.

In the building field, too, substitutes have given wood a rough time. House sheathing is no longer an exclusive monopoly of wood. Aluminum and steel and even plastics have invaded the field. Concrete and metal floor joists have made an impact on the construction industry. In fact there is hardly a field where substitutes have not made some inroads on traditional lumber markets.

How did these substitute products achieve their success? For one thing they have been aggressive as well as progressive. They have really spent money on research. For example, the chemical industry has put better than two and a half per cent of its gross product into research. Stone, glass, and clay have earmarked one and three-tenths per cent of income for research. By contrast, the lumber industry has devoted only three-hundreths of one per cent to this important field. The net result has been that lumber products have changed very little with changing times, while competitive products have adapted themselves to the needs of current conditions better than wood.

Yet wood undoubtedly is possessed of more desirable features than any other raw material produced today. It has a smoothness and warmth to the touch that nothing else can duplicate. It is easy to work and it comes in an infinite variety of textures ranging from the hardness of iron wood to the lightness and buoyancy of balsa. No other material is quite so versatile. There is a type suited to every job and every need. And, most important of all, wood is always plentiful because it is one of the very few natural resources which is renewable.

Wood has all the inherent potentials to make and keep it our number one raw material. Its inability to hold its own in the past 50 years is not wood's fault. It simply has not been given a chance. While competitive industries have been furiously improving their products through research and wooing public acceptance through big advertising campaigns, wood largely has been drifting along in the same old business rut it operated in at the turn of the century.



Generally speaking, the wood producing industries have been apathetic toward any change. Rugged individualists built the lumber industry and the sense of individualism is still strong. True, plywood has made a phenomenal growth in the last generation, but this growth came from the unbeatable natural advantages which are plywood's rather than from any effective promotion by the plywood industry.

The attitude of too many wood producing companies is: "Why bother to improve our product? We have always sold everything we cut and we probably always will." Generally speaking, this statement is true except

for the worst depression years. While steel was wood's only competitor, this sort of an attitude may not have been too damaging, but now that aluminum, magnesium, plastics, and even glass fiber have entered the field, wood can no longer afford to merely coast.

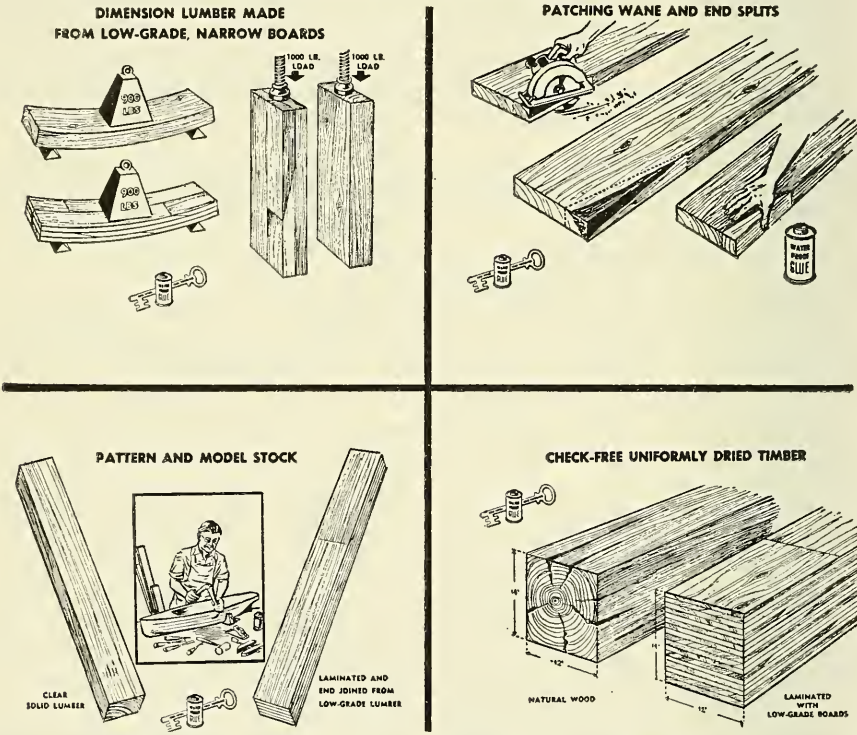
Every member of our Brotherhood has a vital interest in what happens to the wood market. In the first place, a very substantial per centage of our membership is made up of wood workers—loggers, sawmill workers, plywood workers, etc. Many more earn their daily bread in sash and door plants, detail shops, etc.

However, even the construction carpenters have a direct interest in what happens to wood markets. The carpenter's jurisdiction over wood materials is unquestioned. But whenever a substitute for wood appears on a job some other trade is always johnny-on-the-spot to claim jurisdiction. Time and again carpenters have had to fight hard to maintain their traditional jurisdiction simply because a wood substitute gave some other trade an opportunity to make claim for the work.

Consequently it should be heartening to all Brotherhood members to know that the wood producing industries are at last waking up to the need for concerted action. Sectional differences are being forgotten. So are old attitudes of rugged individualism. Instead, the wood producing industry as a whole is endeavoring to coordinate activities toward a unified plan of action for promoting more widespread use of wood.

Product and process improvement and development through research is one of the main objectives set up by the industry. Research is the main tool through which wood can strengthen

Laminating shows great promise



its competitive position in today's markets. Research not only can hold the present market for wood but also recapture a good portion of the market already lost to substitutes. Many companies are already carrying on research projects of their own. The first need is to coordinate all this individual research. The second need is to broaden research on a cooperative basis.

At the present time the National Lumber Manufacturers Association has a campaign under way to enlist the support of the entire wood producing industry in a two-pronged attack on dwindling lumber markets; first, by conducting research that will find out exactly what is happening to lumber markets and why; second, by fostering research which will develop to the maximum extent the definitely known opportunities in the broad new field of lumber laminating.

By finding out exactly what is happening to wood markets, effective methods for retaining or recapturing these markets can be worked out. By finding out, through research, what the ultimate potentialities of laminated wood are, a whole new field of wood markets may be developed.

Wood lamination is nothing new. It has been going on for many years. Only recently, however, has the true promise of this field made itself felt.

Laminated wood is simply thin pieces of wood glued together to make a large piece. Plywood is one example of laminated wood. However, the field seems to have unlimited possibilities. Laminated timbers, that is, timbers made up by gluing together thin pieces of low-grade wood, are constantly gaining popularity.

Recently the government put into operation the largest warehouse in the world at Franconia, Va. It is a structure half a mile long and two blocks wide. The frame is laminated wood. The only steel in the framework is the ring connectors which are used in grooves in the wood where the different members are bolted together. Pound for pound, this timber engineered 32 acre structure is constructed to withstand exactly the same stresses as steel. Because of its lightness, wood permitted a longer free span between supporting pillars than steel would have.

Furthermore, experience has shown that wood framing stands up better to both fire and earthquakes than does steel. Whereas wood timbers merely char in ordinary fires, they still retain sufficient strength to hold up considerable weight, steel expands and buckles, knocks out walls and causes the structure to collapse. In earthquakes, steel structures collapse while timber structures merely sag.

Among the organizations working on research in this type of construction is the American Institute of Timber Construction. General President Maurice A. Hutcheson is a member of this organization and is serving on two of the Institute's committees.

The development of such things as better glues, better connectors and better techniques will all open up vast new fields to laminated timbers. Schools, churches, etc., are already finding laminated beams ideal for achieving maximum strength with minimum weight. At the same time they are finding laminated wood the ideal materials for handling unusual shapes.

By increasing the per capita consumption of wood by only 10 board feet per year, the demand for wood products can be stepped up by at least a billion and a half board feet per year. In the process, millions of man hours of work for our members can be provided. Therefore every Brotherhood member has a vital stake in the outcome of the wood industry's fight for a larger share of the market.

Editorial

Everybody Is a Labor "Expert" Today

A couple of hundred years from now, when historians are delving into the mysteries of our time, they well may come to the conclusion that everybody in the nation was a labor expert in 1954. Certainly they will arrive at this notion if they study the "Letters to the Editor" column of today's paper.

Pick up a paper in Atlanta or San Francisco or Pittsburgh or Spokane today and turn to the letters to the editor section. What do you find there? Nine times out of ten you find at least one letter from an "expert" telling how evil unions are. It may be from a housewife who never belonged to a union, never attended a union meeting, never worked for wages, never sat in on a negotiating session, never saw a union contract, never talked to a union official, never read a union constitution, but, boy does she know all about unions!

She knows they are dictatorial and unreasonable and selfish. Why it takes her two pages to list all the things that she, as an expert, knows is wrong with unions. Besides her letter there is usually one from a farmer or school teacher or somebody else who never had even a remote contact with a union but who knows 47 good reasons why unions should be put out of business.

To such "experts" this journal has replied off and on for years. This time we are going to let somebody else do the replying; a newspaperman who actually belonged to a union (a fact which might disqualify him in the eyes of the legion of self-appointed experts who know all about unions without ever having come into contact with one even once.)

Harry Mather is a writer and columnist on THE VANCOUVER, B. C., SUN. In a column which he calls "Mathers Nightcap" he daily dispenses comments on an endless variety of topics. Recently he devoted his column to the horrible "regimentation" which unions impose on workers. In this particular column, he said:

> *How much better we would all be without unions. Yes, how much?*
>
> *A gentleman and no doubt a scholar, had a letter in one of the other papers advising workers against getting organized.*
>
> *He said that employes joining unions lose their liberties as individuals and become dominated, also regimented.*
>
> *How true this is!*
>
> *Before the unions came a man was free to do an honest day-and-a-half's work for an honest day's pay.*
>
> *He was at liberty to stand on his own heels and bargain with the boss.*
>
> *He could be pushed around at any time. Nobody regimented him against it.*
>
> *The unions have changed this.*
>
> *Today, not even the non-union employe is free from the evils of unionism.*

As a result of union people being dragooned into accepting raises, many non-union people have been intimidated into accepting raises too.

I speak with sad personal experience—I once, misguidedly helped organize a union.

My hopes for greater individuality were high. Imagine my remorse when I saw what unions really do to you!

The good old six-day week, that we employes knew so well and were so attached to, was scrapped!

In its place the five-day week was foisted on us!

Instead of being free to work 70 hours in six days, we were quickly dominated into working 40 hours in five!

And from the very moment the union got us we had to take more pay!

To show you how unions treat you—for every $20 a month raise the union forced on us we had to pay, I believe it was as much as $1 a month in dues!

How we longed to get back to the old days of every man for himself!

The fate of union members' wives must be particularly trying.

In place of the happy times of long hours, low pay and personal insecurity, unions have dominated entire families, indeed, entire communities, into a better standard of life.

The fact is, these darn unions have commercialized work.

As far as we are concerned, we are willing to rest organized labor's case on Mather's presentation. Somehow or other union members seem to be poor letter writers. Perhaps this is because the average union man is no 20th Century Shakespeare. Now nobody need have any legitimate excuse for not answering a particularly aggravating anti-union letter in a newspaper. Mather has done the job for you. Simply cut out Mr. Mather's comments and mail them to your paper with a note saying:

"Dear Editor: Here is how well off we would be without unions. The fellow who wrote this piece is a newspaperman who not only belonged to a union but also actually helped to organize one. He knows from first-hand experience how dictatorial and regimenting unions really are."

Only Eternal Vigilance Can Protect Social Security

Ever since Congress adjourned last summer it was apparent that the Social Security program was due for an overhauling in the present session. As has been reported in several recent issues of this journal, a number of Congressmen whose views seldom correspond with those of organized labor have been working on bills to change the old age pension provisions of Social Security from something akin to insurance to something more in the nature of a glorified dole.

The National Association of Manufacturers, the American Medical Association and the Chamber of Commerce have all backed programs which would wipe out the 19 billion dollars piled up in the Social Security fund from payments made by workers and their employers. Instead of having pensions paid out of this fund maintained by payroll deductions, they would

have Congress appropriate the necessary funds each year, much as funds are now appropriated to pay old age assistance doles. And even while insisting that the present Social Security system is financially unsound they opposed the raising of payroll deductions from one and a half per cent to two per cent on January 1, 1954.

While many Congressmen were working on bills to advance these backward looking proposals, President Eisenhower presented to Congress a Social Security program of his own. The Eisenhower program goes a long way toward eliminating some of the worst faults of the present Social Security setup.

For one thing, it proposes to increase Social Security old age pensions. Living costs having climbed something like 25 per cent since the last time pensions were increased. Retired workers have found it impossible to get by on what they get out of Social Security.

The President's program also accepts the fact that bigger pensions cost more money. Hence his recommendation is that the two per cent deduction, which automatically went into effect the first of the year, remain in effect.

His program further recommends that the maximum annual salary subject to Social Security deductions be raised from the present $3,600 to $4,200, with a corresponding increase in benefits for those earning over $3,600. As the law now stands, only the first $3,600 which a worker earns in a year is considered by the Social Security program. Up to the time a worker's earnings hit the $3,600 mark, two per cent of his earnings are deducted for Social Security. The employer contributes a matching two per cent. As soon as his earnings pass $3,600 both employer and employe contributions cease for that year.

Under the President's program, $4,200 rather than $3,600 would be the cutoff point. This means that deductions would be made for an additional $600 of annual earnings, but benefits would be increased accordingly for those earning over $3,600.

Another very worthwhile proposal in the President's program is that a worker would be allowed to write off his four worst years in figuring his average monthly earnings. As the Social Security program is now written, benefits are based on average monthly earnings for the period the worker has been covered. Average monthly earnings are arrived at by totaling all the money a man earned during the period he was eligible for Social Security and then dividing this amount by the number of months involved.

Obviously if a man were sick or unemployed for any length of time this reduced his average monthly earnings, and, therefore, reduced his Social Security benefits. For example, if a man were under Social Security for fifteen years but three of those years he was sick or unemployed, his average monthly earnings would be reduced by 20 per cent.

Under the President's proposal, such a worker could eliminate those three years during which he was earning nothing (plus one other year during which his earnings were low) in figuring his average monthly earnings. In this way temporary setbacks would not be allowed to cut down on his Social Security benefits.

Another important improvement in the President's program would allow a retired worker to earn as much as $200 per month for five months out of a

year before becoming ineligible for benefits. As the law now stands, a pensioner is ineligible for benefits in any month during which he earns more than $75. This has kept many pensioners switching on and off the pension roll, unable to live without working and unable to work on any sort of a decent job. If the President's program goes into effect, a pensioner will be able to work at decent wages for a part of the year and depend on his Social Security pension to carry him through the rest.

It would be nice to be able to report that the President's program had nearly everybody in Congress behind it. Unfortunately, however, this is not the case. The organizations which want Social Security weakened rather than strengthened wield plenty of influence in the Halls of Congress. When Social Security comes up for action the present system may be emasculated rather than improved unless labor is ready and able to throw its full weight behind real improvements.

Every working man has a real stake in what happens to Social Security. Therefore, it is important that every worker stand ready to make his opinions known at the crucial moment.

Make Mine Tea

A pound of coffee already has passed the dollar mark, and experts are predicting it may pass the $1.40 mark by Spring; which means this is an excellent time to pass up the coffee and start drinking tea or milk.

A few years ago, coffee prices passed the $1.00 mark for a short period. It was destined to go considerably higher too, according to the experts. There had been some sort of a terrible "catastrophe" in the coffee-producing countries which wrecked the crop, all the newspaper stories were saying. But about this time a couple of Congressmen got a little bit inquisitive about coffee prices and they began doing a little investigating. In short order the "catastrophe" righted itself and the price of coffee got down to where the average man could afford an occasional dollop of it.

There were just enough hints of strange goings on in the coffee business at that time to make a lot of people wonder. Seems like a couple of gents in this country got together with a couple of gents in South America and between them did a little plain and fancy price rigging. Then the investigations got under way. Suddenly the "catastrophe" that wrecked the coffee crop cured itself, the price of coffee came down, and all investigations were sidetracked in one way or another.

Now we are having another "catastrophe" which is driving coffee prices into the stratosphere again. To our way of thinking, the time for another investigation is here too—only let's have a thorough and complete one this time. Let's find out what is happening to coffee prices and why.

In the meantime, we, the American People, have a sure-fire weapon for helping to cure the "catastrophe" which is driving coffee prices upward so mercilessly. It is as simple as it is effective. Let's cut down on the coffee and drink more tea or milk. If every coffee drinker in the nation cut down by even one cup a day, we have a hunch the "catastrophe" would soon right itself.

For the benefit of those people in the coffee business who have to do with setting prices, we want to recall the fable of the dog with the bone in his mouth who was crossing a stream. He dropped his own bone to grasp at the one he saw reflected in the water, and he wound up with no bone at all.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

The Forty-fifth Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in the Ivory Room of the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri at 10:00 A. M., on September 18, by President Matthew Woll. The following National and International Unions were represented:

	Delegates
Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America	6
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers	3
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders	2
Boot and Shoe Workers Union	5
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	3
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union	1
Cigar Makers International Union of America	3
Retail Clerks International Association	6
Coopers International Union of North America	1

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	2
International Union of Operating Engineers	4
American Federation of Technical Engineers	1
International Photo Engravers Union of North America	3
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers	1
United Garment Workers of America	5
Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada	3
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union	2
International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of United States and Canada	1
American Federation of Hosiery Workers	1
Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders International Union	3
Insurance Agents International Union	3
Laundry Workers International Union	3
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America	3
Sheet Metal Workers International Association	1
American Federation of Grain Millers	2
American Federation of Musicians	2
Office Employes International Union	1
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America	3
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers	1
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada	1
International Brotherhood of Operative Potters	2
International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers Union of North America	1
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America	5
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States	2
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada	4
Stove Mounters International Union of North America	3
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America	5
Tobacco Workers International Union	2
International Typographical Union	5
Upholsterers International Union of North America	3
Union Label Councils	22
Total Delegates	130

The report of the Executive Board of the Department listed the cities in which Board meetings were held as follows: New York, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Miami, Florida; and Chicago, Illinois. They were held in conjunction with meetings of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Board's report states that since moving into its new headquarters at 100 Indiana Avenue, N. W., in Washington, D. C., it has been able to expand its activities due to increased working space.

In promoting the fundamental principles of union label shop card and union button, the Board stated that it has been constantly in search of new techniques of publicizing these emblems. Methods of publicizing these principles have included mailing of literature to labor unions and their publications, formation of Union Labor Councils throughout the nation, by publicity in daily newspapers and commercial magazines, through the very successful Union Label show and through contacts with union manufacturers and employers in service establishments.

Detailed information is given in the report concerning various activities such as Union Label Week, which was observed September 7 through 13, 1953—(September 6-12

was recommended as Union Label Week in 1954) Women's Auxiliaries, A. F. of L. Union Label Industries Show and the establishment of the Department's new publication, GUIDE. In 1954 the Union Industries Show will be held in the Pan-Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, April 1-6.

The 1953 A. F. of L. Union Label Industries Show, held in Minneapolis, Minn., drew 400,900 spectators from the Twin Cities and surrounding area. This was the largest attendance ever recorded in a city of comparable size.

Hundreds upon thousands of valuable prizes were distributed as the show maintained its long standing reputation of being the world's greatest giveaway show.

A record number of exhibitors participated in the mammoth affair with colorful and educational displays in abundance. As in the past, the exhibits demonstrating the skills of the various crafts of A. F. of L. affiliates proved most popular with the crowds.

Since the 1952 Convention two organizations have affiliated with the Department; namely:

International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America; and Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders International Union-reaffiliated.

The Committee of Officers' Report commends both the officers and staff of the Department for the fine work done in the past year and recommended concurrence in their report. The committee's report was adopted by the Convention.

The Committee on Finance reported and their recommendation of concurrence was also adopted by the Convention.

Resolutions presented dealt with the following subjects:

Participation in Union Industries Show

Appreciation to Central Labor Bodies and State Federations

Union Label Week

Union Label Educational Conferences

Buyer's Market

News Media

Union Support of Allied Printing Trades Label

Union Support of Insurance Agents International Union

Anti-union Activities of the Los Angeles Times Corporation

Invitation to American Library Association

Union Label Council Affiliation

The Officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

MATTHEW WOLL, President
JOHN J. MARA, First Vice-President
JOSEPH P. McCURDY, Second Vice-President
HERMAN WINTER, Third Vice-President
RICHARD F. WALSH, Fourth Vice-President
JAMES A. SUFFRIDGE, Fifth Vice-Prseident
JOSEPH LEWIS, Sixth Vice-President
SAM J. BYERS, Seventh Vice-President
RAYMOND F. LEHENEY, Secretary-Treasurer

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN R. STEVENSON
CESARE POLIMENI
ROBERT O'HARE

NEW LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

1081 Kitimat, B. C., Can.
1083 New Castle, N. B., Can.
3003 Orangeburg, S. Car.
3004 Malta, Ohio
1600 Cannonsville, Del. Co., N. Y.
3017 Oconto, Wis.
1338 Charlottetown, P. E. I., Can.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

FELIX AHO, L. U. 2236, New York, N. Y.
JOHN ALLEN, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
OSCAR BARTLETT, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
WALTER BELTZ, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
JOHN R. BRIDGE, L. U. 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
JAMES B. BROCKINGTON, L. U. 1888, New York, N. Y.
LESLIE BURROUGHS, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
PAUL CHAMBERS, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
HARVEY L. CLIFTON, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
H. C. COLLIER, L. U. 1371, Gadsen, Ala.
G. W. CROSS, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
JOHN DAHLIN, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
SYLVESTER DALLAS, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
ADOLPH H. DUWENSEE, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
GEORGE EDWARDS, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
GEORGE ENDICOTT, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
JOSEPH C. EMBLETON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
EDWARD ERICKSON, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
LOUIS EVERS, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
W. T. FARROW, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.
ALFRED FIELDER, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
E. B. FRANKLIN, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.
ONOFRIO FRAUMENI, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN W. FULLER, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
W. I. GOLDEN, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.
T. S. GULLION, L. U. 1371, Gadsen, Ala.
ORVILLE L. GUNTER, L. U. 978, Springfield, Mo.
ERNEST GUST, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
W. D. HOUSTON, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
CHARLES E. HOUTZ, L. U. 1333, Boalsburg, Pa.
WOODROW HOWELL, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
CLIFFORD HUGHES, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
FRANK KONICKA, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
LEO KUHN, L. U. 616, Chambersburg, Pa.
WILLIAM LIEDEL, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
HARRY W. LOANE, JR., L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOSEPH LOMNICKI, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
TIMOTHY LOWE, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN W. MAHON, L. U. 616, Chambersburg, Pa.
TINSEY MAPES, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
MATH MAYER, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM McCLAY, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JAMES R. McCONAHEY, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
PATRICK McDONOUGH, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JAMES McKENZIE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM MEHEINGER, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
JACK MITCHELL, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
JENNINGS MOORE, L. U. 1371, Gadsen, Ala.
FRED V. NOBLITT, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
GEORGE NURMI, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
SETH OVERBAY, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
EDWIN H. PALIKOWSKY, L. U. 1382, Rochester, Minn.
C. B. PATRICK, L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
FRED PERSONETT, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.
CLE PETERSON, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
GEORGE PFROMM, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
EARL PICKARD, L. U. 1667, Biloxi, Miss.
WILLIAM L. POPE, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
EUGENE POULIN, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
H. P. RAMSEY, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
L. L. REDSTONE, L. U. 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
WALDO C. REEVER, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
HOWARD RICE, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
C. N. ROCKWELL, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
HENRY ROLFES, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
FRANK S. ROOSA, Sr., L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
JNO. C. ROUSE, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.
C. R. SANDERSON, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
E. S. SCHMUCKER, L. U. 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
JOHN SEANER, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
ROLPH E. SMILLIE, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
DAVID E. SNAVELY, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
CHRIST SOTEROPOULOS, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JESSE STEWART, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
DAVID STREETER, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J.
ROBERT SWEEK, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
VIRGIL THOMPSON, L. U. 601, Henderson, Ky.
LAWRENCE TRUNK, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
FRANK TUSA, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
ALBERT VAN BRUGGEN, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
FRANK VAN DE CAR, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
SAM E. WELCH, L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.
THOMAS G. WHITTINGTON, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HENRY WILLEMAN, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

A NICE CLEAN TRADE

Carpenter of Distinction: Undoubtedly, the most skilled and distinguished of all American carpenters was Samuel McIntire—sometimes called "the super-carpenter of Salem." Books have been written in lavish praise of this New England worker in wood. The Encyclopedia Americana honors him with a sizeable biographical sketch, though the Brittanica disdains to put him on record. For a century and a half his work has been generously copied by most American architects. The T-square, mass-and-line modernists of today sneer at his work as so much white-painted gingerbread, the creation of a rustic journeyman joiner who wandered too far from his trade. Sour grapes, most likely.

Sam McIntire was born in Salem, Mass., in the year 1757, at a time when a carpenter was the most expert and valued of all American tradesmen. His father and two brothers were housewrights, a name by which frame-house builders were known at that period. Serving his seven years apprenticeship under his own father guaranteed him a thorough knowledge of his trade in all its branches, as they used to say in the indenture papers. After his time was served, being artistically inclined, he concentrated his newly acquired skill on the wood-carving branch which was in popular demand in that highly decorative period of house construction. Today, he is conceded to be the predominant American wood-carver of all time—an artist in wood, without equal.

During his younger, ambitious years he studied the imported books, plans, and detail drawings of the eminent English architects, and at the age of twenty-five he had absorbed sufficient knowledge of house design to be confident of his ability to set himself up as a practicing architect in his native Salem. He had, of course, no diplomas or other engrossed certificates testifying to his professional qualifications, but he had exceptionally good taste in design, and an all-round working acquaintance with every detail of the carpentry trade. His technical superiority was not handicapped by his limited architectural training, restrictions of environment or lack of reputation. One of the first houses he designed was the Peirce residence, a typical square, three-storied mansion which still stands in Salem today, elegant and substantial as it was when first erected in 1782.

Leaving the practical end of building construction in the capable hands of his two brothers, and later, his son and nephew, McIntire devoted practically all of his time to designing splendid residences for the wealthy, large-familied merchants and shipowners of Salem and nearby towns, once in a while picking up his own tools to personally take care of some more intricate detail of wood-carving. Architecturally, he is famed more for the perfect proportion and graceful ornaments of his woodwork than for the basic plan of his homes. His doorways, mantelpieces, staircases, and other refinements of residential design have been widely proclaimed as the supreme achievement of American craftsmanship in interior woodworking, rating him a position at the pinnacle of his profession.

Sam McIntire, the Salem carpenter, was one of many who submitted plans in the architectural competition for a design for the new Washington capitol. A conspicuous feature of his design was a series of enormous, wing-flapping eagles ranged along the roof balustrade. Whether the eagles had anything to do with it or not we don't know, but his design was rejected, that of William Thornton being the one accepted. When McIntire died in 1811 he had accumulated a stock of woodworking tools that we carpenters of today wouldn't know what on earth to do with. Among these tools were 300 assorted chisels and gouges, 46 molding planes, and 20 bench planes, all these planes being wooden, of course, and many of them made by himself.

Any time you find yourself in historic Salem, Mass., look up Sam McIntire's work. As a fellow craftsman you will readily agree that he was, without question, the greatest American carpenter of them all—a combined architect, builder, decorator, and mechanic who lived with his tools and honored his trade, truly a carpenter of distinction.

Carpenter: Etymology is that branch of grammar dealing with the history and origin of words. A very fascinating study—if you have nothing else worth while with which to occupy your restless mind. The etymology of the word carpenter is a pretty good example of what you might dig up when idle curiosity prompts you to delve into the origin of some commonly known word.

We go all the way back to the pre-Christian era when Latin was the language of ancient Rome. A small, two-wheeled cart or carriage was then called a **carpentum**. The mechanic who made this vehicle was known as a **carpentarius**, which might be loosely translated as a wagon maker. Woodworking was not so diversified in those days, all buildings being mainly of stone or marble. So the **carpentarius** had the woodworking business pretty well all to himself and was, as he is today in many places, a respected and indispensable member of the community.

The old French for carpenter was **carpentier**—remember Georges Carpentier? They borrowed from the Italian, **carpentiere**, which, of course, was derived from **carpentarius**. After the Norman conquest of England in 1066, the boorish English, submitting to the influence of Norman-French culture, changed the name of their worker in wood from the good old Anglo-Saxon word woodsmith to carpenter, and carpenter it has been ever since.

Today, the French for carpenter is **charpentier**—why they stuck in the "h" we don't know. In Italian it is still **carpentiere**. In Spanish it is **carpintero**. All of these being so-called Romance languages have derived the word from the orignial Latin. It might be interesting to know that the Spaniards call a woodpecker a **carpintero**. In English, a doodling carpenter is often called a woodpecker, but you won't find that definition in any dictionary.

In the Teutonic languages the various words for carpenter have no connection whatsoever with the Latin—no class to them at all. In German it is **zimmermann**—a room-man. In both Swedish and Danish it is **timmerman**—a timberman. Not a timber man. That would be a cigar store Indian, wouldn't it? Incidentally, the carpenter in a ship's crew is always called Chips—not George, Joe, or Shorty—just Chips. He has no other name, afloat or ashore, but Chips.

Journeyman: More etymology—if you can take it. What's the origin of the word journeyman? Like many other carpenters we once had an idea that the explanation went something like this: A long time ago all skilled mechanics served a certain number of years apprenticeship, usually seven, in order to properly learn their trade. They were bound by a written contract, called an indenture, to a master carpenter for instance, for a specified period of years, during which time they were fed, clothed, and lodged in return for being taught the trade in all its branches. At the termination of this period, specified in the indentures, they were presumed to have absorbed all the ramifications and technicalities of the carpentry trade, and were therefore no longer apprentices. They were now free men, so to speak, at liberty to hump their tools and journey forth into the world to work for whomsoever they wished, anywhere they wished. That's why they were called journeymen.

That seems to be a very plausible and interesting explanation of the origin of the word—but it is all wrong, the word having an altogether different derivation. It actually comes from the French word **journee**, which means, among other things, daily work, or a day's work. The original definition of journeyman was, a man hired to work by the day, that is for a daily wage. At one time a woman hired by the day was called a journeywoman, such kind of work being known as journeywork. Today we would call her a dayworker—the English, a charwoman.

So, what's the origin of journeyman The former English apprentice, having completed his apprenticeship, was no longer obliged to work for his master, just for board and lodging and nothing else except a shilling or two as a weekend handout. He could now hire himself out to work by the day for a day's wages The French word **journee** meaning a day's work is the origin of journeyman. The fact that he was at liberty to journey wherever he wished had no connection with its origin The dictionaries of today define a journeyman as a mechanic who has completed his apprenticeship, or learned his trade in some other way, and who works for another for wages. He doesn't have to journey anywhere if he so wishes.

Indenture: Formerly, duplicate contracts were written on a single sheet of paper with a wide blank space between. The two parts were separated by cutting through this blank space along a wavy, or indented line. The exact fit of the two parts when later produced identified the paper as the original contract. So this type of two-party mutual agreement, cut along an indented line, was called an indenture, the kind of contract signed by master and apprentice. No extra charge for this morsel of information. Just wrap it up—and welcome.

From One Old Timer To Another

Editor's Note: The following letter was written by Thomas F. Kearney to Robert Hill, financial secretary of Local Union No. 94, Providence, R. I. Brother Kearney is one of the stalwart old-timers of the labor movement in New England. He joined our United Brotherhood in 1902 and for nearly 50 years he was in the forefront of every New England fight to improve the lot of the working man. For a number of years he served as Business Agent for the Providence, Pawtuckett & Central Falls District Council. As a delegate to many General Conventions he became intimately acquainted with the late General President Emeritus William L. Hutcheson.

Mr. Robert Hill, Financial Secretary
Local Union No. 94
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Brother Hill:

You evidently have in mind the death of our late General President Emeritus William L. Hutcheson.

With his death the Labor Movement lost a fighting leader, who thrived in battle when the battle aimed to right a wrong.

To Bill it mattered little who the foe might be. All that mattered was that he was against labor.

Those were the days when free enterprise oppressed and enslaved labor, days when it was easy to get into jail for daring to be right.

I recall the first World War vividly. The mottos were: "Be Patriotic!" "Buy War Bonds!" "Freeze Your Wages and Working Conditions to Win the War!" A few years later workers were cashing their bonds for a few cents on the dollar in order to feed their families.

Alone, Bill fought valiantly against the call to freeze wages and working conditions. Bill said, "The profits of war prosperity must be shared with the carpenter and the laborer who gives his brains, brawn and skills to create all things including production for profit."

That was Bill, the fearless champion of Labor, speaking for all. This Labor attitude of his caused the public, industry and the government to oppose him. So hostile did the feeling toward him become that Persident Wilson wrote a letter of protest against what he termed, "lack of cooperation in the conduct of the war." Bill fought on, at great odds, for the right of free action, and for a share of the prosperity which was being side-tracked for the exclusive benefit of war profiteers.

Of all the great daily newspapers, only the Hearst papers gave him support.

After the war, President Wilson wrote Bill a letter of commendation for the excellent contributions "you and your organization made in the war effort."

The shame of it was that most of the "Silk Hat Labor Leaders" did not support him.

In the Providence District I recall how steadfast he was in supporting the fight for better working conditions for carpenters. In one instance I recall, when the fight was running strong against the Council, he contributed $32,000, and the fight was won.

These recollections of Bill Hutcheson are only a few memories of his battles for labor, which he continued all his life, to within a few months of his death. No man can measure the uplift he gave carpenters, or appreciate the battles he fought for the betterment of all workers.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas F. Kearney

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

MICHIGAN LOCAL CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY



Guests at Local 674's 50th anniversary celebration are, from left to right, seated: William Stoll, Business Representative; Anthony Hellner, William Wendt and Walter Jones, former member of the Detroit District Council. Second row: Keith L. Crossman, recording secretary; Robert Covert, treasurer; Roy Bade, trustee; Edward Byks, Ernest Spodeck and Jacob Crawford. The latter three composed the entertainment committee for the event. Back row: Everett Bauman, conductor; L. M. Weir, secretary, Detroit District Council; Jack Wood, president, Local 674; Walter Weir, vice-president; and Sylvester Hellner, trustee.

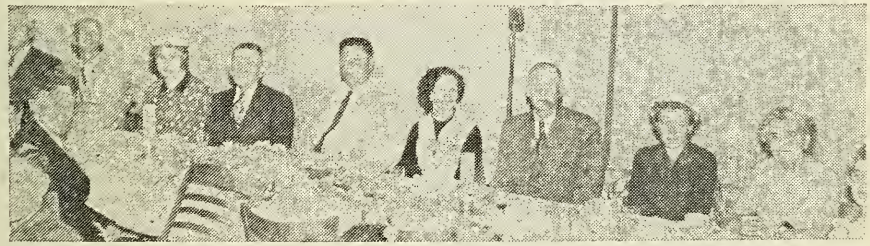
Last October, Local 674, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, celebrated its 50th anniversary of membership in the United Brotherhood. More than 200 guests were present at the banquet in Veteran's Hall in Mt. Clemens. Included among the guests were representatives of several other Carpenters Locals in the area, who had come to pay their respects to the oldest Local in the district.

In the absence of a charter member (the last succumbed in 1946) the guests of honor were two of the Local's oldest members, William Wendt, 72, who has been a member since 1913 and Anthony Hellner, 75, a member since 1921.

Brother Hellner will have been financial secretary for thirty consecutive years in June. He has three sons who are also members of Local 674.

LOCAL 1710 CELEBRATES FIFTY YEARS

On July 13, 1953, Local 1710 of Mill Valley, California, celebrated the 50th anniversary of its founding with a banquet and evening's entertainment at Sabella's Restaurant, near Mill Valley.



Seated at the speaker's table, at the celebration banquet staged by Local 1710 are, from left to right: James H. Chestnut, Robert Williamson, Mrs. Clement Clancy, Mr. Clancy, president, Bay Counties District Council; George Bolles, vice-president, Local 1710; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Olson, Mrs. Chestnut, and Mrs. Lehman.

Roy Olson, president of the Local, served as Master of Ceremonies.

Seventy-three year old James H. Chestnut, a long-time member of the Local cited many of the highlights of its history.

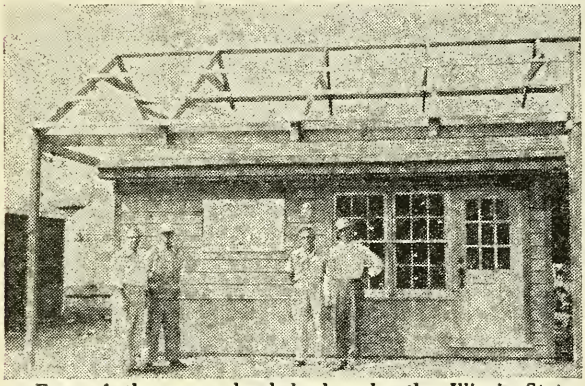
Many members and their families and friends from nearby locals attended the event.

Proud old-timers recalled many incidents which had occurred during the struggle for equal rights and a fair share of the goods they produced. Although in the years since 1903 some members fell by the wayside, due to pressure brought to bear by employers or the tribulations of economic change, enough remained unswerving in their fight for what they believed in. The purposes for which Local 1710 was originally founded always remained uppermost in the minds of enough members for it to survive and prosper, until today it is a thriving and businesslike organization, ever the guardian of the workers' rights.

ILLINOIS STATE COUNCIL SPONSORS FAIR EXHIBIT

During the Illinois State Fair last August, the Illinois State Council sponsored an exhibit featuring a model playhouse being constructed by apprentices during the ten days of the Fair.

Sixteen apprentices, two from each distirct in the State, were chosen to work on the construction of the playhouse. They were selected on a basis of progress in apprenticeship training courses, personal appearance and ability to explain the work to Fair visitors. Apprentices chosen to work on the project included the following:



Four of the men who helped make the Illinois State Council's exhibit a successful one, pose in front of the dollhouse constructed during last year's Illinois State Fair. From left to right are: Jack Hill, secretary of the Council; Richard Scott, journeyman who supervised the work; Harold Kellog, chairman of the apprenticeship committee; and J. Earl Welch, president of the Council.

Harry Maynor and David O'Shea, of Local 16, Springfield; Albert Weber, Local 80, Chicago; Robert Wormley and Charles Arnold, Local 916, Aurora; Dale Mullens and Dick Gotschall, Local 904, Jacksonville; Henry Grubbs and Jerry Strongman, Local 742, Decatur; John Jones and Glen Hagan, Local 183, Peoria; William Abrath, Local 2087, Crystal Lake; Carter Kuehn, Local 1883, Macomb; Larry Goodwin, Local 644, Pekin; James Diehl, Local 792, Rockford; and Al Verchimak, Local 495, Streator.

Under the direction of a journeyman carpenter, Brother Richard Scott, a member of Local 16, the apprentices constructed and completely finished the house, both inside and out. The exterior was finished in three types of materials; 8-inch lap weather boarding, 10-inch vertical siding and pre-finished cedar shingles. Inside the house knotty pine panels and seriated plywood covered the walls, acoustical blocks were placed on the ceilings and pre-finished oak on the floors. The variety of materials amply demonstrated the high caliber workmanship of the apprentices.

Materials from Washburn Trade School, of Chicago, Illinois, were also on display. These included a house frame with a hip roof of unequal pitch and a model winding stair.

On the last day of the Fair the playhouse was won in a drawing by one of the more than 15,000 visitors who registered at the exhiibt.

Approximately 10,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled, "Craftsmen Are Trained, Not Born" were distributed by the council.

OLDTIMERS HONORED AT BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA

On gathering together a few of the old-timers of Local 743, of Bakersfield, Cal., fellow members were recently surprised to learn that of only ten of them, their combined years of membership totalled more than 350 years.

Among the oldsters of Local 743 are William H. Bestor, 87 years of age, with 43 years membership; Guy Brayden, 68, 40 years membership; Ted Conarty, 67, 33 years member-

ship; George Hoendervoogt, 70, 43 years membership; S. E. Burroughs, 66, 34 years membership; J. W. Guthrie, 68, 31 years membership; Frank West, 64, 31 years membership; T. B. Wilson, 66, 30 years membership; and George Hammond, 64, 35 years membership.



Old-timers of Local 743 pose with their young president. Standing, from left to right are: W. G. Bryan, Geo. Hammond, T. B. Wilson, J. W. Guthrie, Frank West and R. C. Adams, president of the Local.
Seated, from left to right are: S. E. Burroughs, Geo. Hoendervoogt, Bill Bestor, Guy Brayden, and Ted Conarty.

Local 743 is proud to have so many members of such long standing. One of the old-timers, Bill Bestor, was helpful in the founding of the Local, although he is not a charter member.

All but three of these men are still active as carpenters, and all are still members of the United Brotherhood in good standing.

OLD TIMER HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY

Each year hundreds of small gold lapel buttons are presented to old timers who have served the United Brotherhood for many years. Often as many as ten or more men from the same local union will be so honored at one time. These affairs are usually marked with a few moments of reverence when the presentations are made, then the proceedings are enlivened by the humorous recollections of the men as they recount their experiences through the years.

These awards are presented as a sincere token of affection and regard and as such are accepted by the deserving old timers.

Such an occasion was recently planned by members of Local 1328, of De Land, Fla. Two of their number had passed the fifty-year mark in time of service and were to be honored at a special meeting of the Local. Just a few days before the planned date of the presentation, one of the veteran members became ill and passed on.

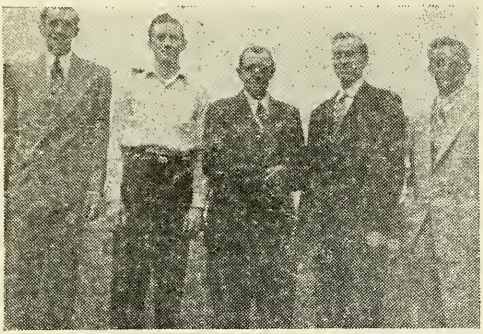
Later the presentation was made. Beside Brother W. A. Burch, as he accepted his fifty-year pin from Judge Robert H. Wingfield, was the widow of the late Brother D. J. Bradshaw. Brother Bradshaw was 78 years of age at the time of his death.



Judge Wingfield, far right, presents fifty year pins to Brother W. A. Burch and to the widow of the late D. J. Bradshaw, in the Lounge of the Florida Power Corporation.

LIKE FATHER LIKE SON

Four sons who have followed in the footsteps of their father are, along with him, members of Local Union 265, of Hackensack, New Jersey.



From left to right, four sons and their father, all members of the same Local. James, Simon, Jr., Simon, Sr., Matthew and Harold Hazenkanp.

Simon Hazenkamp, Sr., became a member of Local 265 in 1938, Matthew in 1945, James and Simon, Jr. in 1947 and the youngest of the boys, Harold, in 1950.

Three of the boys and their father are now employed as carpenters by a construction company in Emerson, N. J., while James is a foreman for a construction firm in Bergen County, N. J.

Realizing that the trade of their father had always provided them with an adequate way of life, each son, as he decided upon a trade, chose carpentry as his field. As they entered the craft each became a member of Local 265, where their father had always belonged.

QUEBEC LOCAL CELEBRATES FIFTY YEARS

Marking the fiftieth year of the founding of their organization, on August 6, 1903, Local 1736, of Valleyfield, Quebec, recently celebrated the event with a banquet and ball. Many members and friends from unions of the surrounding area were in attendance.

In speaking of the early days of the Local Union, old-timers recalled wages of less than $2.00 per day. Eight hour days were unheard of as they worked from sunup to sunset.



Officers and guests at the speakers' table, at Local 1736's 50th anniversary celebration include, from left to right: Mrs. R. Laniel, president of Ladies Auxiliary 542; E. Tetreault, president of the Quebec Provincial Council; Mrs. Larose, A. Asselin, J. J. Laniel, master of ceremonies; Mrs. Asselin, Ed. Larose, General Representative; Mrs. J. J. Laniel, R. Laniel, president of Local 1736; and Mrs. E. Tetreault.

Wages and hours improved gradually until, shortly before the start of World War I, the eight hour day was achieved and the scale was more than double that of the turn of the century. Today the Local, like all others, is protected by agreements with employers and has accomplished much for its members in fifty short years of existence.

Two old-timers honored by the Local are 70 year old Wilfred Legros, and 78 year old J. Alfred Loiselle. Brother Legros has 43 years membership and Brother Loiselle has 40 years, all of which both have spent in Local 1736.

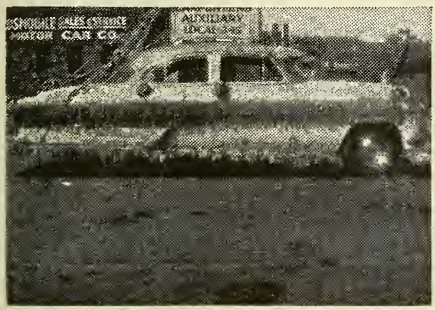


IOWA LADIES SEND FIRST GREETING

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries throughout the United States and Canada from Auxiliary 345, of Waterloo, Iowa. This is our first letter to the editor but we promise to write again in the near future.

The latest big event in our auxiliary was the Labor Day parade. As is our usual custom, we prepared a float. Among those who helped in the preparation were Irene Mixdorf, Harriet Blitsch, Ruth Larson and her husband. The day was a perfect one and the parade was very well attended.



Auto prepared by ladies of Auxiliary 345 for Labor Day parade.

In October we staged a rummage sale, with the usual good profit, which will be of great help to us in our future activities. We are planning a parcel post sale for this month, and so far we have received quite a few packages.

Plans are now in the formative stage for our Christmas celebration. We expect to have treats for the children, both large and small, and a pot-luck dinner preceeding the program.

Of late we have held our social meetings in the homes of our members whenever it has been possible. It has helped us increase our membership and has aided in increasing the regularity of members' attendance.

One of our practices, from which we derive a great deal of satisfaction, is that of sending birthday cards and small presents to the children of a nearby orphanage. We also send an annual donation to the institution. The warm reception we are given by the children makes us certain that our gifts, however small, are really appreciated.

Twice each year, in January and then in May, we hold a birthday banquet for the members who have added another year during the preceeding months. Those who have had birthdays exchange gifts, while the rest donate their time in preparation for the banquet. Our latest affair of this kind was held in the Gold Room of the President Hotel.

Our present officers, installed in July, are as follows: Irene Mixdorf, president; Anna Lou Terry, vice-president; Anastasia Schubich, recording secretary; Jeanne Ibach, financial secretary; Karen Pedersen, conductress; Clarissa Auls, warden; and Rosa Sommer, Ruth Larsen and Florence Kluss, trustees.

Social meetings are held on the second Friday of each month and business meetings on the fourth Friday at the Labor Temple, 613½ Jefferson St.

The Iowa State Federation of Labor held its 1953 convention in our city and we entertained three guests from out-of-town auxiliaries at that time. Should any ladies from auxiliaries visit our city, they are cordially invited to visit us at any time.

Fraternally,

Anastasia Schubich, Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

Lesson 305

Basement Window Frames.—This is the last of the lessons dealing with window frames. In the construction of a building, however, basement windows are the first to be put in place. That is, if the building is to have a basement. Since most of the basement walls are made of concrete, the basement window frames are located and

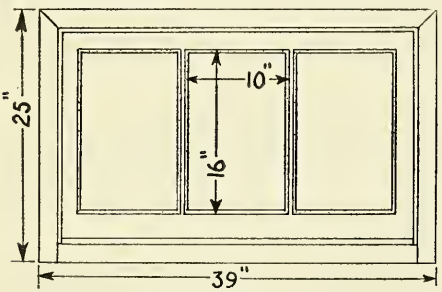


Fig. 1

fastened to the forms before the concrete is poured. Care should be taken, in locating such frames, that they will come directly under the frames of the superstructure. This

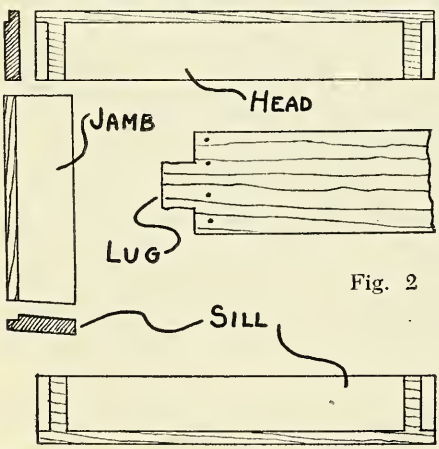


Fig. 2

means that the basement window frames and the frames above must center perpendicularly. They can be narrower, but should never be wider than the window above.

Coal Chutes.—Basement windows should not be used for coal chutes, excepting in cases of emergency. There are good metal coal chutes on the market, that are ready to put in place. When these can be obtained,

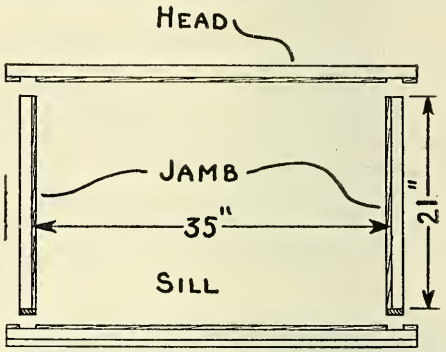


Fig. 3

they should be used, for they are substantial and in the long run economical. Of course, coal chutes can be made of wood. In such case hardwood plank should be used.

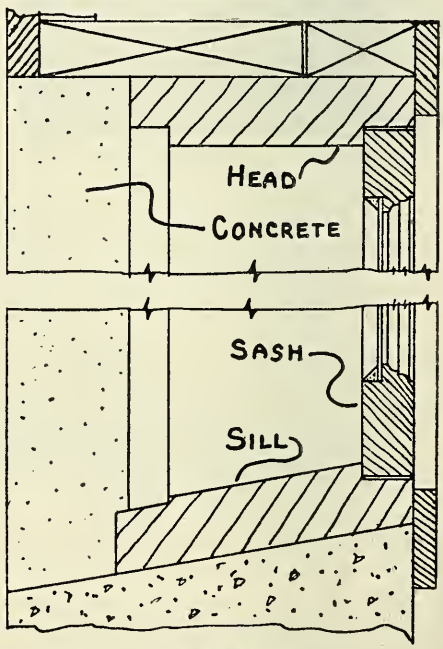


Fig. 4

Prism Glass.—Frequently basement windows are provided with prism glass for the purpose of throwing the light back into the

room as far as possible. This is especially true of long basements which do not have windows in the side walls. Prism glass also has the advantage of obscuring the view; that is, while it will admit light, it will not permit observation from either side.

Basement Window.—Fig. 1 shows a basement window with a sash that has three 10-inch by 16-inch lights. The full width of the frame is 39 inches, and the height is 25 inches. The view here is from the outside, showing the side and head casings, or, as as they are commonly called, brick moldings.

The principal parts of a basement window frame are shown by Fig. 2. At the top is shown a face view of the head, a cross section of which is shown to the left. One of the side jambs is shown to the left center, and directly under it is shown a cross section of the sill. The face or top view of the sill is shown at the bottom. At the

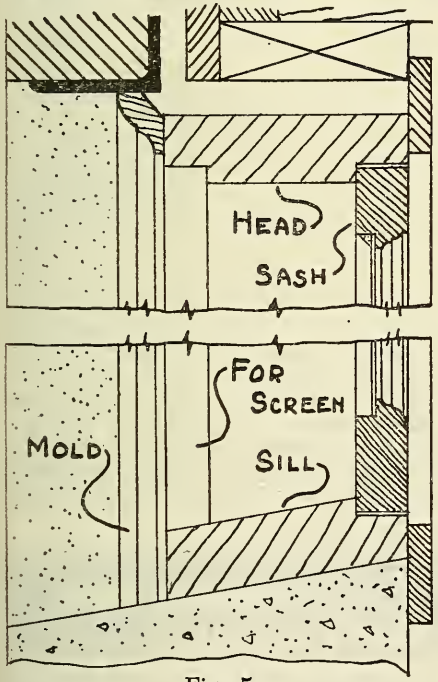


Fig. 5

center, drawn to a somewhat larger scale, is pointed out a lug, such as are cut on the ends of the head and the sill. The purpose of these lugs is to anchor the frame to the masonry or to the concrete wall, whichever the case may be. Fig. 3 shows the head, the right and left jambs, and the sill, all ready to go together. The rabbeted parts are slightly shaded. The full width of the sash and its height are shown by figures.

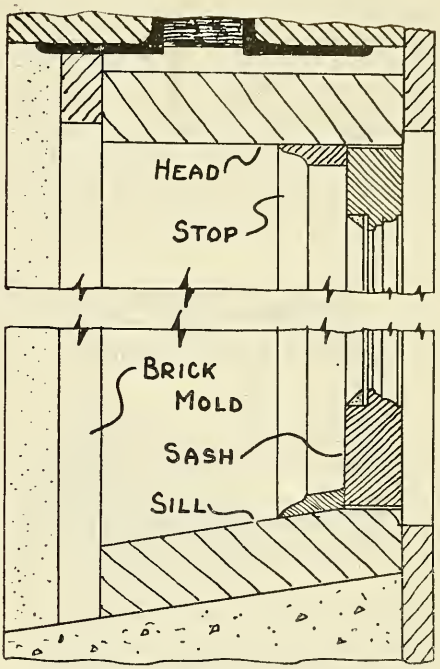


Fig. 6

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Details of Basement Window Frames.—Fig. 4 shows two details of a rabbeted basement window frame. At the top is shown the construction of the head and how it joins the superstructure. The concrete jamb is also pointed out. At the bottom the sill construction is shown, and the bottom rail of the basement sash is pointed out. The rabbet to the left receives the screen, in case the window is screened. Details of a basement window joining a brick veneer superstructure are shown by Fig. 5. The angle iron that supports the brickwork over the window is shown to the upper left, heavily shaded. To the upper right the wood sill is shown in part. The construction of the window head is also shown by the upper drawing. To the left is a cross section of the brick molding, and to the right the inside casing and the sash are shown. The bottom drawing shows the sill, where the rabbet for the screen is pointed out. Compare this frame construction with the one shown by Fig. 4.

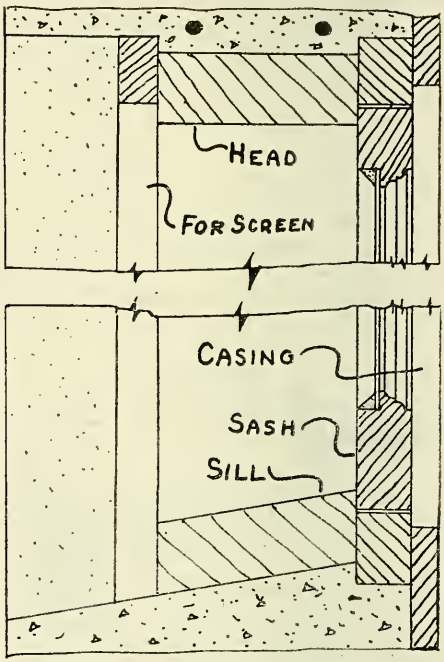
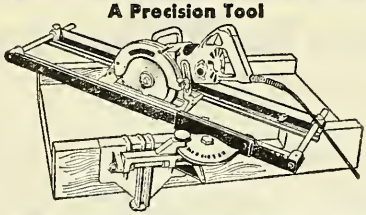


Fig. 7

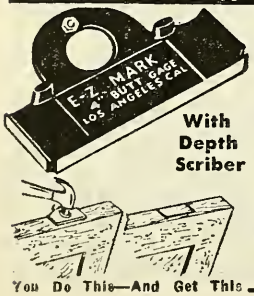
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The construction of a basement window frame, joining a brick wall overhead, is shown by Fig. 6. Here the brickwork over the window is supported by two angle irons, shown heavily shaded. These angle irons are held apart by spreaders, shown in part,

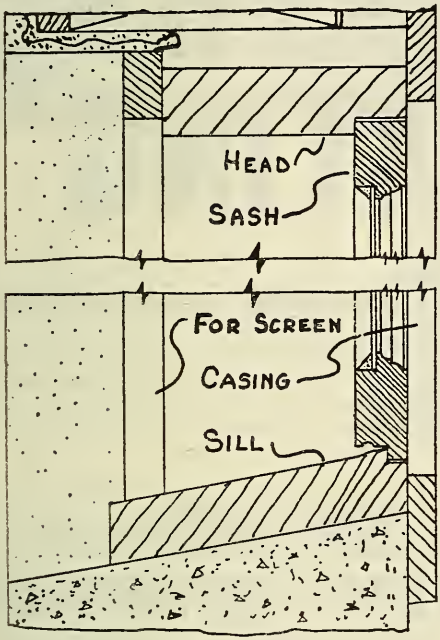


Fig. 8

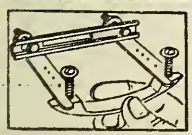
shaded. The head and the stop are pointed out at the top, while the brick mold, sash, and sill are indicated at the bottom. To the right the casing is shown and at the left the concrete jamb is indicated by dotted shading. Fig. 7 shows a simple construction of a basement window frame. This frame is built up rather than rabbeted. It is not only set in a concrete basement wall, but the structure above is also made of concrete. The head, provision for screen, casing, sash, and sill are pointed out. To the left the concrete jamb is shown by dotted shading. Fig. 8 shows two details of a basement window frame that joins a stuccoed skeleton superstructure. The head, sash, provision for screen, casing, and sill are pointed out. To the left the concrete jamb is indicated by dotted shading. The bottom rail of the sash here is rabbeted, and has a drip cut toward the outside.

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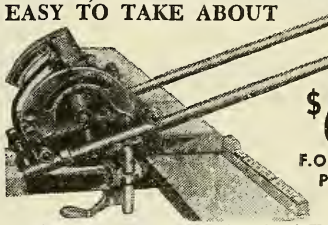


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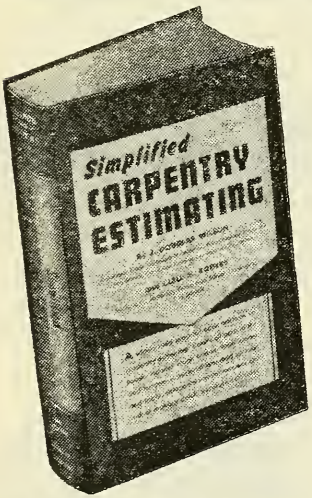
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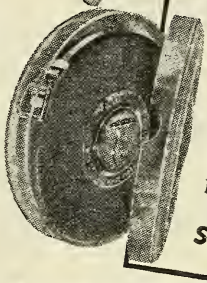
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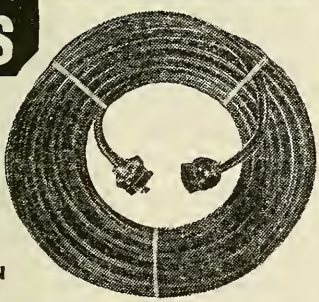
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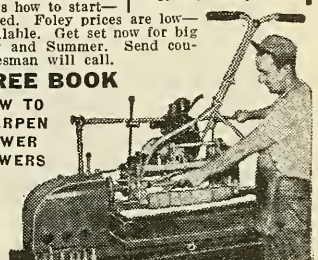
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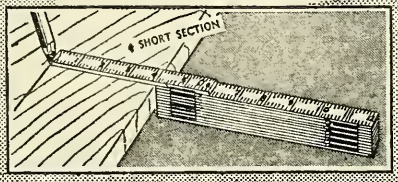


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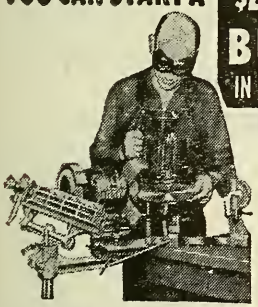
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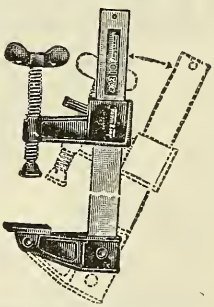
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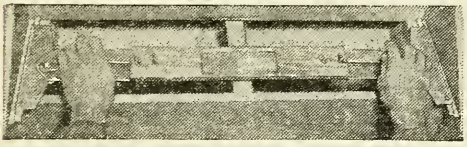
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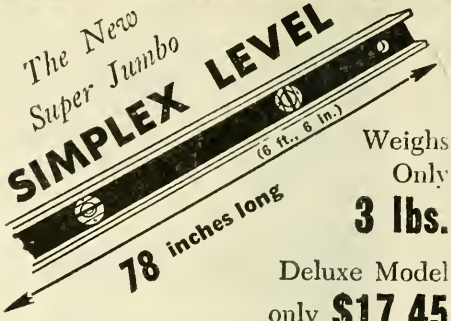
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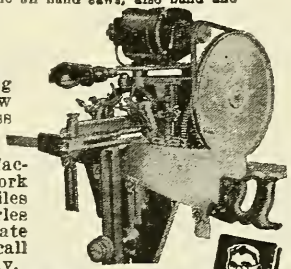
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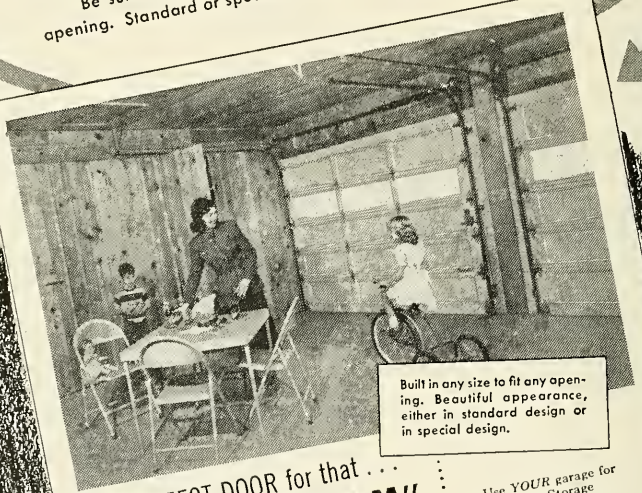
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THE CARPENTER

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Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

MARCH, 1954





PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHARD BEATTIE

What we still don't know about cancer

—and one of the reasons why

IN THE PAST FEW YEARS, our knowledge of the nature of cancer, and how to treat it, has grown encouragingly. Patients, who would have been considered hopeless cases even five years ago, today are being completely cured. And even those who apply for treatment too late can usually live longer—and less painfully—because of modern palliative treatment.

All the same, there have been defeats as well as victories. We do not know—to take a single example—why so many more men are now dying from cancer of the lung. In 1933—just twenty years ago—lung cancer killed 2,252 men; in 1953, some 18,500. That's a great increase—which even our expanded population, and other known factors, can't possibly account for in full.

Well, why haven't we found more of the answers to cancer?

Not only because cancer is an immensely complex problem: difficult to diagnose, and difficult to treat; challenging to the best research minds.

All that is true enough. But there is another reason: *we do not* have enough money.

Last year your gifts to the American Cancer Society were more generous than ever before. But they were not enough.

You gave the Society almost twenty millions to fight a disease that—at present death rates—will kill twenty-three million living Americans.

Less than one dollar for each American destined to die from cancer. Much more is needed for research, for education, for clinics. Won't you please do *your* part . . . now?

American Cancer Society

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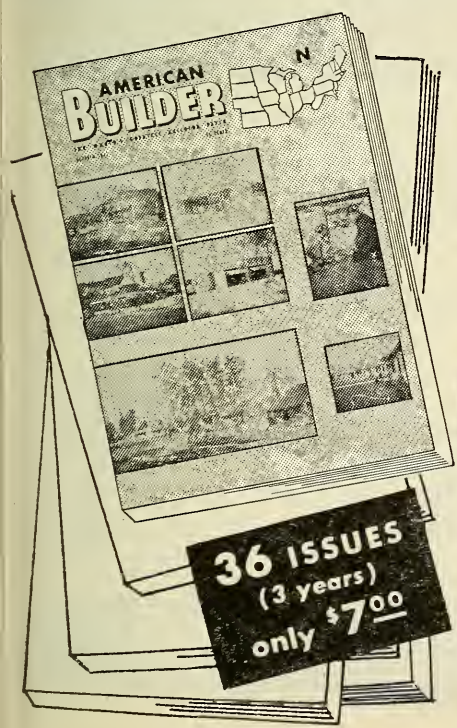
Wouldn't you like to have an accurate estimate of the operational days for each month? That's exactly what you get in AMERICAN BUILDER's *new* editorial feature, "Building Weather—An Expert Predicts." Dr. Irving P. Krick, internationally famous weather expert, offers monthly weather predictions, by regions . . . a service which actually saves you time and money!

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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

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Vol. LXXIV—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1954

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— Contents —

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Every now and then some economist comes up with "proof" that unions do not increase wages. The increases union men get—according to these economic sharks—would have come anyway because they are the result of some mysterious factor called "economic climate." First Vice-President Stevenson suggests these economic sharks try to sell this idea to an employer's negotiating committee during wage negotiations some time.

Britain's Heart of Oak - - - - - - 11

Few people realize how closely bound up human liberty is with the forests of Britain. It was the struggle of the people to gain free access to English forests which eliminated the Divine Right of Kings.

The Search For Security - - - - - - 16

Man's search for security is as old as human history. It was this desire to obtain protection from privation and want which created civilization and slowly led mankind out of the jungle into a humane and orderly society.

More Dangerous Than The Army - - - 21

Each day in our homes we walk past hundreds of potential booby-traps, completely unaware of our danger. Accident prevention is important in the home too.

An Outsider Looks At The Home - - - 31

A new resident of the Home is accompanied by his brother, who takes an objective look at the Lakeland institution.

★ ★ ★

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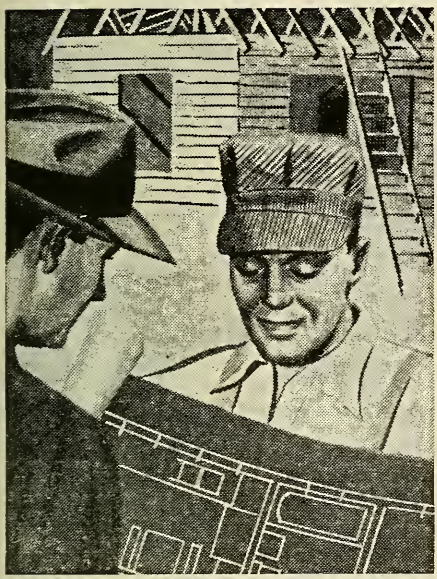
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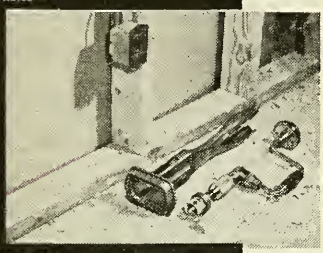
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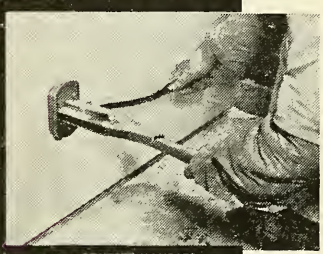
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The male cutter snapped in switch box



The hole, approximate center of box

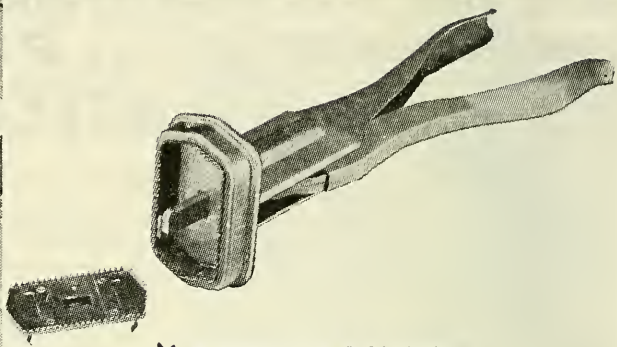


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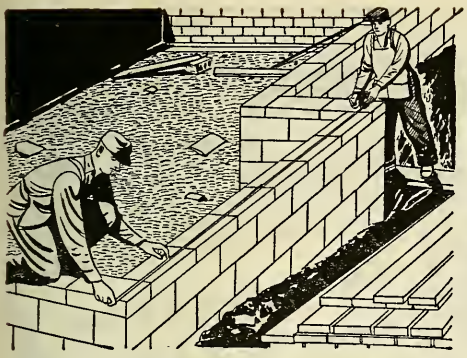
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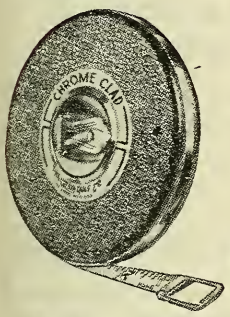
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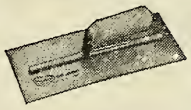
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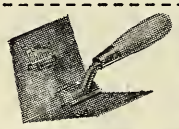
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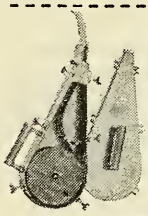
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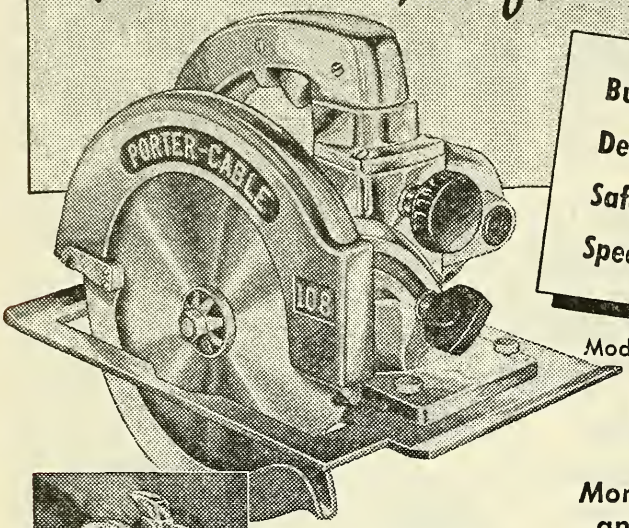
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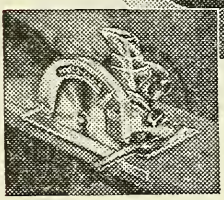
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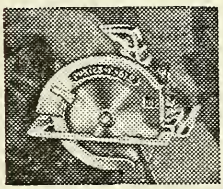
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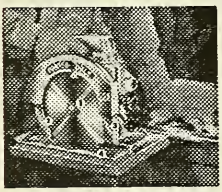
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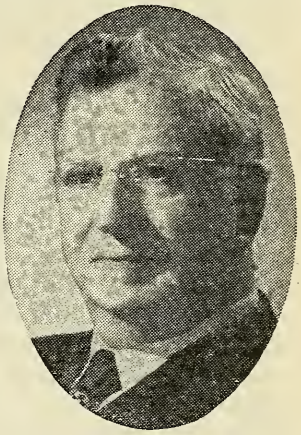
The conclusions economists sometimes reach are

Strictly For The Birds

★ ★

By JOHN R. STEVENSON, First General Vice-President

EXCEPT for the men who try to predict our weather, economists probably do more hedging and hemming and hawing than any other group of citizens in the land. If you think prosperity is going to last indefinitely, you can find many recognized economists to quote along this line. But, on the other hand, if you think a depression is on its way, you can find just as many recognized business analysts to support this point of view.



This is not said to belittle economists or to point the finger at their profession. Most economists are sincere and honest men. Most of them have years of college preparation behind them. In their own way they contribute substantially to the operation of our free enterprise system.

For an ordinary wood butcher to get into an argument with them may be presumptious, but economics is a field where one man's conclusions are as good as another's, or else 500 economists meeting in Washington a couple of months ago would not have come up with 500 different answers in regard to what is in store for our industrial machine during the next few years.

While economists often disagree on things to come, mostly they agree on things of the present. In fact there is usually a pattern to their thinking and conclusions regarding the status quo. Sometimes they turn out to be 100% right and nearly as often they turn out to be dead wrong.

I can remember when I was a young lad, just starting out at the trade, all the top economists agreed that unions were incapable of doing any good for working people. Their theory at that time was that one group of working people only advanced its wage standards at the expense of every other group. They believed that labor could only get a certain fixed amount of the wealth produced, and that, therefore, if the miners got a raise it came out of the hides of the carpenters and bricklayers and factory workers who had to pay more for their coal without getting a raise. Thus, claimed the economists of that era, organized workers simply beat each other over the head and nobody really gained anything.

I think the history of the past half century has proved this line of reasoning completely wrong. Year in and year out the miners AND the carpenters and the bricklayers and factory workers have elevated their living standards through their unions, and each group has profited by advances made by other groups. The miners

get decent wages because carpenters can buy coal, and carpenters make a decent living because coal miners can afford decent houses and churches and hospitals.

And going back even farther than my time, there was once an economist named Dr. Malthus who studied all the signs and omens of the period around 1800 to finally come up with the frightening theory that starvation was the ultimate fate of the human race. He determined that the population of the world was increasing at a much faster rate than was the food supply. Carrying this thinking to its logical conclusion, he determined that eventually the human race must perish of starvation. He had most of the learned men of his day agreeing with him. As a matter of fact 1950 was the year when they looked for the human race to start biting the dust from inadequate supplies of food.

Everyone knows that today more people are eating more food than ever before in human history. In fact, what to do with all the food we have stored up in caves and granaries and storehouses is one of the major problems facing the present administration. Indications are that even those sections of the world where food supplies have been inadequate for centuries are in for better days as American farming know-how is given to the rest of the world.

All this is merely by way of pointing out that economists can be wrong. And this brings us up to the point we wanted to talk about in the first place —namely the theory currently held by many economists that unions do not actually raise wage rates even though they appear to do so on the surface.

Recently one of the leading economists on the West Coast said at a conference:

". . . Unions have raised wage rates, by and large, little above the levels which otherwise would have been reached."

I am sure this must come as startling news to many employer negotiating committees which have resisted the union's demands tooth and toenail. Certainly it is a surprise to most union negotiating committees which have had to discuss, argue, wheedle and battle for weeks to get 15¢ pay increase. If these economists are right, both committees were wasting their time, since the employers were going to give the increase anyway.

It may be advisable for every union negotiating committee to arm itself with a copy of some of these economists' studies from now on. Then when the employers' committee says: "Sorry, boys, business is bad so there is nothing in the cards in the way of a wage increase right now" the union committee can counter by saying: "Look, we had a 15¢ raise in mind. You are going to give it to us anyway because it says so right here in the book, so what's the use of arguing about it?"

I am positive that the minute the employers' committee sees in the book that the workers are going to get the raise whether the union insists on it or not they are going to say: "O.K., boys, glad you called the matter to our attention. Starting tomorrow you have the 15¢ raise coming in your pay envelopes." That will be the day!

But getting back to the economists, one of the arguments they use for advancing their theory that unions do not elevate wages is that non-union wages stay pretty close to union wages. Non-union wages may or may not stick pretty close to union wages. Frankly, I do not know, because I have never been able to get any really reliable statistics on the matter. The statistics put out by Uncle Sam are not very conclusive since they do not do sufficient segregating.

My experience has been that the closer a non-union operation is to organized plants, the closer its wage scale adheres to union standards. This has been especially true during the last 10 years when men have been relatively scarce. In operations located in areas considerably removed from unionized territories, I have known wages to be barely half of what union scales happened to be.

However, for the sake of argument let us assume that the economists are right—that non-union wages stick fairly close to union wages. Does that indicate that unions have no influence on wage structures? Hardly. Anyone who has ever done any organizing has run into a situation of this kind many many times: before the organizer appears at the plant the wage scale is 40¢ or 50¢ an hour below the union scale. As soon as the company learns the organizer is working in the territory, wage rates immediately go up 30¢ or 35¢ an hour. In addition to the raise, the employes get a lecture on what a big, happy family the company is, with no need for a union.

Technically speaking, the union did not get the increase for the workers since they were not members of the union at the time. However, a man would have to be an extremely trusting soul to believe there was no connection between the appearance of the union organizer and the appearance of the voluntary wage raise. Admittedly coincidence plays some funny tricks, but when it plays the same trick over and over again a person is entitled to draw some different conclusions.

In the statistics books, however, there is no room for speculating—when employes do not belong to a union, any increases, they get are listed as non-union increases.

The same thing holds true in a plant which has both union and non-union employes. The union negotiates an increase and all the workers in a plant reap the benefit. Technically speaking, one might claim the non-union employes do as well as the union employes. But the point is that they do so only because there are enough courageous, far-sighted, brotherhood-minded men, capable of making four out of two and two, on the job to establish and maintain a union.

Organized labor has never maintained that its benefits are confined to members only, but it does maintain that the non-union employe rides on the coattails of the union man. He gives nothing and he pays nothing but he enjoys many of the benefits which were brought about by organized labor. He is like the parasite or the leech who rides along for the crumbs that accumulate when the host turns up some food through work and effort. Trees and fish and animals all have parasites attached to them that stay fat off the leavings. They slow down the host, cut down his effectiveness, and impede his progress, but they keep their bellies fat without contributing anything. Non-union workers are the parasites that feed off of organized workers. What fat they accumulate they accumulate from the efforts and sacrifices of the union men they sponge off of.

Another argument the economists use to "prove" that unions do not substantially elevate wage standards is the fact that labor's share of the total national product supposedly has not increased in the past 20 years. They maintain that labor's percentage of the annual wealth produced is the same today as it was in 1933.

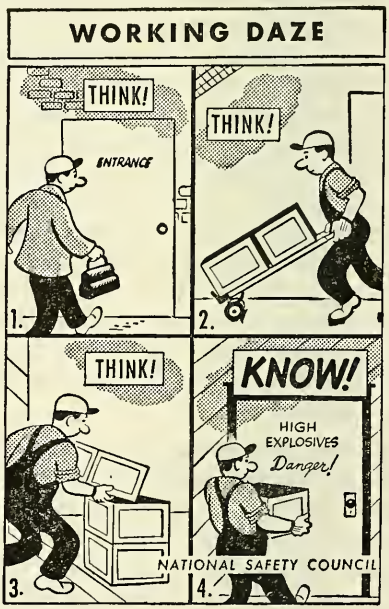
Whether it is true or not I am not prepared to say. I doubt if the econo-

mists really are either. However, I do know that during the war, when prices were skyrocketing, the story was different. In those days labor got all the blame for increasing prices. The way the economists in the pay of the National Manufacturers Association and other employer groups told the story then, it was the "greed" of the unions that was causing all the inflation in prices. Now it turns out that labor has not been getting any more than its usual share of the war-inspired boom.

If it is true that labor's share of the gross annual product has not increased substantially, only one thing is proved by the fact—namely, that labor has not demanded anything except what it had coming to it. Anyone reading only publications put out by various employer associations could easily get the idea that unions have been skimming off all the cream and leaving the employers holding the financial bag. Much of this crying, then, must be pure hogwash. If labor's share of national output has remained constant, then industry's share must have remained constant too.

In the final analysis, labor has made satisfactory progress during the past 20 years. In 1933 it got a share of only 50 billion dollars gross national product. In 1953 it got at least the same share of a 300 billion dollars total gross product. The worker who knows up from down knows that his only chance for economic justice lies in strong, militant organization. He knows that the union man carries the ball in wage matters. He knows that millions of union men fought and sacrificed and struggled to get wages where they are.

Let the economists who think otherwise sit in on a negotiating session or talk to an employer whose plant a union is trying to organize. If he can sell the employers on the fact that unions do not materially elevate wage standards, we will go along with the proposition. Not before, however.



CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS REPORT ON ACCIDENTS

About 86 per cent of the larger manufacturers in Canada, who took part in a recent Labor Department survey of working conditions, reported that they provided some facilities for the prevention or treatment of industrial accidents and diseases.

Information on health and safety facilities in the manufacturing industries was obtained for the first time on a national basis, as part of the regular annual survey of working conditions in industry, carried out by the Department's Economics and Research Branch. The survey covered manufacturers employing fifteen or more workers.

Of the 6,670 plants which took part in the survey, 5,673, or 86 per cent, reported that they had safety or health facilities of some kind. These 5,673 plants employed 95 per cent of the workers concerned with the survey.

More than 40 per cent of the manufacturers reported that they had employees trained in first aid. Slightly more than ten per cent have full-time nurses on their staffs, but these employed more than half the workers involved. Only 1.7 of the establishments had plant doctors.

BRITAIN'S HEART OF OAK

Editar's note: Everyone undoubtedly is familiar with the important part our forests played in the early development of America. They provided logs for homes, meat for the table and security from the Indians. But how many people are aware that English forests are responsible for some of the basic rights on which all human freedom rests? Actually they are, as Mr. Peet points out in the following article:

★ ★ ★

By CREIGHTON PEET

(Reprinted from American Forests Magazine)

FOR almost a thousand years a vast, wooded area in the south of England known as the New Forest, has been tremendously important, not only to the British but, in a sense, to ourselves. From what happened there grew some of the basic rights of free men.

The New Forest was formed in the year 1079 by William the Conqueror, a cruel and savage invader who enlarged one of the Crown forests into a 143,000-acre hunting preserve by throwing out the people living on this land, and burning their villages and churches so that he could turn the whole area back into a wilderness. Here would be a primeval forest where deer, foxes, wild boar and other game would multiply and roam freely.

William already had 68 Crown forests, but he wanted this bigger one and by the forest laws of the day the king could appropriate, or "afforest" any land he wanted without paying for it. Further, offenses in the crown forests were tried in special Verderer's Courts in which common English law did not prevail. William gouged out the eyes or cut off the hands of poachers or those who allowed their cattle to graze on his land, or cut down his timber. The penalty for hunting deer was hanging, and dogs who trespassed had a portion of their forepaws chopped off.

William, and those who followed him argued that forests were "wild districts infested with outlaws," and that such regulations were necessary and a good means of controlling such people. Undoubtedly there were outlaws in the forest, but what made the commoners bitter were the severe regulations and penalties which applied to them. They couldn't cut timber for their own use or pasture their cattle until after the king's cattle had eaten their fill. Further, they had to keep open spaces in the forest cut down, so that the king could see more easily to shoot at deer.

It took time, but eventually English rage and indignation got to operating, and about the same time the Magna Carta was being formulated, something called the *Charta de Foresta,* or Forest Charter was written. This specifically defined and limited the powers of the king living in the forests—and as a constitutional government has grown in England since that period, the powers of the Crown in the Forests have steadily diminished. Blackstone, the great legal authority, often printed the Magna Carta (1215) and the *Charta de Foresta* together, as being parts of the same document.

The New Forest is not just a tree-covered area, but a large tract with meadows, heaths, bogs, and wastes, as well as deep and ancient forests. It is watered by rivers in which salmon are found, and pierced by four estuaries of the sea. The free use of all of these various types of terrain was, of course, essential to the people living there.

Under the *Charta de Foresta,* and later laws, a free man could pasture cattle and swine in the forest, and even leave them there overnight; he could hunt small game for food, build dams, spring and pools, gather honey, and keep hawks and falcons, but always, "so that it be not to the annoyance of his neighbors." The forest laws were still in force, but penalties were much reduced, and it was stated that, "no man shall lose life or limb for hunting deer." Heavy fines were imposed instead.

Just to make sure these new laws weren't forgotten—since, in those days kings frequently did rescind concessions made by their predecessors—subsequent generations made their kings swear to uphold the *Charta de Foresta.* One notable ceremony was held in 1245 in Westminster Hall, attended by the king and his nobles, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury denounced any who would break the Forest Charter.

To administer the Crown Forests there was, for centuries, a Lord Warden of the Forests, also known as the Wood Ward—and it is probably from this official's title that we get the modern name of Woodward. In 1919 a Forestry Commission was created, which, in respect to the New Forest, functions much as does our own National Parks Service—watching for fires, guarding against destruction, and making provisions for tourists.

Down the centuries the forest laws became more and more relaxed, and at one time there was a custom in the New Forest that if a house were built and roofed and a fire built within, the Crown could not pull it down. The results were wild scrambles similar to the early days in the West. The homesteaders in the New Forest were called squatters, and they had to work very fast. A system was devised whereby a whole cottage (built chiefly of yellow clay) was put up in one night. Some even had two stories! The only requirement was that by dawn a curl of smoke must show from the chimney—after which the king's men could do nothing. After all, a man's home is his castle. Many of these "clay lump" cottages, as they were called, have been enlarged and modernized down the years, and are still lived in today.

The New Forest grows some of the finest and tallest oaks and beeches in England, and even before Queen Elizabeth's day it furnished the masts, ribs and planks for the ships which carried explorers all over the world. And always, the New Forest has been of military importance.

At Buckler's Hard, a small town on a river leading to Southampton, from 1745 to 1818, a great number of Britain's ships of the line were built, including the Agamemnon, part of Nelson's fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar. (The basic requirements for a major 74-gun ship those days were: 2000 oaks, 100 tons of wrought iron, and 30 tons of copper—and 30 months time.)

No ships are built at Buckler's Hard now, but tourists can still see the depression on the riverbank in which these early men-of-war were laid down.

In World War I, the New Forest supplied eight million cubic feet of lumber, and in World War II, 12½ million cubic feet. Further, in World War II, there were located in the forest three big aircraft centers, a bombing range and a tank training area, which meant that a total of some 8708 acres were pretty well torn up.

Of course the character of the New Forest had changed quite a little even before the first war—it is crossed by several motor roads, and such towns as Lyndhurst, Brockenhurst, Totten, Bealieu, Ringwood and Burley are

located there. But the New Forest remains as always for the British a priceless heritage, and hardly was the war over when a commission was busy studying means to repair the damage. This feeling that the New Forest is something very special is nothing new. In 1845 when a railroad line was built through it, the track was made to circle around a fine piece of "ornamental woods" which, it was decided, should not be desecrated.

All sorts of odd characters have lived in the forest, but perhaps the oddest was Brusher Mills, one of a family which made lifetime careers of catching adders and other poisonous snakes. Equipped with heavy boots and gaiters, Mills usually bagged about 160 adders a month in summer—with his bare hands. It was believed at one time that adders' fat was good for sprains in horses and dogs. Mills lived in an earthen hut in the forest and appears to have made quite a name for himself.

Since the deer had been allowed to multiply almost without hindrance, there got to be so many of them—around 8000, in the late 1700's—that they were eating the pasturage nearby and the local farmers started to complain. For a time special hay was grown to feed them, but even so they often starved to death in cold winters.

At length, in 1851, Parliament passed the Deer Removal Act, and a great number of the animals were trapped in high nets set up in the forest and destroyed.

In the past 200 years the forest has also become populated by a breed of wild ponies augmented by prize Arabian race horses set loose in the forest from time to time.

Thanks to conservation programs developed in the past 300 years, the New Forest still has fine stands of oak, beech, Scotts pine, Corsican pine and Douglas fir, in all stages of growth. The first nurseries to supply new growth for the forest were started in the 1600's, not long after the House of Commons in 1608 ordered a count of the trees in the New Forest. It was reported that there were 123,927 trees "sound and fit" for major construction, with an uncounted number of smaller trees and saplings.

Today the New Forest has some 90,000 acres, of which about 26,000 are privately owned, while the remaining 64,000 acres belong to the Crown.

But while most of the New Forest is now freely open to all, the Forestry Commission has what are known as "rolling powers of enclosure," which make it possible to keep a certain area in which there is new growth, fenced off until it is sufficiently mature not to be destroyed by ponies, cattle, etc. Later, the fence is removed and the area restored to public use.

Two miles south of London by train, the New Forest is today a vast public park without any fences, except those noted, in which people can hike, swim, play golf and camp. There are four youth hostels and several hotels, and under restricted conditions, there is hunting and fishing.

Perhaps the British feeling about their New Forest, now almost a thousand years old, can best be found in the report published in 1945, on the subject of billboards in this area.

"Keen tradesmen, anxious that their places should not be passed unnoticed, seek by multiplicity of notices and garish coloring to draw attention to their premises. In a place where advertisement is uncontrolled, there may be some justification for this kind of thing, but where all else is quiet, a well modulated voice, scarcely raised above the speaking pitch is equally effective in carrying the message and far more attractive."

PLANE GOSSIP

TAKING NO CHANCES

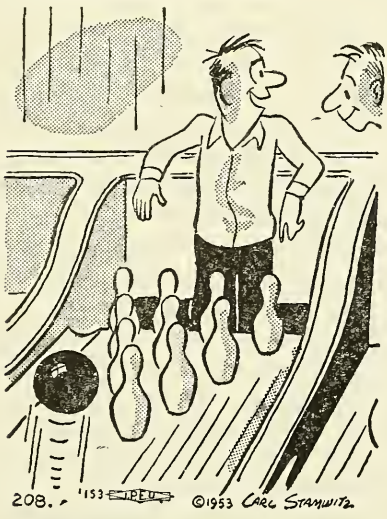
As this is being written, all Washington reporters were predicting that the proposal that the Labor Board be required to hold a strike vote whenever a union goes out on strike has little or no chance of passing. Inasmuch as all of labor has turned thumbs down on such a proposition, most Congressmen are leary of voting for such a measure—especially since election day is only a few months off. This sudden concern for labor's viewpoint on the part of many Congressmen who vote 100% anti-labor after election sort of reminds us of the GI who got the Medal of Honor.

Jones was a sergeant. One day during the Korean fighting he had a platoon deep in enemy territory. Suddenly his platoon was completely surrounded by the enemy. However, Jones fought like a tiger. He mowed down the enemy right and left and finally led his platoon back to safety.

When the commanding officer called him to commend him, he said:

"That was a tremendous job you did, Jones. Tell me, whatever made you so absolutely fearless?"

"Well, Sir," replied Jones, "it's like this—this is the very day I am supposed to be rotated home."



"That company union team is bowling against their bosses, and none of them dares to strike!"

AT LEAST IT'S A START

By the time this issue reaches print, four-power talks on President Eisenhower's proposal to pool atomic energy knowledge may be under way. On the other hand, they may even be finished by then, as experience has proved that whenever Russia agrees to sit down around the conference table with the free world there is always a string (with a noose on the end) attached to the offer.

So the talks may not accomplish very much, but at least they are a start. In fact they sort of put us in mind of Tommy, who was a nice boy but a rather poor student. Once his father offered him a new bike if he would get 70 or better in his arithmetic exam.

The day of the exam Tommy walked into the house and handed his dad his arithmetic paper.

"Well, dad," he said, "it kinda looks like all I got so far is a couple of spokes and a pedal."

★ ★ ★

ABOUT THE WAY IT IS

Recently the Labor Board ruled that an employer is no longer under compulsion to grant a union equal time if he decides to give his employes an anti-union talk on company time just before a representation election. Heretofore when an employer shut down his plant to give his workers a lecture against unionism he was compelled to give equal time to union representatives. No more, though, says the Board .

Maybe this is the Board's idea of fairness but it sort of reminds us of an accident that recently occurred on an Indiana highway. After the accident the motorist came to and said:

"I had the right-of-way."

"Sure," replied a bystander, "but the other guy had a truck."

To our way of thinking, this approximates the new Board ruling; the union may have the right-of-way, but the employer has the truck.

★ ★ ★

THE RUGGED LIFE

As civilization goes on, human beings get softer and softer. It's getting so some of the modern cliffdwellers think they're "roughing it" when they turn their electric blankets down to medium.

LONG LIVE LIBERTY

Laughter is a prerogative reserved exclusively for free men. So long as there are men who can laugh in the satellite countries taken over by Russia, the hope of freedom is not dead. That is why the following story —smuggled from behind the Iron Curtain in Hungary—is good news as well as good humor.

Suvorov, a minor Russian diplomat, was sent on a tour of Russian satellite countries, to check on party matters.

From Warsaw he cabled: "Everything in good order. Long live free Poland!"

From Bucharest came: "Everything in good order. Long live free Rumania!"

In Prague he sent this message: "Everything in good order. Long live free Czechoslovakia!"

On the last leg of his tour he was sent to the United States. A final cable was dispatched. "Everything in wonderful order. Long live free Suvorov!"

★ ★ ★

PINPOINTED

A fifth-grade boy was sent to the map during a current events class to locate India. He found it with no trouble and then informed the class, "It's right on the 25-yard line."

★ ★ ★

PROGRESS

Thanks to progress in the movies, a world which has always known horror now gets it in three dimensions.—Boston Globe.

★ ★ ★

UNEQUIPPED

An astrologer on Fred Allen's TV quizzer asked the exact minute of his birth. "I don't know," said Fred, "I was born without a wrist watch."

★ ★ ★

NOT ALL BAD

While such matters of vital concern to American citizens as Social Security, tax reductions, minimum wage, etc., hang fire, Congress continues to while away precious time playing politics and listening to political speeches. Frankly, a lot of people, including us, are beginning to wonder.

However, perhaps we are like the wife who met the family doctor on the street one day.

"Mrs. Jones," volunteered the doctor, "I don't like the looks of your husband."

"Neither do I," replied Mrs. Jones, "but he pays the bills and is good to the children."

MORE MODERN SEVEN AGES

Bennet Cerf credits a Wall Street statistician with having undertaken a modified Kinsey investigation on his own. According to him, a man's relationship with the opposite sex can be divided roughly into seven stages:

1. Wha-a-a! I want my mamma!
2. G'wan, beat it. We don't want any old girl playing with us!
3. Gee, Alice, you're beautiful!
4. If you don't marry me, I'll shoot myself.
5. All right, go on home to your mother. See if I give a darn.
6. She's considerably younger than I am, Alice, I admit, but she understands me.
7. Kitchy-koo! Did you hear that Alice? She said, "Grandpa!"

★ ★ ★

SHORT STORY

The list of prizewinners at a picnic included the following: "Mrs. Smith won the ladies' rolling-pin throwing contest by hurling a pin 75 feet. Mr. Smith won the 100 yard dash."

★ ★ ★

RIGHTLY NAMED

At Long Beach, Calif., a pretty girl who was arrested for speeding got an unexpected laugh when she read the names of the two policemen on the ticket. The signatures read: Goforth and Ketchum (Paul G. and Bruce).



"The trouble with these non-union, white collar jobs is—You must have a good front, but you don't have any backing!"

In human history, nothing dates back farther than—

THE SEARCH FOR SECURITY

★

By ALBERT E. FISCHER, General Secretary

IT IS NO exaggeration to say that Social Security is at the crossroads. On the one hand there are forces which want to nullify the entire Social Security system as it now stands and replace it with a sort of disguised dole. On the other hand, organized labor and many other progressive groups are interested in broadening and strengthening the present program to the point where it will provide a reasonable degree of protection for working people against the many misfortunes which human beings are subjected to in our highly industrialized society. The battle is bound to resolve itself in the Halls of Congress before too long. Therefore, it may be advisable to take a look at the whole Social Security picture.



Man's quest for security is as old as human history. It was this search for security which first led individual families to band themselves together into tribes in order that they might better be able to cope with natural enemies. It is the promise of greater security which prompted our primitive forefathers to abandon a nomadic life of hunting for one of agriculture. The plans of early urban societies for storing grain in prosperous years for use in lean years are all part of man's eternal search for a buffer against misfortune.

It is visible in early laws designed to provide bread for the needy; it can be traced through the Middle Ages when lords guaranteed to their serfs certain protections against want; it manifested itself throughout the early years of the industrial age by the establishment of poor laws, charity workshops, poor farms and the philanthropic activities of religious organizations of all kinds.

Now, in Western Europe and in the New World, much experimentation and improvisation with systems of social security are being carried on. There are almost as many systems as there are nations, but all systems are aiming toward the same goal—the elimination of hardship brought on by unemployment, ill health, or a combination of the two.

Until recently, acts of nature were responsible for many of man's misfortunes. A drought, an unseasonable freeze or some other quirk of nature could, and often did, bring on misfortune for a substantial percentage of the human race. It was particularly to guard against these periodic rampages of nature that the first social legislation measures were adopted.

These catastrophies were not preventable. Man could only proceed on the assumption that they would occur and that their effects could be ameliorated by social legislation. Many

laws were passed to encourage people to set aside a portion of their harvests during good years to provide against the bad ones. Other laws were passed to provide a small share for the less fortunate or the less foresighted.

With the coming of the industrial age, all this changed. Man's capacity to produce increased manyfold, and the problem changed from one of lack of goods to one of mal-distribution. Poverty and privation continued to exist, but they stemmed not from a lack of goods but rather from a lack of proper distribution. Poverty has existed in the Twentieth Century but it has existed in the midst of plenty.

Almost since its inception, America has been concerned with the problems of ill health, forced unemployment, and indigence in old age. In colonial times these problems were not very acute. Families, neighborhoods and whole villages were nearly self-sufficient. They produced all but a few of their needs, and none of the things they had to buy were absolutely essential to continued existence.

But as the industrial age progressed, people became more and more dependent on each other for the necessities of life. Families no longer produced their own clothing or farm tools or lumber. The production of these things became the work of specialists. These specialists could produce them better and cheaper than they could be produced at home, but the drawback was that it took money to buy them. Those who did not have the money to buy with were up against it.

With the growth of our industrial society, more and more people left the land to earn their livelihoods in city factories and establishments. Those who left the land for the city lost all trace of self-sufficiency. They had to have jobs or starve, for they produced none of the things they needed to keep alive.

In the beginning, when cities are small, most workers could contribute something to their needs by keeping chickens in the back yard or raising a small garden. Anybody over fifty years of age probably was raised under such circumstances.

But as cities grew and ground became more valuable, the city worker became entirely dependent on his job for his livelihood. The backyard farm passed out of the picture. When he had no job he did not eat unless someone came to his rescue. Hence the growth of poor laws, poor farms, church charities, etc.

It is still hard to realize how wonderfully productive this system of specialization—with each man doing only one thing—has really been. In the past 50 years the American workman has increased his productive capacity fivefold. At the same time, through his union, he has decreased his hours of labor, elevated his living standards and improved his lot immeasurably. No other system ever devised by the mind of man has come even close to providing so many good things for so many people.

The only drawback to it is the absence of as much security as most people feel themselves entitled to. Unemployment still haunts the sleep of many workers. High medical costs and lack of job opportunities in old age do not contribute peace of mind either.

Against these exigencies of modern-day living the American people have long struggled. Workmen's compensation laws, poor relief, charity hospitals and many other forms of help to the less fortunate are manifestations of America's concern for the victims of ill-fortune down through the years. But it took the depression

to really focus the spotlight on the problems of the poor.

Until the advent of the depression, the generally accepted theory was that poverty resulted from indolence or lack of foresight. Many writers contended that everyone had an equal opportunity in this free economy of ours, and those who could not make a living were either lazy or shiftless or both.

But during the depression many people who were both industrious and frugal wound up indigent through circumstances absolutely beyond their control. They lost their jobs even though they worked hard and obeyed all rules. They had their savings, built up by long periods of self-denial, swept away in bank crashes. They lost their homes and their cars and their possessions without being able to do anything about it.

Suddenly it dawned on the people that poverty was not always the product of shiftlessness—that the industrious and the thrifty could be reduced to privation just as easily as the indolent through circumstances they could not control.

With this social awakening there came new social legislation. The Unemployment Insurance law was passed to ameliorate the effects of sudden layoff. The Social Security law was passed to insure that workers would not face old age without any income. Prepaid medical plans began catching the attention of all segments of our society.

Of all the social legislation passed in the past 50 years, Social Security is probably closest to the hearts of all the people. Under the Social Security law, a form of compulsory insurance was set up to insure that workers too old to hold down a job would have some income. The feature that endeared it most to the people, was that it was not charity but rather a form of old age insurance.

In the beginning, the Social Security law was rather narrow and anything but generous. It provided a schedule of payments that guaranteed recipients little more than freedom from actual starvation even at depression prices. Twice in recent years the schedule of benefits has been increased but most people still will be unable to live adequately in their old age without some savings in addition to Social Security.

In the final analysis, it is doubtful if Social Security will soon reach the point where some personal savings will not be needed to insure a retired worker a decent living standard. Like anything else, Social Security must be paid for. Therefore, it must come out of the wealth produced by human labor. The more annual wealth that is channeled into Social Security, the less there is available for those doing the work. Hitting the exact point where both workers and those who have retired can best be served is the big problem of Social Security.

Several glaring weaknesses have existed in the Social Security setup from its beginning. One is that benefits have been too low. Another is that a run of unemployment or inability to work due to illness has penalized a pensioner by reducing his average monthly wage, and, therefore, his pension. Still another is that a man becoming unable to work any longer after hitting 60 or 61 years due to illness or accident has suffered a reduction in his benefits by having the years of idleness counted as working years in arriving at his benefits. Another limits outside earnings to $75 per month.

Recently President Eisenhower proposed an amended program which would go a long way toward shoring

up these weaknesses. However, there are plenty of Congressmen on Capital Hill who are willing to see Social Security changed from a form of social insurance which working people can collect on with dignity and self respect into something smacking of the dole. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole concept of the insurance angle in Social Security is under challenge by the forces which want it emasculated.

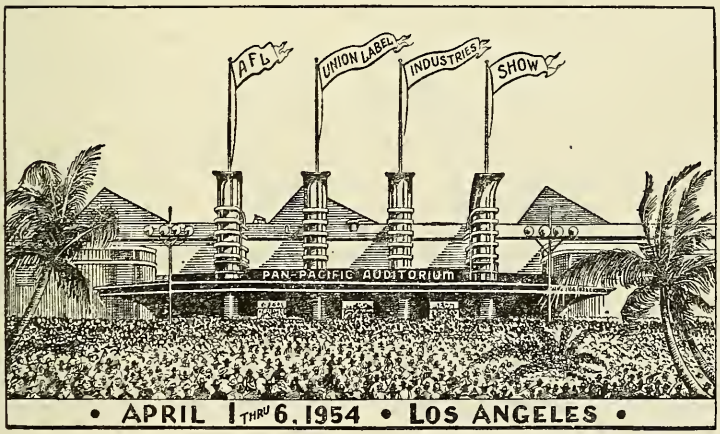
As the Fight progresses in Washington, the working people who want adequate social insurance which they pay for rather than a dole, will have to make their voices heard. The only effective way of doing that is through organized labor. After all, it was the battles which organized labor put up that brought about not only Social Security but also many other social advances such as free schools, workmen's compensation and just about every other piece of humanitarian legislation passed in the past half century.

Union Label Show Set For Los Angeles

The 1954 Union Label Industries Show—"World's Greatest Labor-Management Exhibition"—will be held April 1-6 at the magnificent Pan-Pacific Auditorium in Los Angeles. It is predicted that this, the ninth show, will be the most successful ever held.

Famous celebrities of stage, screen, radio and television will make personal appearances to add a sparkle of glamour to the affair.

The United Brotherhood, in conjunction with the Los Angeles District Council, will sponsor one of the largest exhibits at the show.



The exhibits will consist of a dazzling array of Union Label products, made by A. F. of L. members and their fair employers, displayed in elaborately decorated booths, giving a dramatic accent to the human element as well as to material values. Nationally known brands, which have become household words, will form fascinating and instructive exhibits, graphically charting the unparalleled progress of America's industrial life.

Displays of national and international unions will feature "live" exhibits, where skilled artisans actually make the goods which have made America famous throughout the world.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

KINDERCARPENTRY

30-Minute Test

Some members have complained that previous tests have been too hard. Well, here is the simplest written test in carpentry ever presented anywhere—so simple, that any member of the family can have a go at it. Each answer must be a three-letter word. Two points for each one correct. Passing mark—carpenters, 94%. All others, 60%. Answers are on page 30.

	S	A	W
1. A cutting tool consisting of a blade with a toothed edge			
2. The number of sides in a hexagon			
3. The hole in a hammer head through which the handle is inserted			
4. A V-shaped trough with a long vertical handle used to carry bricks			
5. A rope or wire used to steady a pole, mast, or other upright object			
6. To move or raise with a pinch bar or other lever			
7. The parcel of land on which a house is built			
8. One section of a compasses or dividers			
9. A heavy timber on which tracks are laid			
10. A six-sided receptacle for carpenters tools			
11. That part of a vise which holds the material being worked			
12. A thick, black, oily liquid used on roofing paper			
13. A tool used to cut threads inside a hole			
14. A selection of different sized bits or chisels			
15. The number of square feet in 144 square inches			
16. To put material in place, as flooring, beams, etc.			
17. A kind of polishing paste used on woodwork			
18. To prepare woodwork for a proper connection			
19. A tooth on a wheel rim			
20. A curved line which is part of a circle			
21. A hardwood much used for station-wagon bodies			
22. The liquid in a growing tree			
23. A small block of metal with a screw-threaded hole			
24. A small wooden barrel used to hold nails			
25. A pointed hand tool used for pricking holes in wood			
26. A light, long stick used in place of a rule for measuring			
27. An instrument used to operate the mechanism of a lock			
28. A hardwood very much used for residential floors			
29. The weight which hangs at the end of a plumb line			
30. A tree after it is felled and made ready for the sawmill			
31. A downward dip in a beam or other horizontal timber			
32. A thin piece of wood dividing a sash into rectangles			
33. A type of roof which slopes on four sides and has no gable			
34. A type of window which projects beyond the building face (Not-bow)			
35. To lay a board or shingle partly over and beyond another			
36. To saw a board lengthwise			
37. A layer of mortar on which bricks or stones are laid			
38. A right-angled addition to a building			
39. The wood most commonly used for plywood			
40. To roughly square up a log with an ax			
41. A fatty liquid used by carpenters when honing edged tools			
42. The center part of a wheel			
43. A shanked tool used for rotating-cutting through wood			
44. A wooden pin sometimes used in place of a nail			
45. A carpenter's collection of tools (Not set.)			
46. The outer edge of a wheel			
47. The slight projection of one board above another			
48. The name of a small square, usually with a wooden stock			
49. Another name for a course, as applied to shingles, etc.			
50. To drive a nail slantwise			

Insurance companies rate the American home—

More Dangerous Than The Army

★ ★

MANY parents and wives are worried about the welfare of sons and husbands who are serving in the armed forces, but according to latest home accident figures, the situation should be reversed.

Approximately 31,000, or 7,000 more Americans die of accidents which occur in the home each year, than have been killed in three years of fighting in Korea.

We don't expect a mortar shell to come hurtling into our living room, or a grimy Chinese to burst in and stab us with a bayonet, but a throw rug on a slick floor, a poorly ventilated attic or an unlighted hallway can be almost as dangerous.

Seldom are homes planned with safety features in mind. Most of us fail to notice the many obvious hazards which surround us. We worry about the children when they play near a busy street, but feel satisfied as to their safety when they enter the home; a potential death trap.

On the top of the list of accident causes in the home is fire. Annually home fires kill 5,000 persons, most of whom are children under five. The more than 300,000 home fires each year cause a loss totaling $200 million.

When apartments or other commercial buildings are planned, the architects and contractors must make provision for adequate protection from fire, due to building codes, but no such requirements are made of home owners. They continue to place the lives of themselves and their families in jeopardy, unmindful of the dangers with which they surround themselves.

Fire, the most prevalent and dangerous hazard of the home, may occur at any place. The only way to eliminate all fire hazards would be to have the house constructed and decorated with non-combustible materials. The best alternative is the observance of several simple rules.

1. Store imflammable material in a safe place, away from sources of heat and preferably in a non-combustible cabinet.

2. Place fire extinguishers in strategic places throughout the home.

3. Do not allow trash or newspapers to accumulate, especially in the basement.

4. Install an effective lightning rod system and be certain that it is properly grounded.

5. Cover basement ceilings with fire-proof or fire retarding material.

Even with these precautions a fire might occur due to worn out wiring or from another source, such as wind blown sparks, grass or rubbish fires, or spontaneous combustion, especially in a poorly ventilated attic. We can never know when a fire might occur, but we should always be prepared.

Means of escape should be easily accessible. A ladder on a porch roof might save a life. Screens or storm sash should be easily removed so that a person trapped would at least have a chance to escape with nothing more

serious than bruises. It's better to break a leg than burn to death trying to get out of a tightly fastened upper story window.

Many other objects are practical for the elimination, to some degree, of the fire hazard. Fire alarm and sprinkler systems, fireproof doors between rooms and fireproof roofing would reduce the threat of fire to a minimum. But the average worker cannot afford such safeguards so he must be satisfied with what he can improvise. One product which has great promise as a fire protector is a comparatively new fire-resistant paint. According to testing experts it will stop all but the fiercest flames. It would be a good thing to apply to doors in halls which are exceptionally drafty.

In place of the sprinkler system, the average home owner can replace the usual basement sink faucets with a type that are threaded so as to be adaptable for use with a garden hose. If this is not possible, a few buckets of fine sand would provide a measure of security.



Another cause high on the accident list is falls. They usually result from slippery surfaces or poorly lighted areas. For older persons a broken leg is usually a sentence of death. A light in a hall or a throw rug fastened to slick surfaces might save the life of an aged mother or father.

Steep stairs are also a definite hazard. A mother carrying an arm load cannot hold onto a handrail, and if she loses her balance she is in for a nasty fall down a steep set of stairs.

All stairs which have more than three or four steps should be equipped with sturdy, well placed handrails. If possible ramps should be used in place of stairs. Another good idea is to place reflectors in the last two steps so that pappy won't break his neck when he tries to sneak in at 3 A.M. without waking the little woman.

Light is the most important thing along walks and stairs. The aforementioned reflectors can be placed along the side of walks, or well kept grass will also provide a good view of the edges, due to the contrast. Walks to garages and terraces should be well lighted, not only for safety from falls but to reduce the danger of prowlers.

Water should be kept away from walks, even in warm weather. In the winter it forms the obvious hazard of ice, but the smooth wet walk is just as slick in the summer, and if it is a rough finished one, a constant stream from a poorly placed downspout will soon smooth it out.

Driveways which are surrounded by high hedges or other view obstructing objects are certain to cause an accident sooner or later. The ideal driveway has sufficient room for a turn-around. The garage doors should be equipped with automatic opening devices. They will save a lot of slips on winter's ice.

Wires supporting young trees, clothes lines, pools, bird baths and

statues help make the average yard the equivalent of an Army obstacle course. If they aren't trouble enough, then the children's toys or sand box will help to make your evening sojourns more eventful. Wire should be wrapped with white cloth. And a few spots of luminous paint, which would be almost invisible in the daytime, could save a nasty fall or a crushed leg, if applied to the sides or bases of bird baths or heavy statues. A strip of luminous tape, such as that which is on many car bumpers, would help locate the sand box, or storage place for toys. Of course a good lighting system, with switches at the house and garage, would provide sufficient light so that all obstacles in the yard could be easily avoided.

Entrances to house or garage should be protected with a cover of some sort. A small canopy prevents ice forming on that small cement slab at the front or back door.

You might be one of those carefree individuals who lives with a 'what the heck, I can't live forever' philosophy. You might think you know every turn in your house, but when you have become completely sure of yourself, the next day may find you in the hospital with compound fractures from a bad fall.

Safety around the home is merely a matter of common sense and diligence. The soldiers on the battlefield expect danger and learn how it is most easily avoided. But the average person continues on his merry way, taking chances which endanger his life and limbs every day.

One out of every 37 persons is injured in home accidents each year, and 110,000 of them are permanently disabled. Did you remember to put the rake back in the garage after you used it last night? If you didn't you might add to these statistics tonight.

This risk of a serious personal injury or expensive loss to your home is not worth taking. It is ridiculous to take a chance when a strip of luminous tape, might save you from death.

Ten Commandments of Safety

Do you know and follow them?

1. Thou shalt take no short cuts.
2. Thou shalt keep safeguards in place.
3. Thou shalt not use equipment without authority.
4. Remember always to follow safety rules and safe practices; if in doubt ask thy boss.
5. Bear in mind that bad use and care of hand tools causeth much suffering.
6. Keep thy footing safe, for falls are the root of much evil.
7. Thou shalt not play practical jokes, for they menace thy friend.
8. Take care that thy clothing be suitable to thy job.
9. Thou shalt help thy fellow worker to be as safe a worker as thyself.
10. Lastly, thou shalt get first aid promptly; neglect no scratch nor wound.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS JOURNAL



Editorial

An Ounce Of Prevention

According to the best estimates available, somewhere in the neighborhood of two and a half million people are jobless in the United States. What the jobless figure is for Canada we have been unable to ascertain, but there is little doubt but that it is about proportionate to the figure prevailing in the United States.

Compared to the acute unemployment which existed in the early 1930's, today's joblessness is reasonably mild. However, to those who are without jobs the situation is no better than it was 20 years ago. In fact it is much more difficult to be jobless today than it was then.

Then a loaf of bread cost a nickel. In those days $5.00 would buy a fair week's supply of groceries for an average family. Places to live were available for next to nothing; transportation was cheap; and such items as recreation and medical care cost only a small fraction of what they do today. In one way or another people could manage to ward off starvation and keep a roof over their heads on little or no income.

Today, however, the situation is different. Everything is sky-high in price. If people want places to live they have to shell out rents that would have appeared astronomical in 1932. A four-year old child can carry, without straining himself, all the groceries $5.00 will buy today. Inflation has similarly skyrocketed the price of everything a family needs to exist.

But the main difference between being unemployed in 1954 and in 1934 is that today nobody gives a hang very much about the guy who has no job. In 1934 both the United States and Canadian governments were sorely concerned about the problems of the jobless. So were the employers' associations.

Today many people in high places look upon a "reasonable" amount of unemployment as "healthy" for the economy. To the man who has just lost his job, through no fault of his own, this attitude is discouraging. The fact that 63 million Americans may be at work today—the highest figure in history—is no consolation to him, since neither he nor his family can eat statistics. Fine sounding statistics may act as a tonic for the politician or the economist or the corporation executive, but there are absolutely no vitamins in them to sustain the guy who faces the problem of providing food and shelter for a family without a job. It is about time all of our policymakers woke up to this fact.

Unemployment is contagious; it spreads faster than measles in a nursery school. A handful of men in a factory get laid off and before long the effect is felt everywhere. When the laid off factory workers quit buying clothes and groceries and hardware, the merchants do not move goods as fast as they did, so they cut down on their buying from factories that supply them with their merchandise. The result is that a lay off in Laramie, Wyoming, will eventually make itself felt in a factory in Camden, New Jersey.

Like measles, the time to attack the disease of unemployment is before it reaches epidemic proportions. After everybody in town is infected it is too late to do anything but hope and pray.

Apparently organized labor is the only segment of our population properly concerned about the situation. While politicians and economists—all still on the payroll, incidentally—are extolling the advantages of having a "reasonable" amount of unemployment, organized labor is pushing for a bold, realistic program aimed at increasing the purchasing power of the mass of the people, and thereby keeping the wheels of industry humming in high gear.

At its midwinter meeting in Miami, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor outlined a realistic program for halting the spread of unemployment before it reaches disastrous proportions. The AFL leaders called for higher Unemployment Insurance benefits for a longer period of time to cushion the shock of enforced layoffs. They called for an increase in the minimum wage from its present 75¢ to $1.25 an hour to bolster the buying power of those people still unorganized. They urged the government to begin devising ways and means of helping states, counties and municipalities build the vast number of schools, hospitals and medical facilities that are needed to bring these services up to American standards. They pointed out the vast, unreached demand for housing in middle and lower income groups which needs only a little encouragement to create hundreds of thousands of jobs for construction workers, lumber workers, hardware manufacturers, etc. But above all, they asked for a repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law so that the free forces of collective bargaining may be unshackled and allowed to operate for the betterment of all Americans.

That program makes sense to us. Pointing out the fact that 63 million people are employed will put no bread on the tables of those without jobs. Neither will speeches about the fact that our total production of wealth this year should top 350 billion dollars put any shoes on the kids of a man who has no paycheck coming in on Friday night.

Everyman who goes unemployed for even one day is a threat to the unemployment of every other man who works. Now is the time to do something about unemployment; after it reaches 10 or 12 million, there is no cure. Those in high places had better become aware of this fact before it is too late.

Italy Points Up An Object Lesson

Currently the political situation in Italy is one of intense confusion and uncertainty. Despite hundreds of millions of dollars of Marshall Funds poured into Italy since the end of World War II, economic recovery has been slow and generally unsatisfactory. Millions remain unemployed with little hope of getting decent employment soon. As a result, the coalition government, which united most anti-Communist forces ever since the end of hostilities, has fallen. The star of Communism is once more in the ascendency. Why?

Probably no one man could ever understand all the factors which have contributed to Italy's failure to recover as rapidly as some other European countries have. However, there are certain basic aspects in the situation which even a five-year-old can readily understand.

For one thing, the economic aid which the United States and Canada have given Italy over the past nine years has not done as much good as it should have simply because too much of it went into the pockets of the cartelists and bureaucrats and too little of it trickled down to the working man who creates the purchasing power. One labor leader after another who has visited Europe since the end of World War II has criticized this aspect of European economic relief. Always the funds extracted from the pay envelopes of American workmen through taxes have gone to European corporations and cartels on the theory that what helped business eventually would help the working man too.

But things did not work out that way. The cartelists and bureaucrats got fat but very little help trickled down to the working man. In the case of Italy this was particularly true. Recently Adriano Olivetti, one of Italy's foremost industrialists, expressed himself rather forcefully on this score. As a producer of excellent typewriters, adding machines, and other office equipment, Olivetti has headed one of the few Italian firms able to adjust successfully to post-war economic conditions. His company makes money, employs thousands of people and pays comparatively decent wages. Its products sell well in Italy and compete successfully in world markets.

"The real problem," Olivetti recently stated, "lies in the decadence of the ruling class both in politics and business. This class no longer has the energy or the intelligence to cope with the situation."

As proof of his contention, Olivetti points out that in four years American economic aid has helped to increase industrial production in Italy by 46%. However, workers' real wages have increased by only 18% during the period.

It takes no economist to realize what happens in a situation of that sort; working people simply do not get back enough purchasing power to buy the goods they produce. The corporations and cartels have filled their pockets but the workers have made very little economic progress. An economic crisis under such circumstances was inevitable; and in Europe an economic crisis is synonymous with a political one.

Nine years ago this journal was maintaining that the keystone to European recovery was a strong, independent and millitant labor movement. Italy's plight today only proves how correct that position was in the immediate post-war period. Had Italy's labor movement been strong enough and militant enough to win for the working people a fair share of the wealth produced through American economic aid, the present crisis may never have occurred. Instead, the same old cartelists and tycoons who embraced Facism in the pre-war years were kept in the saddle. To most of them the real enemy is not Communism or Fascism but the union man who wants another five cents per hour in his pay envelope. They fight him harder than they do any other "ists." If Communism takes over in Italy they will have no one to blame but themselves.

Sometimes it is hard for Americans to understand why so many European workers choose Communism over free enterprise. When one realizes that free enterprise to Italians means cartelists and bureaucrats waxing fat while the little people go unemployed, the choice of Communism is easier to understand.

In the final analysis, this journal is as convinced today as it was nine years ago that the key to economic health anywhere in the world—not excluding the United States and Canada—lies in strong, independent and militant unions.

All Of Us Have A Stake In Licking Cancer

The month of April again has been designated as "Cancer Control Month." This is a time when we all should pause to remind ourselves that the menace of cancer is still increasing, having risen from eighth place as a cause of death at the turn of the century to second place today.

All of us who are concerned with striving to improve our way of life must realize that the tangible gains of better working conditions, better income and a higher standard of living are academic without sound bodies to enjoy them.

We are all vitally concerned in helping to reduce and wipe out the threat of cancer that statistics show will eventually strike one in every five Americans unless the present incidence is altered.

How can we do this? Each of us personally and our organized groups collectively can lend our help in the educational and fund raising programs of the American Cancer Society.

During the current Crusade, we are asked to participate especially in learning the facts about cancer, having frequent physical examinations and learning cancer's seven danger signals. In this way we can safeguard ourselves and the lives of our loved ones. Early cancer is frequently curable. Cancer discovered too late is almost a certain death sentence.

Fighting cancer through research, which costs money, is a very important phase of the war against this dread disease. If enough scientists continue working on the problem, one of them will one day come up with the right answer.

In the meantime, there is another way in which cancer's frightening toll can be reduced; that is by regular periodic medical checkups for all of us.

In addition to regular physical examinations, it is suggested that everyone should be alert for early signs of cancer. One way to do this is by learning cancer's seven danger signals. They are:

1. Any sore that does not heal.
2. A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere.
3. Unusual bleeding or discharge.
4. Any change in a wart or mole.
5. Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing.
6. Persistent hoarseness or cough.
7. Any change in normal bowel habits.

Any of these signs do not necessarily mean cancer, but they should mean an immediate visit to your doctor, the American Cancer Society says.

Labor Organizations are helping the American Cancer Society more and more in spreading its educational message.

Through widespread education, the medical profession and laymen are pressing forward jointly in the fight against cancer. Victory will eventually come if each of us does his share.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS

of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
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Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
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Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Membership APPLICATIONS as well as CLEARANCE COUPONS must be sent to the General Secretary at the close of each meeting. To do otherwise will ultimately delay the processing of the quarterly account sheets, as there must be a complete co-ordination of the membership applications and clearance coupons before the quarterly account sheets can be completed and forwarded to the Local Union.

It is also important that the original account sheets be returned to the General Office as soon as possible at the close of each quarter, as the quarterly account sheets received at this office are dated and processed accordingly in numerical sequence as to date received.

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, in order that the members names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuance of clearance cards, all dues paid by the member in excess of the current month shall be refunded and he should be informed that said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue and must be deposited within that time.

Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

LEONARD ANDERSON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
RALPH W. ANDERSON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
BALDI ANDREOTTO, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
ALBERT ASKE, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
LOUIS E. BAILEY, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
HELDEGE BEAUSOLEIL, L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass.
EDWARD BERN, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis.
CHARLES BEVINGER, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
O. R. BOONE, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
GEORGE N. BROHAUGH, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
OLE BROMSTAD, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
BERT CARTER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
HENRY CASEY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
LOUIS F. CHRISTIFIELD, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
V. H. CHRISTLER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
BENJAMIN COATES, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
HARRY H. COWAN, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
JAMES W. COWNDEN, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio
GEORGE CRANSTON, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
JAMES A. DEVLIN, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa.
CLAUDE O. DUNBAR, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
BENJAMIN EGETH, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JACOB ENGEL, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa.
BERT ERICKSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
PATRICK FAHY, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
M. A. FERRIS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
SAM FISHMAN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
FRANK FLACK, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
ORNAN FLOOD, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ALFONSO FORLANO, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ANTOINE FOURNIER, L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass.
ERNEST FREW, L .U. 206, New Castle, Pa.
D. R. FRICK, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOSEPH GARDENER, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
J. GEARY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM GOODCHILD, L. U. 972, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILLIAM HABERMAN, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOEL HAUGLAND, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
WALTER HEMMILA, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
C. C. HOLLAN, L. U. 472, Ashland, Ky.
HERBERT E. JAGGER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN C. JENNINGS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
NIELS C. JENSEN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
GUS JOHNSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
HAROLD E. JOHNSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
W. JUDKINS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ALEX KISH, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
HENRY KLEINHUIZEN, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM KOTTMAN, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
MORRIS KRELL, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
GILBERT LAITE, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
NOBLE LANGFORD, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
EMIL LARSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
MARTIN LARSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
JOHN LAUBSHER, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
LEITH LAVERS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
CARL LEWIS, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
ERVIN T. LITTLETON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
RICHARD LIVINGSTON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
C. LUND, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
A. E. LUNDQUIST, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
H. C. MACKNEY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
MANUEL MADEROIS, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
ELMER MADORIE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
FRANK MAGNUSON, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
ALBERT W. MATTSON, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
SAMUEL R. McKEE, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa.
JOSEPH McLEAN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
PETER MICHELS, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
A. MOE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JAMES MORASCO, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES W. NEEL, Jr., L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
ERIC G. NELSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
RALPH NEWTON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM F. NICHOLSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
MARTIN ODOM, L. U. 44, Urbana, Ill.
FRANK O'DONNELL, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.

In Memoriam

FREDERICK W. PEARSON, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
GERALD PLATTEN, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
J. POLLOCK, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
TOM POWERS, Sr., L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RUEBEN PRETTY, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
F. C. PRICE, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
JULES QUENNEVILLE, L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass.
FRANK REHMET, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ELIZIO RENZETTI, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
RUDOLPH RITTBERG, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
PHIL ROSSI, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
RUSSELL ROTHROCK, L. U. 1333, State College, Pa.
WALTER J. ROWE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
KUSTAA E. SALO, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
CHRISTIAN SAMSOE, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis.
ROBERT J. SARGENT, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JACOB SEIGEL, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
TAIVO SEPPA, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
SELMA SHARP, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM R. SIGRIST, L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa.
SAM SMITH, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
CARL O. SWANSON, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
W. S. THOMAS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
JOSEPH TODARO, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
FRANK VanVLECH, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. S. WILLIAMS, L. U. 1517, Johnson City, Tenn.
ANDREW WOLTHEKKER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES B. WRIGHT, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
LOUIS ZARETSKY, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LUKE ZOGY, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio

HOUSING PROPOSAL BEFORE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

Shortly before the Canadian Parliament adjourned for the Christmas holidays in 1953, Works Minister Winters introduced a resolution in the House of Commons which would reduce down payments on houses to 10 per cent on the first $8,000 of the mortgage value. Down payments on amounts over $8,000 will be 30 per cent.

If the resolution is adopted a prospective home owner would be able to get a new $10,000 National Housing Act house with a down payment of $1,400, instead of the $2,000 formerly required.

Monthly payments would be reduced by extending terms of mortgages from 20 to 25 years.

Under this legislation the field of home loans would be widened to allow chartered banks to make mortgage loans under a mortgage-insurance system, to be administered under the government controlled Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The cost of the mortgage insurance would be borne by the borrower, amounting to 2% of the loan in the case of home ownership, and 2½% on property constructed for rental purposes. In the event of foreclosure, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation would get a return of 97% of its investment.

Still to be settled is the ceiling of the new NHA loans and the rate of interest. It has been suggested that the ceiling be raised from $10,000 to $12,500. The interest rates at present are 5¼ per cent.

The proposed legislation is now before the Commons Banking Committee for study.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. Saw	11. Jaw	21. Ash	31. Sag	41. Oil
2. Six	12. Tar	22. Sap	32. Bar	42. Hub
3. Eye	13. Tap	23. Nut	33. Hip	43. Bit
4. Hod	14. Set	24. Keg	34. Bay	44. Peg
5. Guy	15. One	25. Awl	35. Lap	45. Kit
6. Pry	16. Set	26. Rod	36. Rip	46. Rim
7. Lot	17. Wax	27. Key	37. Bed	47. Lip
8. Leg	18. Fit	28. Oak	38. Ell	48. Try
9. Tie	19. Cog	29. Bob	39. Fir	49. Row
10. Box	20. Arc	30. Log	40. Hew	50 Toe

An Outsider Looks At The Home

Editor's note: When Brother Robert E. Arnold, long time member of Local Union No. 316, San Jose, Cal., departed for the Home at Lakeland, Fla., he was accompanied by his blood brother, Charles Arnold. After delivering his brother safely to the Home, Mr. Charles Arnold spent some time inspecting the Home and its grounds. He was so impressed with what he saw that he decided to write a letter to Local Union No. 316, outlining his observations after he returned to San Jose. As an outsider, Mr. Arnold's impressions of the Home are naturally fresh and unbiased; therefore they should be of interest to all members of our Brotherhood. They are herewith being reprinted:

★

By CHARLES ARNOLD

HAVING gathered up the odds and ends after an absence of four weeks from home, I am ready to write about the trip of my brother, Robert E. Arnold, and me to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida.

I wish first to thank the officers and members of Local No. 316 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of American for their courtesy and efforts to hasten my brother's acceptance for admission to the home. Within three weeks from the first mention of his application, he had spent one night there. Mr. Aubrey Bailey, Financial Secretary, and Mr. F. O. Jorgenson were particularly helpful.

Mr. Edmond J. Gale, your Recording Secretary, who volunteered to drive us to the Air Port at San Francisco, picked us up Monday morning December 14, 1953 and at 5:50 o'clock we were on our way. We arrived in plenty of time to check our baggage. Mr. Gale was considerate enough to handle our luggage and remain with us until we entered the gate on our way to the plane.

We got comfortable seats for our all day flight. The plane stopped at Oakland to pick up the rest of its passengers from the Bay area. We ate three meals on the plane. In our flight we passed over Mt. Whitney, Death Valley, the Grand Canyon and Boulder Dam. The greater part of the trip from New Orleans to Tampa was over the Gulf of Mexico where a tail wind gave us a speed of more than 425 miles an hour. No coffee was served at the evening meal until the wind had quieted a little. At Tampa we took a much smaller plane and nineteen minutes later we had arrived at the Lakeland Air Port.

From 7:35 Pacific Standard Time to 10:30 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, with only four stops—Oakland, Dallas, New Orleans and Tampa—made a long day for my brother at 84, but he was up next morning for breakfast, but rested on the bed for a while both in the morning and the afternoon.

At the Lakeland Air Field, we found the Superintendent of the Home and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, waiting to greet us. He kindly took me to a hotel and my brother directly to the Home. All during my stay they were thoughtful and hospitable.

The next morning Mr. Goddard had the man who carries the mail to and from the Home to Lakeland stop at my hotel and take me out to see the Home. Mr. Goddard showed us the three story building in which all the 280 guests live. The Home is much more attractive than I had expected

to see. All the guests with whom I spoke gave it a good word and seemed happy. I saw men up and about from 65 to 99 years old.

On the first floor are the offices, the lounge, auditorium, television room, dining room and kitchen. The lounge is large and beautiful, well lighted by day and in the evening. It is furnished with easy chairs and seats, tables and lamps. It is the common meeting place at any time of day.

The auditorium will seat all the guests. Here are held religious services, entertainments, funerals and other public gatherings. Attendance at any of these is not compulsory. There is a small library open a part of every day. Reading nooks are on every floor and provision is made for playing minor indoor games. The dining room is well fitted as is the kitchen. Mr. Goddard invited me to have lunch in the dining room and we had the same food as the men in residence. In one wing of the third floor is a hospital with a resident physician and twelve nurses. It has about fifty beds, I think.

In the living quarters, each room has a large window that affords plenty of daylight. On either side of the room is a single bed. Each occupant has a comfortable chair,a large and small drawer in a dresser and a locked closet to provide each man with a safe, clean place to keep his clothes and his personal possessions. He carries his own key to his own closet. There is no lock on the door of the bedroom. Between two rooms is a lavatory with a stool and a basin. Both shower and tub baths are provided where every man is supposed to visit wearing a bath robe. He leaves his clothes in his own bed room.

Each man who dies in the Home is provided with the same burial, except each person selects his own religious ceremony, which is held in the auditorium. Burial is in a cemetery on the grounds, given perpetual care. All the markers at the graves are of the same design. The family of any member may provide, at its own expense, for a funeral and burial anywhere else they may wish.

Everything is furnished free except postage stamps, false teeth and hearing aids. Even cigarets and writing paper are free. If a man wants his own newspaper, he must subscribe for it himself. A free bus ride into Lakeland, about four miles away is provided twice a week. For a man to leave the grounds he must get a pass. By paying his own way, he probably could go to town more than twice a week. A guest may take a vacation from the home for periods not to exceed a total of ninety days in a year.

The brethren have free access to outdoor sports—croquet, bowling on the green, golf, horse shoes, shuffle board. Beautiful Gibson Lake is at the rear, only a few feet from the building. A fishing pier extends out over the water.

The Home is on a 1900-acre tract. Two 800-foot wells furnish water. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard have a home on the grounds and do not live in the main building. I was taken on a guided tour to see the pastures, the fine herd of blooded Holstein cattle and the magnificent groves of oranges and grapefruit. I was also taken on a tour of the City of Lakeland and its many beautiful lakes from which it gets its name.

The rules of the Home seem simple and reasonable. I cannot think of anything a home for old folks might provide that the Carpenters are not giving their brethren in their Home. All the work on the place is done by hired help and the members are not asked to perform any duties other than what would be reasonably expected in well regulated living quarters.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

LOCAL 563 HONORS FIVE

Although they are a little too old for a game of basketball, five members of Local 563, Glendale, California, are still part of the team.

Will Schneider, 77 years of age; Ed Tucker, 78; Joseph Layson, 85; W. S. Smith, 81; and Alfred Waddington, 79, have all been working for the good of their fellow craftsmen for the past fifty years.



Honored guests and officers at a recent meeting of Local 563 included, from left to right, front row: Will Schneider, Ed Tucker, Joe Layson, W. S. Smith and Alfred Waddington.

Standing, from left to right: Arch Henderson, vice-president of Local 563, Lowell Long, trustee; William Seymour, financial secretary; L. A. Wilson, recording secretary; R. N. Phillips, president; C. O. Beatty, treasurer; Clay Edwards, trustee; Lt. Anderson, trustee; A. W. Muir, General Executive Board member; and Karl Wolf, warden.

Recognizing this, members of Local 563 recently called a special meeting in honor of these fine men. During the evening each was presented with a gold pin, signifying their fifty years service to the United Brotherhood, by General Executive Board member A. W. Muir, from the sixth district.

All five old-timers are still members in good standing in the United Brotherhood.

CHICAGO LOCALS MOURN OLD TIMER'S DEATH

The year 1886 marked the beginning of a new era in organized labor in America. Although the ten and twelve hour day was in existence, and some workers still toiled from sunup to sunset, better wages and working conditions were in view. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was then under the leadership of a new General President, J. F. Billingsley, and the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions had shortened its title to the American Federation of Labor and had elected Samuel Gompers as its leader.

In Chicago, working conditions were bad. Men known as members of unions were placed on the "blacklist," and the "yellow dog" labor contract was a common thing.

Despite such drawbacks, a courageous young carpenter was initiated into Local Union No. 21, of Chicago in that year. Only recently arriving in Chicago from the city of his birth, Montreal, Canada, Joseph Belanger decided to cast his lot with organized labor. Only twenty-three at the time, he realized that he would be ostracized by employers if it became known that he was a union member, but he joined anyway. He retained his membership in Local 21, for a few years, then in 1890 he transferred to Local 434 as it was nearer his West Side home. He retained his membership in the Local and helped it grow, and through the years held the offices of president, vice-president, secretary and trustee.

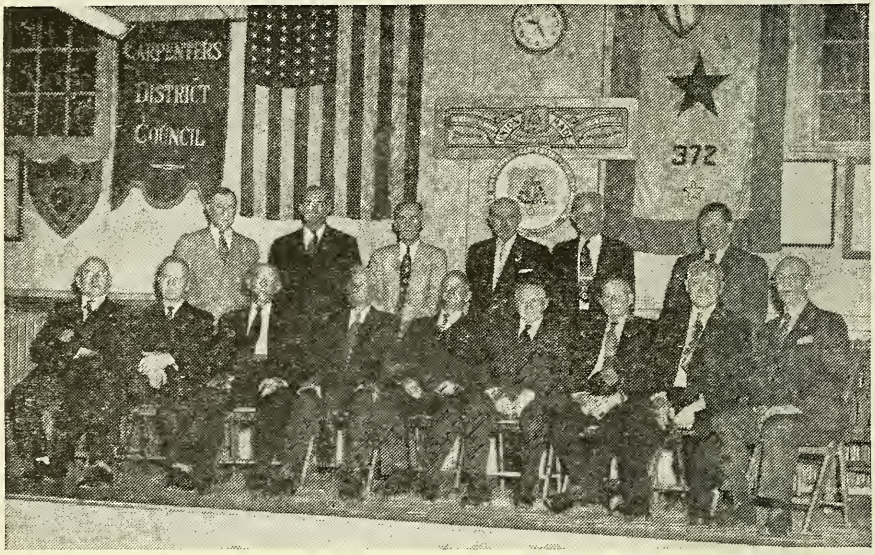
In 1950, Brother Belanger was presented with a pin emblematic of more than sixty years membership, and was given the honorary title of Vice-President Emeritus.

With his death, on January 10th, Brother Belanger concluded 68 years of loyal membership in the United Brotherhood.

Although for the past five years Brother Belanger had been too feeble to attend union meetings regularly, he still retained a firm belief in the principles of Brotherhood and justice. It is members such as Joseph Belanger who have been mainly responsible for the development of labor unions in America. Their steadfast insistence on fighting for that in which they believed has resulted in the high status of labor and the standard of living which exists here today.

RHODE ISLAND D. C. HONORS SIXTEEN OLD TIMERS

Carpenters Building, Providence, Rhode Island was recently the scene of a celebration honoring sixteen veteran members of Local Unions affiliated with the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls District Council.



Honored guests and speakers at the recent celebration of the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls District Council are, seated, from left to right: Aime LaPlante, Harry Hart, Charles Lambert, Axel Olander, Richard McElroy, Axel Wicklund, John Nelson, Harry Weiner and John McCallum.

Standing, from left to right: Arthur W. Devine, Labor Director of Rhode Island; William Francis, General Representative; Fred Young, Business Representative of D. C.; William J. Sullivan, General Representative; Jerome J. Kearney, Business Representative of D. C.; and Eldridge Small, President of D. C.

Each of the honored guests has been a member of the United Brotherhood for fifty or more years, and each is still a member in good standing. Included among these old timers are John Pearson, Axel Olander, Axel Wicklund and John Nelson of Local Union

1695, of Providence; Aime LaPlante and Charles Lambert, Local 342, Pawtucket; Harry Hart, Richard McElroy, Harry Weiner, John McCallum, Cornelius Mulcahy, Michael Gilchrist, William Jameson, Swan Peterson, Charles Cole and Joseph Dulude, Local 94, also of Providence.

Guests were also present from surrounding Locals, including those from Local 176, Newport; 1192, Providence; 217, Westerly; and 801, of Woonsocket, as well as those from the Locals of the honored men.

General Representative William J. Sullivan conveyed the regrets of General President M. A. Hutcheson, at his being unable to attend, and as the principal speaker of the evening, Brother Sullivan discussed the many changes which have occurred in the field of carpentry during the fifty years that these men had been members.

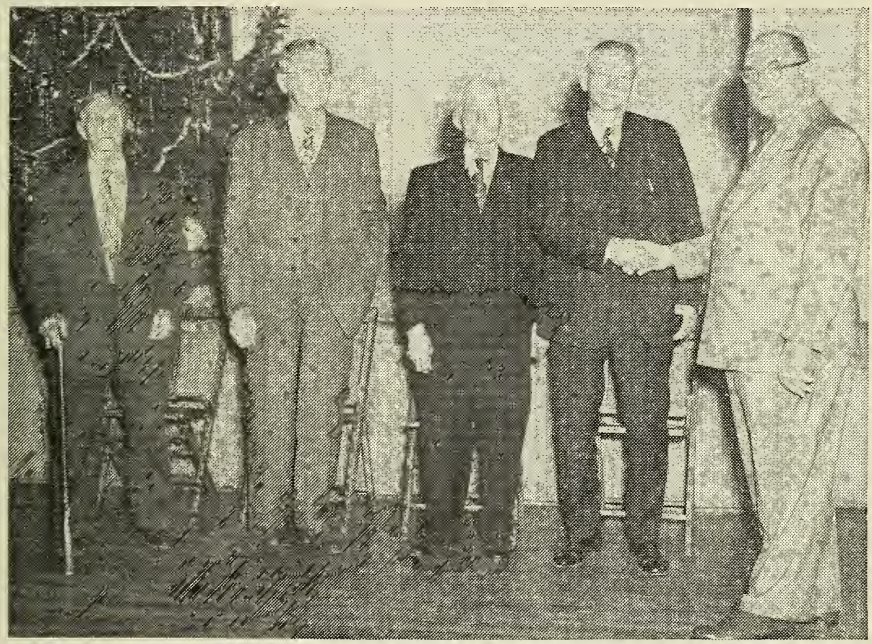
At the conclusion of his address, Brother Sullivan presented nine of the old timers with fifty year pins, the others being unable to attend due to illness.

Of the sixteen, the record of Brother John McCallum is the most outstanding. He joined the Amalagamated Society of Carpenters in 1893, and when his lodge joined the Brotherhood he retained his membership and has for the past sixty years.

FIVE FIFTY YEAR PINS PRESENTED BY MADISONVILLE LOCAL

Last year festivities at the Christmas party of Local 854, Madisonville, Ohio, included the honoring of five veteran members, with presentation of fifty year pins to four of them. The fifth was honored in absentia, as he was unable to attend due to illness.

Presentation of the pins was made by George Osterkamp, secretary of the Ohio Valley



Four veteran members of Local 854, Ernest W. Neubauer, Herman Kues, Edward Shanabrook and Joseph Evans, receive fifty year pins from George Osterkamp, secretary of the Ohio Valley District Council.

District Council, to Ernest W. Newbauer, 70 years of age, with 53 year membership; Herman Kues, 88, 54 years membership; E. J. Shanabrook, 85, 52 years membership; Joseph S. Evans, 79 years, 53 years membership; and later at his home, to Edward Putz, 54 years membership, 83 years of age.

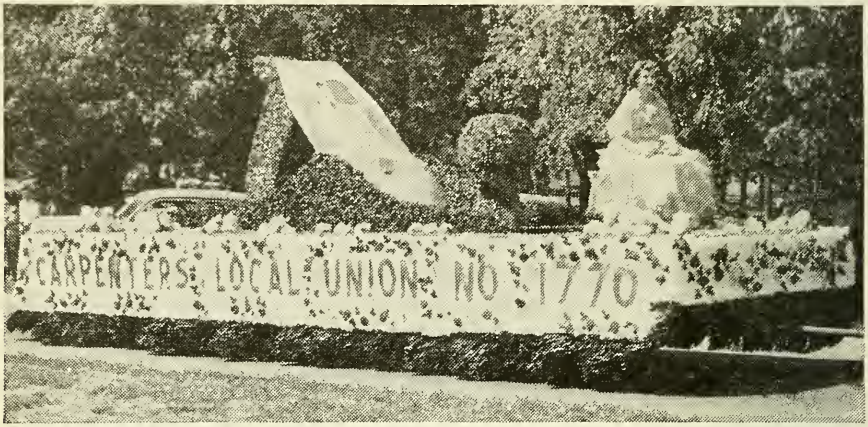
These venerable veterans were honored by a large assemblage of fellow members of Local 854 and friends from surrounding locals and the Ohio Valley District Council.

A luncheon and refreshments were served to the assemblage by the wives of members.

MISSOURI LOCAL CELEBRATION MARKS FIFTY YEARS

A banquet and ball for members and their wives and guests marked the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Local 1770, of Cape Girardeau, Mo. Approximately 240 persons attended the affair as they began the second 50 years of the Local's existence.

Brother Mel Shasserre, secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State Council of Carpenters served as Master of Ceremonies. Brother Shasserre presented seven old-timers with pins for long service, ranging, from 29 to 50 years.

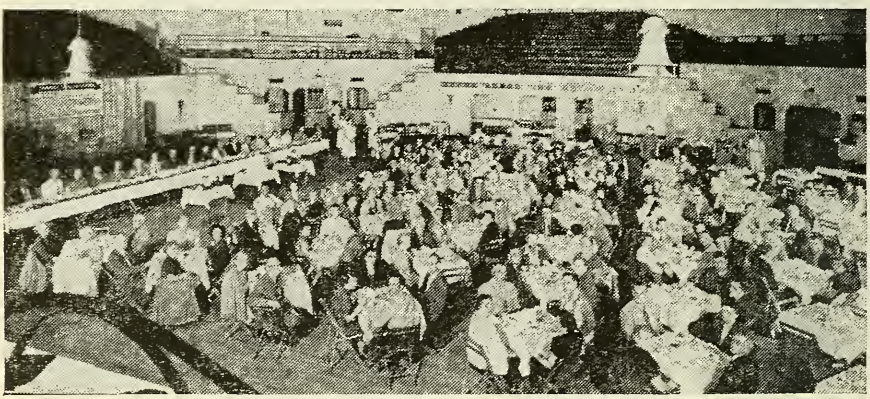


The "Plane" float of the Cape Girardeau, Mo., Local passes by, upon which rests their smiling and not so plain queen.

In considering the more recent honors their group has been accorded, the one of which they are most proud is the first place prize which they received for their float in last year's Labor Day parade.

ORLANDO LOCAL OBSERVES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

On last November 5th, members and friends of Local 1765, of Orlando, Florida gathered in the American Legion Hall there to celebrate 50 years of its existence.



Members of Local 1765 assembled to honor their old-timers.

Honored guests included General Executive Board Member Henry Chandler, from the Fourth District, and Frank Roach, president of the Florida State Federation of Labor. Both Brothers Chandler and Roach gave short speeches to the assemblage.

Seven, twenty-five year pins were presented to old-timers at the celebration. Among these were Herman Clark, 28 years membership; William Fronk, 30 years; George Houghton, 28 years; John Muirhead, 28 years; Grant Murray, 28 years; Muriel Viehman, 30 years; and Clarence Willsey, 30 years.

The old-timers expressed their appreciation for the honors bestowed upon them. All have spent their entire membership in Local 1765.



ALABAMA LADIES SAY HELLO

To the Editor:

Although we are a comparatively new group, we ladies of Auxiliary 658 wish to extend greetings to all sister groups and an invitation to them to write to us. Here in Birmingham, Alabama, we were a little slow in forming our Auxiliary, but now that it's under way we are making rapid progress.

Meetings are held in Carpenters Hall twice each month. Business sessions are on the first Monday and social gatherings on the third.

On the birthday of each member we have a small ceremony in her honor topped by a handkerchief shower.

Every three months we reveal our secret pals and present them with a nice gift. We have found this has been especially helpful in maintaining the members' interest in the Auxiliary. It has helped form a firm tie of friendship among each of the members and gives us something to look forward to. As you know, all women love surprises.

Last Fall we staged a Hallowe'en party and made a substantial profit which we added to our treasury for future projects.

Letters will surely be appreciated for sometimes we are at a loss for new ideas. How about some help?

Fraternally,

Lula Swindell Mitchell, Recording Secretary.

ROCK ISLAND AUXILIARY 673 IS BUSY

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 673, of Rock Island, Illinois extends cordial greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

Our auxiliary will soon celebrate its first anniversary, having been organized on May 4, 1953. We meet once each month, on the first Monday. A social meeting of members and their husbands is planned for every other month.

Several picnics were held by our group during the summer. They were well attended by members and their families and seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Recently we entertained our husbands, members of Millwrights, Local Union 2158, at a Christmas banquet. Honored guests were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Huffman, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Wells and Miss Carol Brundage. Mr. Huffman is Business Representative of Local 2158.

We have a sunshine lady who remembers members and their families when they are ill.

Present officers include the following: Geraldine Traver, president; Alice Atcheson, vice-president; Dorathy Werner, recording secretary; Ethel Garvey, financial secretary; Emily Ashford, warden; Martha LaMar, conductress; and Lois Roll, Josephine Parsons and Nina Ashford, trustees.

Our meetings are open to all who wish to join our group.

Fraternally,

Dorathy Werner, Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 306

Making Screen Frames.—Not only every carpenter should be interested in this subject, but every householder as well. For screening against insects, especially flies, is one of the musts in these modern days. It is, first of all, a health requirement, and as a close second it is a comfort necessity.

Screen Frame.—Fig. 1 shows a screen frame for a double-hung window. The width is 34 inches, and the height is 55⅜ inches.

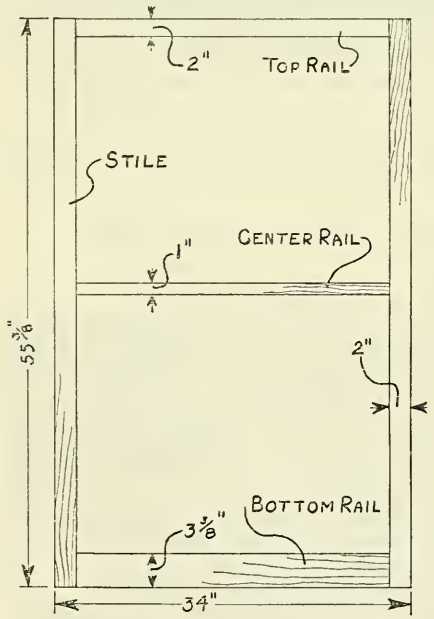


Fig. 1

This frame will fit the window frame shown in Fig. 4, Lesson 300. Other necessary information for making the frame is given on the drawing.

Details of Joints.—Fig. 2 shows two details of a mortise and tenon joint. To the left is shown the upper part of one of the stiles, the width of which is 2 inches. A cross section of this stile is shown, inset. At the center is shown a tenon ready to be put into the mortise, indicated by dotted lines. This tenon is worked on the top rail, shown in part. To the right is shown the joint completed. The two heavy dots represent pins that hold the joint together. Fig. 3 shows details of another and somewhat better way of making a mortise and tenon joint. Here the mortise does not go all the way through the stile, which requires a little shorter tenon. The top rail in part, with a tenon worked on it is shown at the center, top, while an edge view of this part is shown directly under it. To the right is shown the

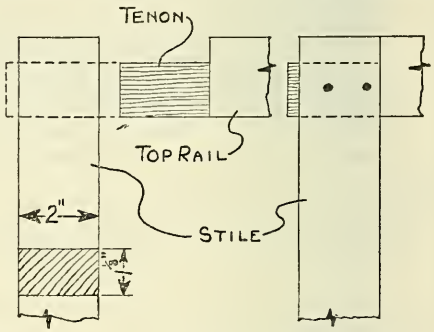


Fig. 2

completed joint. This joint is not as strong as the one shown in Fig. 2, but it is strong enough for a screen frame. The heavy dot shows where a pin is used for holding the joint together. Before the tenon is put into the mortise, it should be well painted with a rather thick outside paint. White lead and oil can not be excelled for this work.

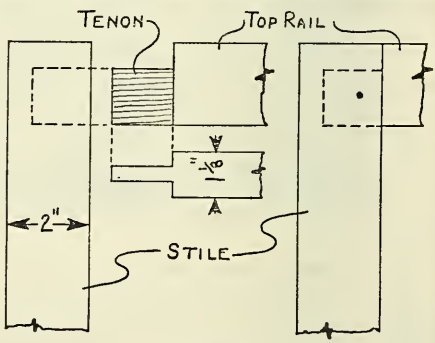


Fig. 3

All mortise and tenon joints for outside work should be treated with paint, which takes the place of glue. Glue for outside work, as a rule, is not satisfactory.

Draw Boring.—Fig. 4, top drawing, shows what is meant by draw boring. The joint is shown a trifle open, which will be perfectly tight when the wooden pin is driven

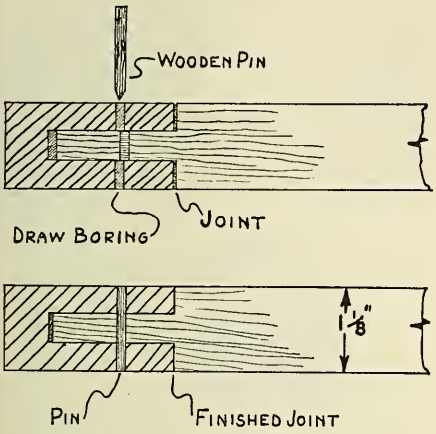


Fig. 4

into the holes through the mortise and tenon made for it. It will be noticed that the holes are not in perfect alignment—the one in the tenon is closer to the shoulders than the other two. The purpose of this is to tighten the joint when the pin is driven. The bottom drawing shows a tight joint made by draw boring and using a wooden pin.

Dowels.—Fig. 5 shows a joint made with two dowels. The drawing is shown cut out

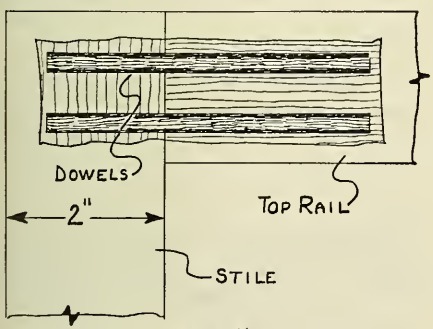


Fig. 5

where the dowels are located. The dowels, as shown, do not go entirely through the stile. Sometimes, however, the dowels are made to go through the full width of the stile. When this is done the boring can be done through the stile and into the top rail, which has an advantage over the method shown in the drawing.

Doweling is a good way to hold the joints for screen frames, but it requires careful workmanship to obtain a neat job. The holes for the dowels must be bored in such a manner that when the joint is put together, the stile and the top rail will be in a straight line. Outside paint, again, should be used instead of glue for sealing the dowels and the joint. This joint should be clamped together until the paint has had time to set.

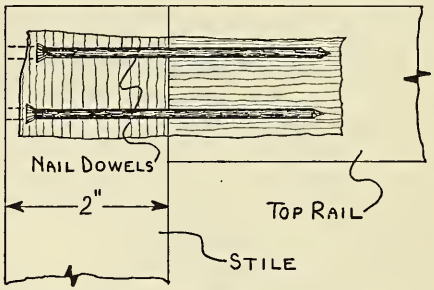


Fig. 6

Nails for Dowels.—Fig. 6 shows a practical way to hold joints for screen frames. Here two 16d casing nails are used as dowels. Foreboring is necessary to get a satisfactory job. The holes should be just a little smaller than the nails. As in the other

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joints, paint should be used on this joint before it is put together. The nails should be set, somewhat as indicated by the dotted lines to the left.

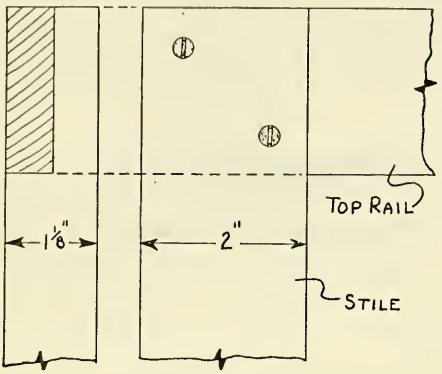


Fig. 7

Half-Lap Joint.—Fig. 7 shows a half-lap joint for screen frames. This is not a bad joint, if it is well painted before it is put

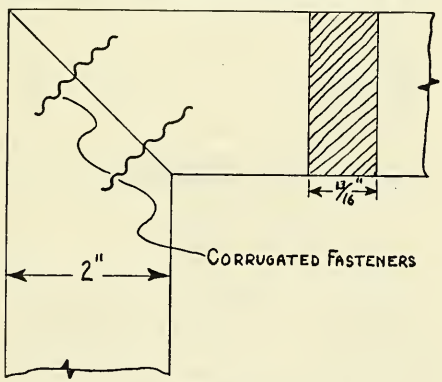


Fig. 8

together. Screws are shown for holding the joint. On the drawing they are shown on the face side, but if desired, the screws can be put in the back, which would conceal them. The principal objection to a lap joint for outside work, is that it will catch water, thus eventually cause rotting.

Corrugated Fasteners.—Fig. 8 shows a miter joint made with corrugated fasteners. This is perhaps the quickest way to fasten joints for screen and other similar frames. Such joints are especially satisfactory when the frames will be in the dry. The cross section, inset, shows that 13/16-inch material is used, which is a good thickness when corrugated fasteners are used. Two fasteners will hold the joint for light screen frames.

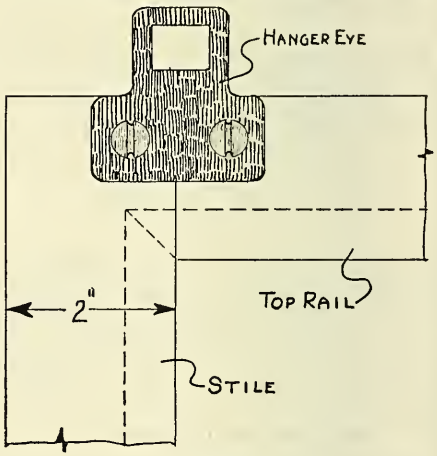


Fig. 9

Sometimes an extra fastener is put in the back, but for screen frames this is hardly necessary.

Reinforcing the Joint.—Fig. 9 shows how the screen hanger should be fastened to the frame. In this method one screw is driven into the stile and the other into the top rail. This is proper. When the hangers are fastened to the top rail, instead of as shown,

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it puts all the strain on the two top joints, which shortens the life of the frame. Fitting and hanging screen frames, however, will be treated in another place.

HUMP-PROOF

Sooner or later every carpenter will have to cope with some kind of hump problem in floors. Such problems are usually found directly over a bearing, quite often a steel girder. What causes these humps? Too light joists, seasoning of the joists, and the wrong construction.

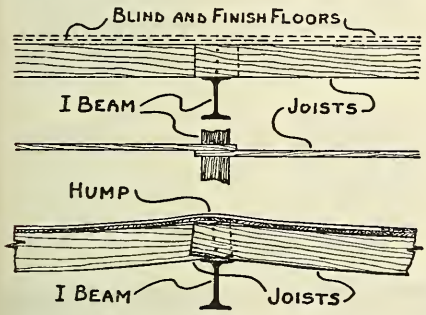


Fig. 1

Fig. 1, the upper drawings, shows a section of an I beam, that carries the ends of two sets of joists. The second drawing shows a top view of a joint and the bearing that supports it. What is wrong with this construction? The bottom drawing shows what usually happens to a greater or lesser degree. The hump is somewhat exaggerated here, just as it is in the detail shown by Fig. 2. This detail shows a cross section of an I beam supporting a joint of two joists. A little study of this drawing will reveal the results of joists' seasoning, or a natural sag. Of course, few, if any, instances will be found that are as bad as the example shown, but it doesn't take a great deal of sagging in joists to make a hump appear in the floor.

Fig. 3, the top and middle drawings, show the construction that will prevent humps in the floor. Here the joists are made

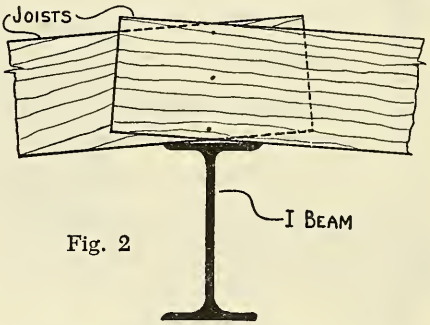


Fig. 2

to butt end to end, with the crown up. The joint is reinforced with a full-sized reinforcing joist. This joist is set with the crown down. The bottom drawing shows the completed joint supporting the blind and

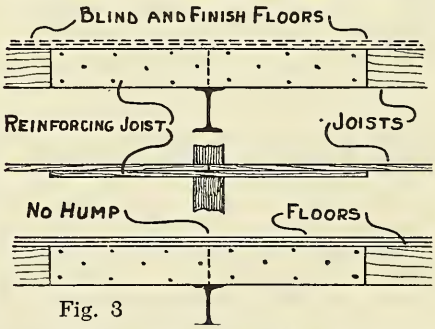
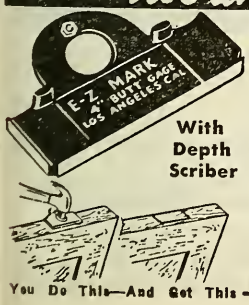


Fig. 3

finished floors. These floors are shown in the top drawing by dotted lines. The reinforcing joist should lap onto the main joists, not less than one-fourth of the span, while the joint of the main joists should center on the bearing.

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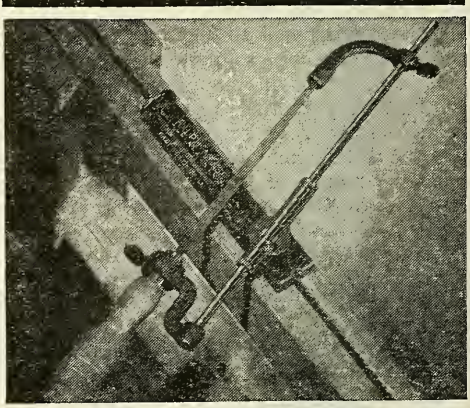
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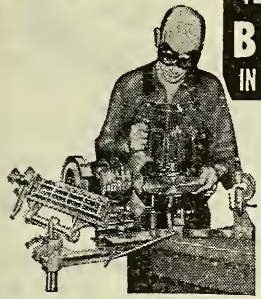
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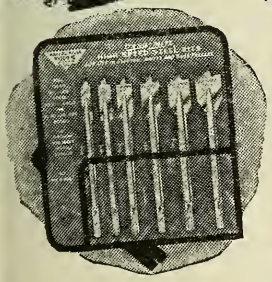
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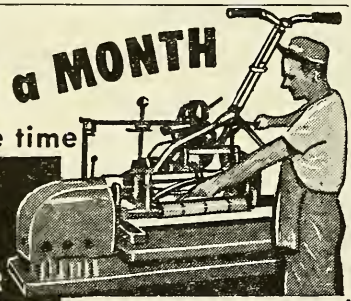
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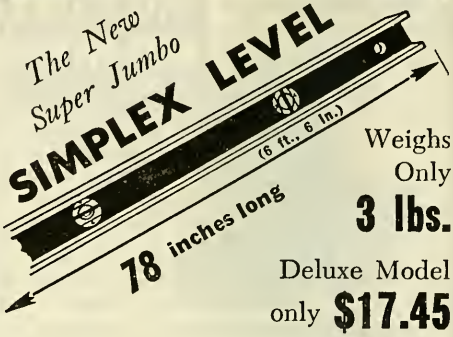
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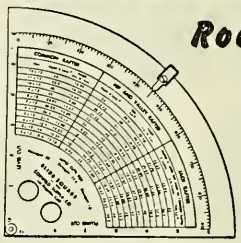
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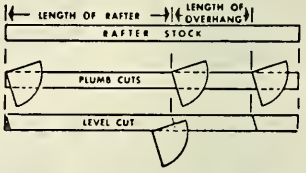
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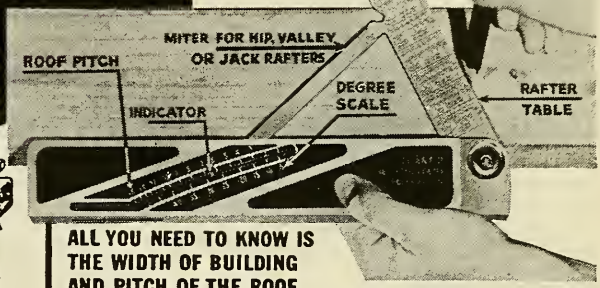
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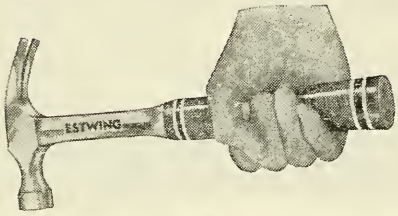
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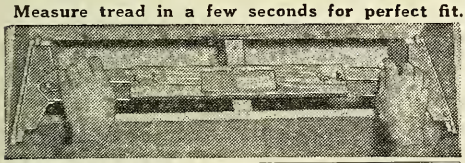
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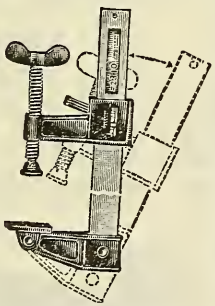
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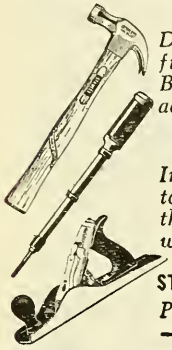
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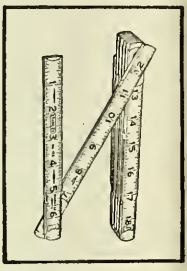
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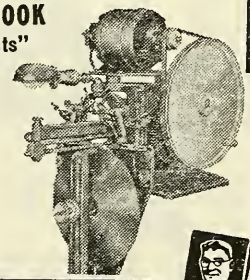
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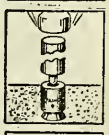
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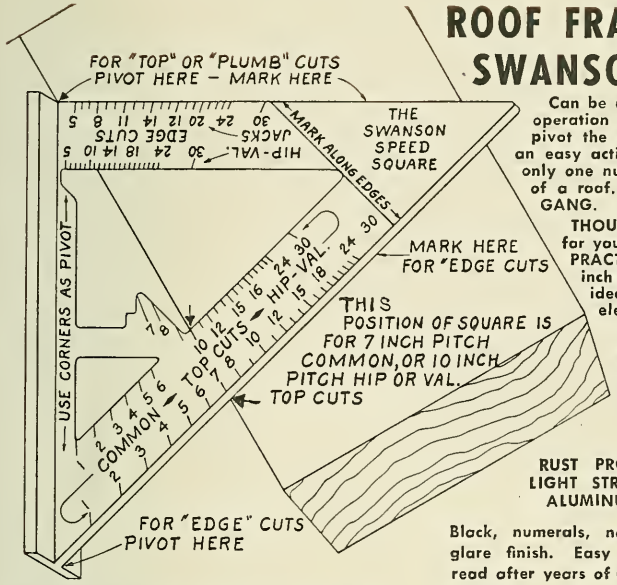




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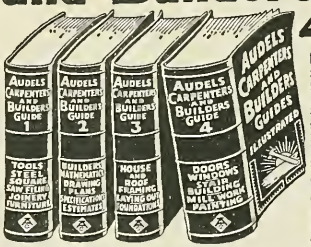
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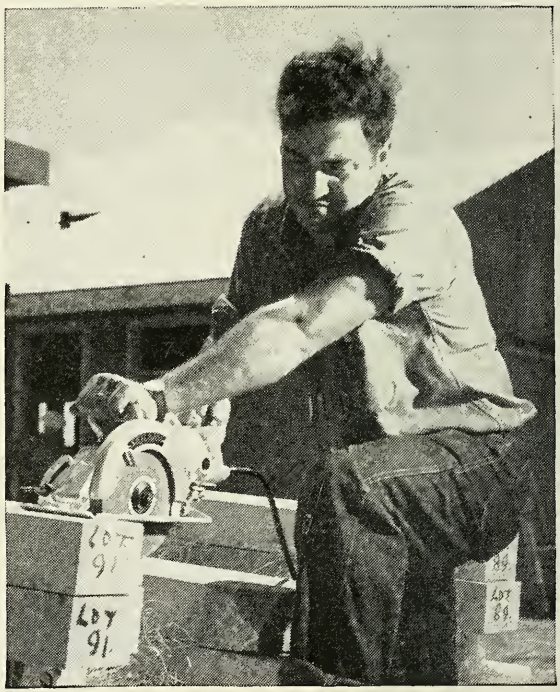
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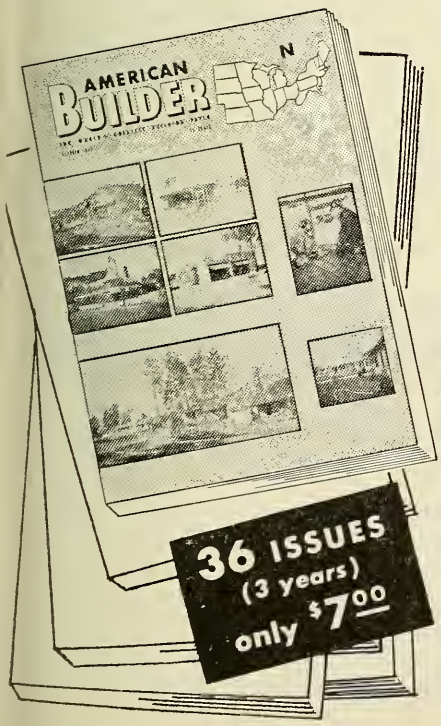
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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1954

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Frank Chapman, a General Representative in the Seattle area for the past 18 years, has been named to head the Department of Organization which General President Hutcheson has established in line with the streamlining program developed at last year's regional conferences.

★ ★ ★

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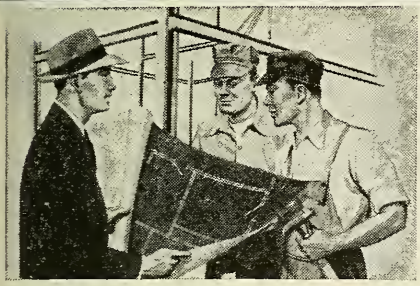
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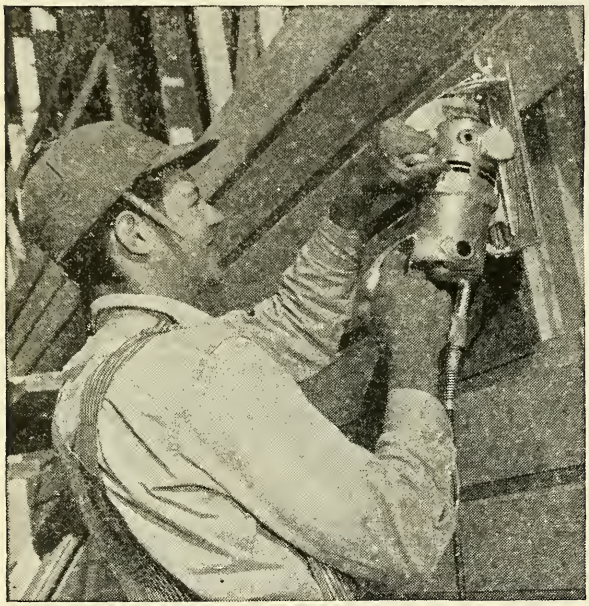
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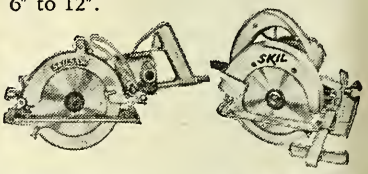
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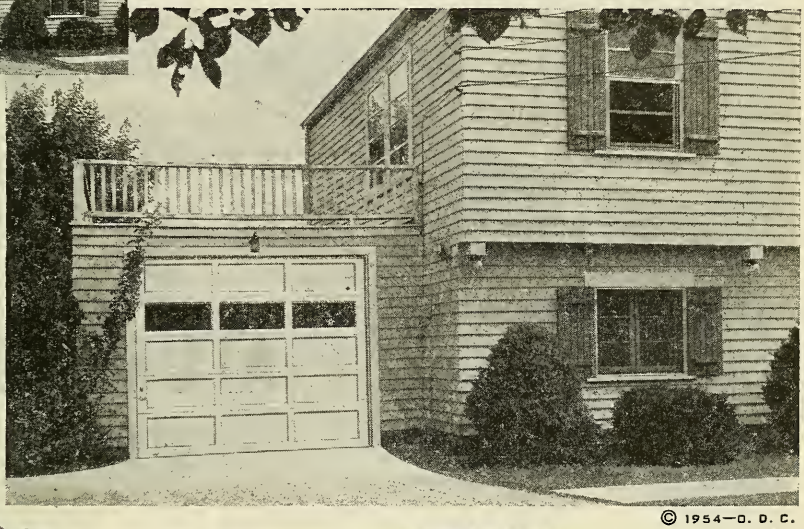
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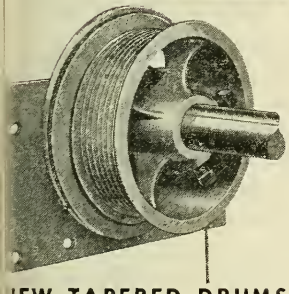
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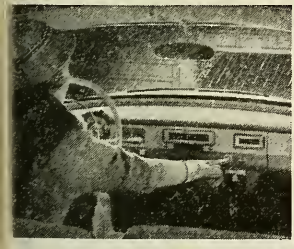
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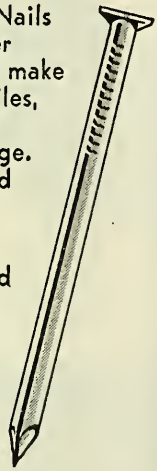
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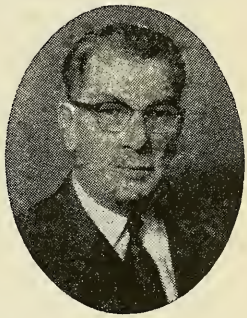
Housing plans that do not include T-H repeal put—

The Cart Before The Horse

★ ★

By MAURICE A. HUTCHESON, General President

FOR OVER a quarter of a century Congress has been wrestling with the problem of housing. One session after another has studied the matter and recommended half-hearted solutions. For all that has been done, however, the housing problem is almost as far from being solved as it ever was for millions of our citizens.



Two million people are still living doubled up with relatives because adequate housing at prices these people can afford is unavailable. Some five or six million other Americans are living in blighted slum areas because they have nowhere else to go. All in all, nearly a quarter of our people are still ill-housed, for all the home building that has gone on since the end of World War II.

For the middle income groups the housing problem is close to being solved. Year after year since 1947 the construction industry has turned out a million or more houses per year. For those who can swing a $10,000 to $15,000 house, the only problem is to find a house that suits the entire family. From now on the construction industry will be able to keep up with demand. For the rich there never has been any problem. As soon as the end of the war released restrictions on materials and manpower their housing troubles were over.

But for the lowest income groups the housing problem remains almost as acute as it was 20 years ago.

A few figures taken from the 1950 U.S. Census of Housing tell the whole unhappy story more dramatically than any words possibly can. According to the census, there are 4,372,000 dilapidated dwellings or dwellings deficient in plumbing which are owner-occupied in the United States. Some 913,000 of these are classified as dilapidated and 3,459,000 are rated as being deficient in plumbing facilities.

But the interesting part is the correlation which exists between slum living and low income. Of the people living in these 4,372,000 slum dwellings 51% earn $2,000 a year or less. Another 37% earn less than $4,000 annually. In other words, 88% of the people living in these substandard dwellings have an annual income of less than $4,000.

In the renter-occupied category the picture is about the same. There are some 5,893,000 substandard dwellings in the nation. Of these, 4,039,000 have deficient plumbing and 1,854,000 are classed as dilapidated. In this category the relationship between income and housing conditions is little different from that existing in the owner-occupied category. Over 51% of the people renting these substandard structures earn less than $2,000 per year. Another 38% earn between $2,000 and $4,000.

To get the overall picture of the slum problem as it existed in 1950, when the census was made, it is only necessary to combine the figures for the owner-occupied and renter-occupied categories. Combined, these figures show that only four years ago there were 10,265,000 substandard dwellings in the United States. Since there were only 36,165,000 dwellings in the whole nation, it means that 29% of our people were living in substandard dwellings at that time.

But the significant thing is that the vast percentage of people living in the substandard dwellings have substandard income. Low income and poor housing invariably go hand in hand.

Until these people are decently housed, the housing problem can never be considered solved. By comparison, solving the housing problems of the upper classes was a cinch. It is these lower income groups which now present a challenge to the nation. The nation can no longer afford blighted areas, for these are the areas which breed disease and crime and juvenile delinquency.

Slums have long since proved to be uneconomic. In the average city, the slum areas produce less than 4% of the property tax revenue. On the other hand, they require from 17% to 20% of the police protection, fire protection and other city services. Obviously slum areas are losing propositions for all cities.

But apart from the economic aspects of blighted areas, there is something degrading and immoral and un-American about requiring people to live in rundown, dilapidated tenements.

Like so many of its predecessors, this Congress is wrestling with the housing problems of the people in the bottom brackets. A joint bill has been introduced in both the House and Senate calling for certain reforms in the housing program aimed at making more better-class housing available for low income groups. As far as they go, these reforms may help to eliminate slums but they fall far short of solving the overall problem.

In the main, the bills now before Congress would reduce down payments in some instances, and increase the length of mortgages in others. Under some conditions a family would be allowed to buy a house on a 40-year repayment plan, with practically no down payment.

Interest rates, however, remain largely unchanged. Under the circumstances, I find it hard to decide whether such a plan would be a help or a hindrance to a low-income family taking advantage of it. For one thing, interest payments on the mortgage over a 40-year period would amount to several times the purchase price of the house. Add taxes, insurance and upkeep for 40 years to the interest charges, and a man buying a house under such a program would wind up paying four or five times the original cost of the house by the time it became his. At 5% interest, compounded semi-annually, money doubles itself in a matter of less than 14 years.

As a stop-gap measure, the new housing program now before Congress may do some good. But the time has come to quit fooling around with stop-gap measures. Session after session, Congress has devised temporary housing measures based on expediency. Some have worked and some have not, but the fundamental problem—that of getting people out of slums and into decent homes—has remained relatively untouched. Now the time has come to attack the problem at its roots.

In my opinion, trying to provide decent housing for families earning

less than $2,000 per year is putting the cart before the horse. I think it is much more logical and feasible to aim at bringing the income of these people up to $4,000 or $5,000 per year than it is to try to bring adequate housing down to their low financial level.

Once you bring the income of these people up to an American standard the housing problems they face will eventually solve themselves. So will a lot of other problems such as inadequate health and dental care, juvenile delinquency, etc.

I honestly believe that raising the statutory minimum wage from its present 75¢ per hour to $1.25 per hour (as a bill recently introduced in Congress with the blessings of the American Federation of Labor proposes) can do more for housing than any mortgage extensions or reduced down payments Congress can work out.

More important still, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law can probably do more for housing in the long run than any mortgage-buying schemes the government can devise. There are few, if any, union members among our population earning less than $2,000 per year. The one real hope these people have for getting out of the $2,000 per year class lies in organization. Anything that hampers organization hampers the chances of these people elevating their living standards. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law can do more for low-income housing than any stop-gap measures Congress can write.

Only we in the labor movement know how effectively the Taft-Hartley Law has placed major obstacles in the way of organizing. Funds that unions could use for organizing must be used to defend a dozen different kinds of lawsuits made possible by the Taft-Hartley Law. The Taft-Hartley Law gives employers legal loopholes for circumventing organization of their employes. It enables employers to attack unions with relative impunity. It places restrictions on the rights of union men conducting organizing campaigns. And it also sets up an anti-union climate which has been reflected in the passage of many "Little Taft-Hartley Acts" by state legislatures—not forgetting the "right to work" laws now in effect in some 15 or 16 states.

Congress can legislate until it is blue in the face but it will never be able to invent any law that would do more for low-income housing than would repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. Even if Congress could, by some miracle, devise a program for getting $2,000-a-year people into decent houses, the problem hardly would be solved. It takes money to keep houses livable. It takes decent furniture and fixtures; it takes money to paint and repaper occasionally; it takes money to pay utilities and fuel bills and upkeep costs. Without adequate income to take care of normal operating costs, the finest home in any city would eventually become a slum. In fact most of today's slums are mansions of a bygone era that deteriorated from lack of upkeep.

Extending mortgage periods and reducing down payments, therefore, are stop-gap measures at best. The housing problems of the low-income groups can only be solved permanently by eliminating the $2,000-a-year class, a task that can be accomplished only by organization.

Whatever hampers organization stands in the way of solving, once and for all, the problems of decent housing for low-income groups. It also stands in the way of solving many

other problems too. The 20% of our people in this lowest income group actually contribute very little to the economic wellbeing of our nation.

They constitute a very poor market for cars and refrigerators and stoves. Consequently, once they are brought into full participation in the economic life of our country they can provide a market for goods of all kinds that will keep the wheels of industry humming for years to come. In the process they can secure decent houses for themselves, too.

Naturally I am for any legislation designed to make better housing available for all Americans. But I am firmly convinced there is no real solution to the housing problems of the poor other than elimination of the poverty that makes home ownership impossible. Any other solution is purely of a stop-gap nature, and, therefore, no solution at all. Only when all Americans enjoy the standard of living already achieved by the members of militant and long-established unions will the housing problem be solved permanently.

ATOMIC SAWS, LIMBLESS PRE-COLORED TREES PREDICTED BY FORESTER

The use of powerful beams of atomic radiation instead of saws to cut lumber was predicted by a forestry expert at the annual Sierra-Cascade Logging Conference held recently at Redding, California.

Leslie J. Carr, of Sacramento, president of the Forest Products Research Society, told 1,000 loggers, lumber men and mill operators that other developments of the next fifty years would include these:

Trees would be grown as towering, straight trunks without a branch.

Wood, while standing in the forest, would be stained to decorators' colors.

Foresters would carry hypodermic needles instead of axes, helping trees to grow.

The present $300,000,000-a-year pine industry of California and southern Oregon would more than triple and its perpetual crop would be in the billion-dollar class.

Mr. Carr agreed his forecast might "sound fantastic," but he said it was "based on developments already in use and on the thinking of some of the best men in the industry today who are looking far into the future."

He declared present logging methods would soon be outmoded. He pictured giant machines lifting entire pine trees—roots, limbs, needles and all—to the sawmill where their complete utilization would take place.

Breeding and genetics in forestry, he said, were progressing to the point where fine lumber trees would be grown from seedling to forest giant in a third of the time it now took. Every tree would be tall, straight and limbless.



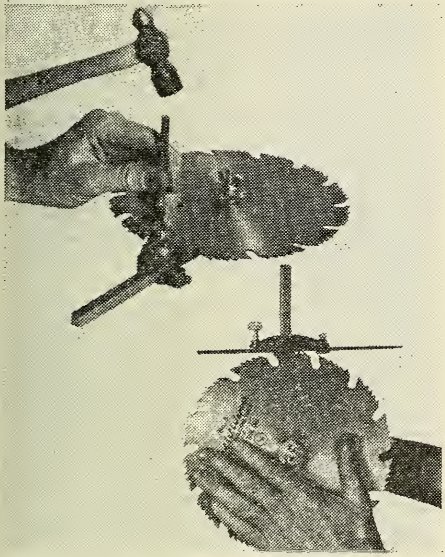
National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Incorporated. 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

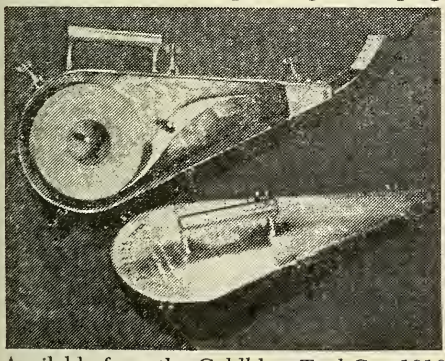
A new jointer and saw set for circular saws is so easy to use (says the manufacturer) that even the beginner will find it helpful. It is designed to take circle saws with diameters from 6 to 12 inches, with ½ to ⅞



inch centers. Any small hammer and pin punch can be used for setting. For information, write to Speed Corp., 3420 S. W. Macadam Ave., Portland 1, Ore.

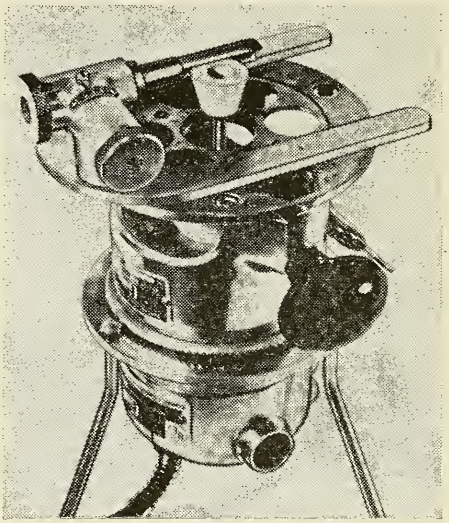
★ ★ ★

A revolutionary taping machine for dry wall applicators is claimed to eliminate 90% of the hand work in spreading and taping.



Available from the Goldblatt Tool Co., 1910 Walnut St., Kansas City 8, Mo.

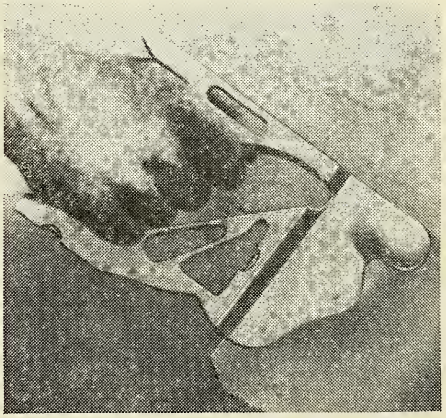
A new dovetailed templet, of improved design, for use with electric routers, is now on the market. It is to handle stock up to



12 inches wide and from $\frac{5}{16}$ to 1 inch thick. A product of Porter-Cable Machine Co., 28 Exchange St., Syracuse 8, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

A new convertible saw handle is said to combine the functions of saw handle, trisquare and level. It is made of an aluminum-magnesium alloy and can be attached to



any saw handle. Made by Research and Development Engineers, Inc., Chula Vista, Calif.

PLANE GOSSIP

BROUGHT UP TO DATE

All of us have undoubtedly heard the old definitions of socialism and communism, but some wag has brought this definition up to date so that a lot of other "isms" are now included. The amended list now reads as follows:

IDEALISM. If you have two cows, you milk both, use all the milk you need and give the rest to your neighbors.

SOCIALISM. If you have two cows, you keep one and give the other to the man next door.

COMMUNISM. If you have two cows, you give both to the government; then the government gives you back a little milk—if some commisar thinks you should have some.

IMPERIALISM. If you have two cows, you steal somebody's bull.

CAPITALISM. If you have two cows, you sell one and buy a bull.

NAZISM. If you have two cows, the government ends your need for milk by shooting you and then takes the cows for the "good" of the people.

REALISM. If you have two cows, they are both probably dry.



209. ©1953 CARL STAMWITZ

"Don't expect these non-union men to stand for you — They can't stand themselves!"

WE SAY 'AMEN'

After reading a paper someone had left in the waiting room of the Unemployment office, Joe Paup recently issued the following statement:

"Judging by what one sees in print these days, nothing is opened oftener by mistake than the human mouth."

★ ★ ★

NO TIME TO LOSE

With something like 275 million pounds of butter bought and paid for by Uncle Sam, languishing in warehouses and caves, Secretary of Agriculture Benson is looking for ways and means of getting rid of it without ruining the butter market. Working on the problem with him is a group of business men and bankers.

What the answer to their problem is we do not pretend to know. But this much we do know—they had better find a solution soon or the butter will find its own solution —one that Congressmen will be able to smell clear back in Washington, D. C. Maybe they ought to hire the guy in Seattle who recently took a box of fish to the express office for shipment to Chicago.

On the box he had affixed a label reading: "If not delivered in 10 days—never mind."

★ ★ ★

IT ALL DEPENDS

Pick up a newspaper or turn on your radio and immediately you can get a thousand different arguments why we are not going to have a depression. But to the three or three and a half million people who have gotten the axe and have been unable to find another job, all this encouraging talk is so much hogwash. What they want is jobs, not talk.

What is causing a lot of the political bickering is the lack of any clear-cut definition as to just exactly what constitutes a depression. To some bigwigs, three or four million unemployed is merely "return to normalcy." To others it is a real danger sign. For our money the best definition is the following:

"Recession is when your neighbor is laid off; depression is when it happens to you."

Unless things pick up soon, a number of Congressmen may find themselves in the latter category come next November.

A BANK THAT SHOULD BE TRUSTWORTHY

Long-time banker Ralph Chambers of the First State Bank of Picher, Okla., "a little tired of the rut bankers get in," tried a fresh approach last year in issuing his bank's annual balance sheet. Here's the uninhibited report as it went out to stockholders and state banking authorities:

"Statement fixed so even you can understand it:

Owned

Cash, here and there	$ 277,587.50
Municipal I.O.U.'s	124,853.68
Ike's I.O.U.'s	765,078.76
X-Ready money	1,167,519.94
Loans (What are we offered?)	134,827.67
Overdrafts (Whodunit?)	16.03
Total assets	$1,302,363.64

Owed

Deposits doing time	$ 79,193.95
Deposits, loose as a goose	1,070,016.89
Total deposits	1,149,210.84
Semi-annual pot split	5,000.00
Original pot	25,000.00
Forced ante	25,000.00
Accumulation and reserves for sour notes	98,152.80
She balances	$1,302,363.64

"X-Do you know of another bank with more ready money than total deposits? (Anyway, we can now sass the examiners.)"

★ ★ ★

WHY RUSH

The new hired man was sleeping soundly when the farmer went to awaken him at four in the morning. "Come, get up," he called, "we're going to cut oats today."

"Are they wild oats?" asked the helper sleepily.

"No, of course not," replied the farmer.

"Then why do we have to sneak up on them in the dark?" inquired the hand.

★ ★ ★

INALIENABLE RIGHT

A young woman has an inalienable right to be courted. Authority for that statement came recently from the Oregon State Unemployment Compensation Commission, which evidently has a heart.

The Commission held that a girl who quit her job because its irregular hours prevented her from seeing much of her fiance was quite justified in doing so. It awarded her unemployment compensation.

FOR MARRIED MEN ONLY

Every husband of at least 10 years standing has heard it once or more:

"Waltz a little faster, dear; that's a rhumba they're playing."

★ ★ ★

IT'S NOT EASY

A rather hardened type announced the other day he had just about decided a woman never parks a car—"she just abandons it."

★ ★ ★

CONSCIENCE EASER

A New York taxpayer, discreetly anonymous, sent a letter to the state comptroller's office in Albany saying that he had cheated on his income tax ten years ago and had not been able to get a good night's sleep since. He enclosed $25 and added: "If I can't sleep, I will send the balance."

★ ★ ★

RECESS

Some sixth graders in a San Jose, Calif., school were putting on a mock United Nations session, and one of the first to offer his services was a lad who wanted to be Russia. As soon as the proceedings got underway the "Russian" delegate got up and walked out of the classroom.

★ ★ ★

POETRY DEPARTMENT

The kind of gal men like in their arms,
The kind, in fact, they choose
Are those who have the hidden charms
But reveal some charming clues.



CHAPMAN TO HEAD ORGANIZING

★

AS PART of the streamlining program developed through last year's regional conferences, a Department of Organization has been established within our Brotherhood by General President Maurice A. Hutcheson with unanimous approval of the General Executive Board. On March 15th, General President Hutcheson announced the appointment of Brother Frank M. Chapman, for the past 18 years a General Representative in the Seattle area, as Director of Organization.

Under his direction, the Department of Organization will undertake to increase the scope of our Brotherhood by bringing into our ranks the vast number of unorganized workers who fall within our jurisdiction, and, at the same time, protect our membership from the increasingly serious jurisdictional raids being perpetrated against us by both CIO and AFL unions.

Few men in or out of our Brotherhood have been more successful in organizational work than has Brother Chapman. A key figure in the organization of the Northwest lumber industry, Brother Chapman has for the past four years served as a four-state coordinator for Brotherhood activities in the Northwest. Before that he served some fourteen years as a General Representative—mostly in organizing work.

Brother Chapman began working in a sawmill at Snoqualmie, Washington, as a young man. Within a few years he was one of the most highly skilled men in the plant.

Although his own wages and working conditions remained relatively good because of his special skills, he saw his fellow workers in the plant being pushed around mercilessly.

Against those sweat shop conditions Brother Chapman inwardly rebelled. As soon as he could, he joined a Federal labor-union, the only type of unionism available to lumber workers in the 1920's. In that union he learned that all branches of the carpentry trade must rise or fall together.



FRANK M. CHAPMAN

When jurisdiction over lumber workers was awarded to our Brotherhood, Brother Chapman was one of the first to appreciate the full significance of the change. Largely through his enthusiasm and desire for an organization capable of really rectifying conditions, the Federal union he belonged to was one of the first to vote

overwhelmingly for affiliation with our Brotherhood. At a sacrifice in security and pay, Brother Chapman became its first business agent. That Local Union—No. 1845—is still flourishing, and one of the names on its membership rolls is still Frank Chapman.

It took a long and bitter strike to force the mill owners of the Northwest to recognize our Brotherhood and to grant some improvements in wages and working conditions. In that strike, Brother Chapman, together with many other strike leaders, was hounded by the National Guard and beaten by special police. But in the end the strike was won, and the march from 30¢ an hour to the present average wage of around $2.25 per hour under our Brotherhood banner was under way. Shortly after the strike, Brother Chapman became a General Representative.

What the lumber workers of the Northwest have achieved as a part of our Brotherhood has made labor history. They have increased their wages by from 500% to 600%. They have gained two weeks' vaction with pay. They have established seniority and job security and decent working conditions. And Brother Chapman was a key man in all this progress. When he started as a General Representative only a comparative handful of Northwest lumber workers belonged to our Brotherhood. Today some 60,000 of them constitute a strong and loyal arm of our organization.

Upon the announced departure of Brother Chapman from Seattle to assume his new post, some 250 labor officials—some from as far away as California and Montana—tendered him a banquet in the Olympic Hotel in Seattle to express their admiration and respect for him.

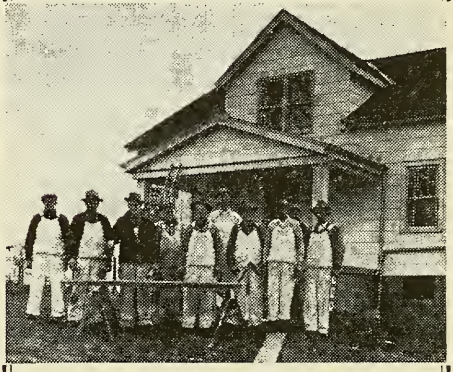
—STORY OF THE MONTH—

A monument to the friendliness of a man and the generosity of a Local Union stands on a farm near Alexandria, Ky. It is the home of the family of the late Alois Steffen.

"Heavy," as the popular Brother Steffen had been called, was a member of Local Union 698, of Newport, Ky. He was killed in an auto accident almost one year ago.

Shortly after his funeral his two brothers, Joe and George, remembered that he had planned to build a home and they decided to do the job in his memory.

Although George is a farmer, he had learned something of carpentry from his two brothers. Joe is president of Local 698. At the next meeting of the Local Joe told the members what they proposed to do and 25 volunteers offered their assistance on Saturdays.



The contributions and contributors were many but none asked for or wanted any praise. They were doing one last favor for an old friend and felt that knowing him had been enough to make them indebted.

They did get thanks though, for all were present when the widow of Brother Steffens and her nine children first saw the newly completed house. The smile on each of the children's faces was a suitable paycheck.

Each time a man who contributed time or materials to the building of the seven room, modern home passes the farm he will feel satisfied that "Heavy" too, is smiling down his thanks.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS

of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months April, May and June, 1954, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carpenters' Home
Lakeland, Florida
February 22, 1954

Since the previous meeting of the Board the following trade movements have been acted upon:

October 1, 1953

Marshall, Texas, L. U. 776.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per hour for Millwrights; $2.25 to $2.50 for Carpenters, effective December 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Tyler, Texas, L. U. 1104.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.37½ per hour, effective November 2, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Gadsden, Ala., L. U. 1371.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.12½ to $2.37½ per hour, effective December 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

October 6, 1953

Mt. Carmel, Ill., L. U. 1188.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.35 per hour, effective December 7, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Nashville, Tenn., Middle Tennessee D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.17½ to $2.60 per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Framingham, Mass., L. U. 860.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.46 to $2.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

October 13, 1953

Boonsboro, Md., L. U. 340.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per hour, effective October 13, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Cushing, Okla., L. U. 806.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.13 to $2.50 per hour, effective December 15, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Flint, Mich., L. U. 1373.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.70 to $2.80 per hour, effective November 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Athens, Ohio, L. U. 1720.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.70 per hour, effective December 12, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Rolla, Mo., L. U. 2298.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75-$2.00 to $2.00-$2.25 per hour, effective December 15, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

October 16, 1953

Wichita, Kans., L. U. 201.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per hour, effective January 15, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Marion, Ill., L. U. 508.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.50 per hour, effective December 15, 1953. Official sanction granted.

Charleston, Ill., L. U. 518.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.07½ to $2.30 per hour, effective October 16, 1953. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

October 21, 1953

Galveston, Texas, L. U. 526.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.48¾ to $2.63¾, October 21, 1953, and $2.73¾ effective as of February, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Washington, Ind., L. U. 1076.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 and $2.00 to $2.00 and $2.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

October 27, 1953

Mansfield, Ohio, L. U. 735.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

November 4, 1953

Newburgh, N. Y., L. U. 301.—Movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

November 13, 1953

Crossett, Ark., L. U. 497.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.07½ to $2.32½ per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Peshtigo, Wisc., L. U. 2294.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.40; $1.33 to $1.53 and $1.52 to $1.72 per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

November 18, 1953

Hartford, Conn., L. U. 1941.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.85 to $1.95 per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Monroe, La., L. U. 1811.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Flat River, Mo., L. U. 2282.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 and $2.90 per hour, effective January 17, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Oxford, Miss., L. U. 2303.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $2.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Rome, Ga., L. U. 1977.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.40 per hour, effective January 16, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

November 25, 1953

Bristol, Conn., L. U. 952.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.60 per hour, effective December 1, 1953. Official sanction granted.

December 7, 1953

Ottawa, Ont., Can., L. U. 93.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Can., L. U. 1735.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.35 per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Salem, Ore., Oregon State Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.55 to $2.75 per hour, effective February 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Grinnell, Iowa, L. U. 2147.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.35 per hour, effective January 30, 1954. Official sanction granted.

December 8, 1953

Boone, Iowa, L. U. 315.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.50 per hour, effective February 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Paris, Texas, L. U. 1885.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective February 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

December 18, 1953

Owensboro, Ky., L. U. 1341.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.30 to $2.65 per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Eugene, Ore., L. U. 1273.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.55 to $2.75 per hour, effective February 15, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

December 22, 1953

Springfield, Ill., L. U. 16.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.55 and $1.60 to $1.75 (Millmen) per hour, effective March 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Sudbury, Ont., Can., L. U. 2486.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80 to $2.00 per hour, effective January 15, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

December 23, 1953

Kenosha, Wisc., L. U. 161.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.77½ to $2.90 per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

December 29, 1953

Carlinville, Ill., L. U. 737.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per hour (Residential) and $2.25 to $2.75 per hour (Commercial) effective March 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Moberly, Mo., L. U. 1434.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

December 31, 1953

Pekin, Ill., L. U. 644.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.71 to $3.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

January 4, 1954

Grand Coulee, Wash., L. U. 1332.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.60 to $2.86 effective January 1, 1954 and $2.86 to $3.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

January 5, 1954

Muskegon, Mich., L. U. 824.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.59 to $1.84 and from $1.64 to $1.89 per hour, effective January 9, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Ft. Myers, Fla., L. U. 2261.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.12½ to $2.50 per hour, effective April 2, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

January 6, 1954

Waterville, Maine, L. U. 348.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

January 11, 1954

Carthage, Mo., L. U. 1880.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.17½ to $2.35 per hour, effective March 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

January 19, 1954

Vancouver, Wash., Southwest Washington D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.55 to $2.75 per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

January 21, 1954

Marshalltown, Iowa, L. U. 1112.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

January 25, 1954

Flora, Ill., L. U. 1404.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

February 1, 1954

Anderson, Ind., L. U. 352.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per hour (Carpenters), $3.25 per hour (Millwrights), effective April 8, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Hot Springs National Park, Ark., L. U. 891.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.15 to $2.40 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

February 3, 1954

Sioux City, Iowa, L. U. 948.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.40 to $2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Benton, Ark., L. U. 2321.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.15 to $2.40 per hour, effective March 26, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

New Orleans, La., L. U. 2800.—Movement for an increase in wages from 89c to $1.04 and from $1.37 to $1.52 per hour, effective January 30, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Granite City, Ill., L. U. 2963.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.06 to $1.15 per hour, effective March 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

February 12, 1954

Kitchener, Ont., Can., L. U. 1940.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

February 15, 1954

New Philadelphia, Ohio, L. U. 1802.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.45 to $2.62½ per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

New Canaan, Conn., L. U. 409.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.85½ to $3.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

February 16, 1954

Bellaire, Ohio, L. U. 17.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.62½ to $3.12 (Carpenters) and $2.72½ to $3.37½ (Pile Drivers and Millwrights), effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

February 23, 1954

Willimantic, Conn., L. U. 825.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Danville, Ill., L. U. 269.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.65 to $3.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

March 1, 1954

Hartford, Conn., L. U. 43.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.60 to $3.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Kingston, Ont., Can., L. U. 249.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80 to $2.00 per hour effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Brantford, Ont., Can., L. U. 498.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.70 to $1.80 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Keokuk, Iowa.—L. U. 523.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Portsmouth, N. H., L. U. 921.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.15 and $2.37½ per hour to $3.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Moundsville, W. Va., L. U. 1830.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.60 to $3.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Campbell River, B. C., Can., L. U. 1882.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.35 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Carpenters' Home
Lakeland, Florida

February 22, 1954

The meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order by Chairman M. A. Hutcheson.

Owing to illness Board Member Roberts of the Fifth District was unable to attend. All other members were present.

In memory of the late William L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus, the General Executive Board observed a silence of one minute.

By unanimous action, the General Executive Board adopted the following resolution in commemoration of his many years of faithful service to the United Brotherhood.

RESOLUTION
WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON

Whereas, The span of Man's years on Earth is relatively short, and all of his contributions while here must be measured in view of their lasting effect, the death of William L. Hutcheson late General President Emeritus of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, on October 20, 1953, has created a great loss in the ranks of organized labor and mankind in general; and

Whereas, He gave his life to the cause of the workingman, devoting himself to securing justice and maintaining democracy, and fighting evil in all of its forms wherever it existed; and

Whereas, Not only the members of the United Brotherhood, who were direct recipients of the fruits of his yeoman labor, but all the peoples of the world who must work for others likewise have received benefit as a result of his heroic endeavors; and

Whereas, His long and faithful service, not only to the United Brotherhood, but to the American Federation of Labor and its various departments as well, and the people of the United States, is beyond measure; and

Whereas, His thirty-seven years as General President of the United Brotherhood were marked with constant progress, not only in increases in remuneration and betterment of working conditions generally, but also in creating a feeling of better understanding between employe and employer and in bringing about greater recognition and prestige for the American workingman; and

Whereas, Even though his deeds will serve as his monument, he will be remembered particularly for the wonderful Carpenters' Home, built at Lakeland, Florida, mainly through his efforts; and

Whereas, Communism as a world-wide threat to man's freedom as an individual found in him a tireless, intelligent and persistent enemy; and

Whereas, The impact of his action on the daily life of the workmen of his time and his contribution to their happiness may not be fully appreciated for years after his passing; be it hereby

Resolved, Through these resolutions that we, the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, commemorate his memory, and that a special page be set aside in our official minutes for the insertion of these resolutions, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother, conveying our deep sympathy at their tragic and irreparable loss, and be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be made a part of the minutes of the General Executive Board and a page set aside for that purpose, so that all the members of the United Brotherhood may join us in mourning the passing of a great man.

* * * *

In keeping with the above resolution adopted by the General Executive Board, memorializing the many great accomplishments of our late General President Emeritus, William L. Hutcheson, the Board was apprized of the fact that many similar resolutions have been adopted by our Local Unions and various Councils.

It was noted that these many resolutions were all uniformly laudatory, recalling the many contributions which our now deceased leader made, not only to our own Brotherhood but to the whole labor movement, both at home and abroad.

These many resolutions, together with hundreds upon hundreds of messages of regret received at the passing of Brother Hutcheson, constitute a lasting memorial to the admiration and respect which people in all walks of life had for this outstanding American. The Board noted with deep satisfaction, both the quantity and quality of these many resolutions and messages of condolence.

The General Executive Board was fully acquainted with the proposal to expand our research, initiate a historical account of the life of the late William L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus, and underwrite a factual history of the tremendous part of which our Brotherhood played in the birth and development of the American and Canadian labor movement—all factors involved as well as the technical assistance needed were thoroughly explored.

In view of the outstanding contribution which the late Brother Hutcheson made to the growth and progress of our Brotherhood as General President for thirty-seven years, and the little appreciated part which our Brotherhood played in the development of the American and Canadian labor movement, it was decided to give all possible help to the furtherance of this worth-while project.

The General President reported fully on all matters of importance to the Organization which developed since the previous meeting of the Board.

Report of the Delegates to the Seventy-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in St. Louis, Missouri in September, 1953, was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the December, 1953, issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegate to the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada in August, 1953, was filed for future reference.

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in St. Louis, Missouri in September, 1953, was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the February, 1954 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in St. Louis, Missouri in September, 1953, was filed for future reference as it has already been published in the December, 1953, issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members.

The Chairman appointed the following committee to inspect the buildings and grounds—John R. Stevenson, Henry Chandler and A. V. Cooper. He also appointed the following on the inspection of stocks and supplies and equipment used in operation of the Home—O. William Blaier, Charles Johnson, Jr., and Harry Schwarzer. The balance of the members of the Board audited the books and accounts of the Home.

The committee on inspection of buildings and grounds reported their findings in writing. The various items mentioned by this committee will be given further attention as set forth in their report.

The committee on stocks and supplies submitted their report and made several recommendations, which were acted upon favorably.

The committee on books and accounts examined the auditor's report as well as other records, and reported favorably upon their findings.

The General President reported that in the interim since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board at the Carpenters' Home, a number of items in both the dining room and lounge have been refurnished through the generosity of various District Councils. He further reported that several new pieces of equipment have been forthcoming from similar sources, which will add greatly to the health and comfort of the occupants of the Home.

The General President reported that the New York and Vicinity District Council—which originally furnished much of the dining room equipment—recently financed the refinishing of all dining room tables with Formica tops. The beauty and utility of the dining room is thus greatly enhanced.

The General President also reported that the Chicago and Vicinity District Council has replaced the rugs in the main lounge. The Chicago Council originally underwrote the furnishing of the lounge. However, the years have taken their toll and the replacement of the rugs greatly improves the appearance and comfort of the lounge.

The Niagara, Genessee and Vicinity District Council, Albion, New York notified the General President by mail that they were furnishing a 14-foot boat for the use of occupants of the Home on neighboring Lake Gibson. Without a doubt, this addition to the recreational equipment of the Home will provide many hours of pleasure for those old-timers who enjoy this particular type of activity.

Another District Council—Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula Counties District Council, of Cleveland, Ohio, signified a willingness to underwrite the purchase of an X-ray machine and auxiliary equipment in order that the Home hospital may have X-ray facilities available to keep occupants healthy and happy.

These many Home improvements, made possible through the generosity of the various District Councils listed above, were gratefully accepted by the unanimous action of the General Executive Board, and the General Secretary was instructed to write letters expressing the deep-felt thanks of the Board for such generous and helpful contributions to the Home.

The communication received from President Meany of the American Federation of Labor relative to the proposed AFL and CIO no-raiding agreement was reported to the General Executive Board. This communication advises all affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor that the committees representing the AFL and CIO had agreed to the no-raiding agreement and that several organizations had signed same. President Meany requested that all organizations notify him the position of their organizaiton.

After reviewing the agreement and discussing same, the General Executive Board reaffirmed their previous action in that the United Brotherhood would not sign the no-raiding agreement with the CIO at this time, and President Meany of the American Federation of Labor was so notified.

The Board was informed that the Hatters Organization, which has been on strike for the past several months in Connecticut against run-away shops, already has spent over one and a half million dollars since inception of the strike. After some discussion on this subject, our General Executive Board unanimously agreed to support the Hatters efforts in the same manner as the American Federation of Labor.

The General President reported that at the recent meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor regarding assisting the Los Angeles Daily News

through the Federation, it was decided that the General President be authorized and empowered to take the necessary steps to cooperate with the AFL in this matter.

At the 1953 Convention of the American Federation of Labor in the City of St. Louis, a plan for the establishment of the William Green Memorial Fund was unanimously adopted. This fund is to honor and perpetuate the memory of the late William Green, through appropriate grants of financial aid to worthy causes of an amount to one (1c) cent per member per month for twelve (12) months.

This fund is to be raised through the affiliated Nationals and Internationals of the American Federation of Labor by voluntary contributions on their membership.

The Board's attention was directed to a resolution adopted at the New York State Council of Carpenters Convention, which related to the possibility of area contracts or other measures to overcome certain practices by firms manufacturing mill and cabinet work, who are shifting their plants to other communities with a lower wage rate, thereby creating unsatisfactory conditions in this industry. After some discussion on the resolution, the Board concluded that the question involved can be more satisfactorily handled upon an area basis and the Board decided to refer same to Board Member Johnson of the First District for further disposition.

Recently in the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon, a conference was held in the name of the Pacific Coast Conference of Building and Construction Crafts and the General President advised the Board that he had directed several of our Representatives to be in attendance at this conference, which was actually a scheduled meeting of the Pacific Coast Council of Pile Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders. Several Local Unions other than Pile Drivers' Local Unions were in attendance.

Conferences of this kind can be very constructive and of benefit to those in attendance; however, they must refrain from taking action which affects the welfare and conditions of the members of the Local Unions and District Councils, as propositions as submitted to these conferences and adopted by them must be approved by the General President and adopted as a whole for the entire organization. Therefore, the General Executive Board decided that any future conferences of an interstate nature must have the approval of the General President and that representatives will be appointed by him to preside at meetings of this kind.

P. J. Clifford, member of Local Union 483, San Francisco, California, petitioned the General Executive Board to consider the question of the right of the General President to concur in the recommendation of the officers of Local 483; that is, that the officers of Local Union 483 be closed on Saturdays, and made certain contentions in his petition in reference to this subject.

The General President supported the Local Union in its action, whereby they adopted rules to maintain the Local Union office on a forty hour work week.

The letter of the General President, supporting the Local Union in its action, was unanimously approved by the Board.

Communication from the Detroit, Wayne and Oakland Counties and Vicinity (Detroit, Michigan) District Council was read, wherein they make certain reference concerning the revised By-Laws as acted on by the First General Vice-President, which resolves itself more specifically to the provision of a particular section of the law which would increase the present maximum initiation fee of One Hundred ($100) Dollars, as decided by the General Executive Board many years ago. They are now petitioning the Board to reconsider their directive as aforementioned.

The General Executive Board made an exhaustive review in connection therewith, and concluded that the maximum initiation fee for new members may be raised to One Hundred Fifty ($150) Dollars, with the reservation that if, in the opinion of the General President, or First General Vice-President, the existing conditions in any district did not warrant the charging of such a high fee, they were to have the right to determine what the fee should be, and further, they should have the authority to reduce the fee to such an amount as they might deem best when an organizing campaign in that particular district is to be inaugurated.

(Continued on page 27)

Editorial

An Interesting Record

In this hectic age in which we live, most of us are prone to devote all our waking moments to worrying about the present and stewing about the future. Seldom do we take time out to glance back along the pathway we travelled. In failing to do this we sometimes fail to see the forest even though all we are looking at is trees.

Recently we had an occasion to look over some back issues of this journal for the past several years. In doing so, we discovered some information which gave us not only something of a start, but also something of a lift as well.

The April, 1951, issue of this journal carried the minutes of the last General Executive Board meeting held in the year 1950. As part of the minutes there was a list of some 250 or 300 trade movements acted upon; that is, movements where various Local Unions were asking increases in wages. In scanning the various movements it became obvious that a great change in wage scales has taken place since the last quarter of 1950.

As a matter of curiosity, twelve Local Unions were picked at random for a follow through to see what has happened to their wage rates since the last quarter in 1950. To us, at least, the results were eye-opening.

Of the twelve Local Unions studied, five have increased their wages by $6.00 per day since the last quarter of 1950. One increased its wage scale by $5.60 per day, two increased theirs by $4.80, and the rest upped their rates by $3.60 in the same period.

The surprising thing is that none of these twelve Local Unions is located in a big city. Texarkana, Texas, is the biggest city involved. The smallest is Peru, Indiana.

Averaging out the twelve Local Unions, they increased their wages by about $4.97 per day in some three and a half years. Projecting the figures even further, the members of these twelve Local Unions upped their weekly pay by $24.85 per week, or $109.34 per month of twenty-two working days. For a three and a half year period that is nothing to be sneezed at.

Roughly, $4.50 per month comes pretty close to approximating the average monthly dues of the twelve Local Unions involved. This means that for a monthly investment of somewhere in the neighborhood of $4.50 per month the members of these Local Unions got back dividends of around $109.34 per month. On an investment basis, this is a return of better than 2,000% per month, a figure that ought to be significant even to the least educated among us.

Of course there has been some increase in the cost of living during the same period, but even taking this increase into consideration it is obvious that union membership is a paying proposition, especially in our Brotherhood. In fact it is the biggest paying proposition a working man can latch on to.

Talk of increasing wages from 25¢ an hour to $2.50 or $3.00 an hour in seventy-three years is sometimes pretty meaningless, even though our Brotherhood has actually accomplished this feat. Seventy-five years is just too long a time for most individuals to comprehend clearly. But here we have a case of twelve Local Unions, picked absolutely at random, upping their wages by an average of $4.97 per day in three and a half years. This is a proposition that anyone can understand.

In the face of evidence of this kind, there can be absolutely no argument—sound, militant unionism, such as our Brotherhood has always practiced, constitutes the working man's only real hope for achieving comfort, security and a decent standard of living.

It Is Pay Checks That Make Prosperity

For the past several months the nation has been witnessing something of a paradox; while unemployment has been growing and the take-home pay of many of those working has been diminishing due to curtailed hours, the stock market has been climbing steadily. Offhand it might appear that a lot of speculators are going off the deep end, just as they did in 1929, for ordinarily the stock market is very sensitive to downward trends in economic conditions. However, such is not the case.

The speculators who are driving the price of stocks upward know perfectly well what they are doing. They know that unemployment has been getting more serious for some time. They know that the purchasing power of many working people is diminishing. But they also know that repeal of the excess profits tax has given corporations a chance to keep a lot of profits which would have been drained off by the tax. They also know that a provision in the new tax bill may give recipients of dividends certain tax exemptions.

Added together, these tax relief measures for corporations (and those holding stock in them) apparently more than offset any gloomy reflections that diminishing employment may engender. That is why stocks keep going up even when jobs are shrinking. Investors know that the earnings of corporations and stock holders will be able to keep more of the profits they get.

However, any optimism that stems from this source is bound to be of short duration. Over the long pull, the only thing that makes for lasting prosperity is purchasing power in the hands of the working people. Without that purchasing power the wheels of industry cannot run very long or very fast. Therefore, any prosperity in the stock market which stems from tax reductions is not a healthy one.

Fortunately, the downward trend in employment seems to be tapering off. The people in high places in government and business do not seem to be worried. However, some of them seem to be basing their optimism on the fact stock prices are climbing. In the opinion of this journal, those who are basing their optimistic predictions on such a flimsy yardstick are fooling themselves.

In any business, the key factor is sales. Everything a company does is geared to keeping sales climbing. And the only time there can be plenty of

sales is when all the people have money in their pockets, money they get from the old pay check. Unless the people have money, all the advertising, cost reducing, sales promoting, etc., that a company can put into effect does not mean very much.

Indications are that no serious depression is in store for us for a while at least. Certainly everyone hopes so. But in the event that government intervention is needed to get the economic machine rolling in high gear again, the fundamental fact that lasting prosperity depends on working people having decent pay checks coming in every week should be given No. 1 attention.

Letters Are Meat To An Editor

Nothing gladdens the heart of an editor more than letters from readers. Even if they are critical letters they are appreciated, for they indicate that the publication is being read.

For example, the March cover had a picture of a carpenter on it. The carpenter was eating his lunch and at the same time perusing a seed catalogue. Unfortunately the artist who drew the picture showed the man with the pant legs of his overalls rolled up several times. At least half a dozen readers wrote in to point out that rolled up pant legs are a safety hazard.

That readers of "THE CARPENTER" are so observant is a source of real satisfaction. Rolled up pant legs do constitute a real hazard, as many a carpenter has taken a fall from such a cause can testify.

In the January issue a short, three-line "filler" appeared suggesting that it might not be a bad idea to find an isolated spot somewhere in the world to dump Reds, Nazis, and other hate groups where they could lie and cheat and double cross each other to their heart's content. Among the possibilities suggested for such a dumping ground was some isolated spot in the wilds of Canada.

Unfortunately several Canadians read into this filler an implication that Canada was considered a breeding ground for hate groups. Nothing, of course, could be farther from the truth. The long and honorable part Canada has played in man's march toward freedom is too obvious and too well known to require any elaboration here. We only regret that these readers read into the piece something which was not there.

Then, of course, there are the many letters which contain a pat on the back rather than a criticism. Each one of them is treasured like unto a precious jewel. More than anything else they are a reward which exceeds in value any monetary remuneration involved. All of us appreciate an occasional kind word when we are doing the very best we know how. Editors certainly are not immune from this very human frailty.

In any event, letters are the meat on which editors fatten. This is a belated effort to thank all those who took the trouble to write to us.

(Continued from page 23)

A committee consisting of Edward Thompson, North Shore District Council, Salem, Massachusetts; Louis Israel Martel, New Hampshire State Council of Carpenters, Manchester, New Hampshire; Edgar J. Ireland, B. A., Local Union 921, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Leslie W. Gardner, Local Union 1616, Nashua, New Hampshire and James Dairon, Local Union 111, Lawrence, Massachusetts, appeared before the Board in respect to many problems, and seeking advice.

Their problems were discussed by the Board and this committee was given valued advice. After further discussing the various subjects, the committee felt that they could handle their problems on a local basis on the information given.

Communication from the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters was read in reference to the prepared brief presented to the General Executive Board as submitted by the Committee from Local Union No. 56, Boston, Massachusetts, on which the Board took action at their June, 1953 Board Meeting, advising the General Executive Board that the Executive Committee of their Council, at the request of their affiliated Local Unions, have completed statements and facts in answer to the allegations contained in the brief of Local Union No. 56, and it is the Council's desire to present these facts.

The General Executive Board considered their request, and after some discussion it was decided that the General President appoint a sub-committee of the Board to confer with all parties involved and give them an opportunity to appear before this committee. The Chairman appointed the following Board Members—Charles Johnson, Jr., First District; Harry Schwarzer, Third District and Henry Chandler of the Fourth District.

In conformity with the action of the General Executive Board, on the report of the Tabulating Committee, on the recent referendum, which became effective on January 1, 1954, the General President appointed a Codifying Committee to review the Sections of our General Constitution, in accordance with the referendum as reported by the Tabulating Committee.

The Codifying Committee appointed was A. W. Muir, Raleigh Rajoppi and Albert E. Fischer. This committee submitted their report to the Board and it was decided to incorporate the various changes in our General Constitution, and that our Local Unions be notified.

The General President reported to the General Executive Board of the unauthorized activities of Local Union No. 1421 of Fort Worth, Texas, (Arlington). The General President advised the Board that he had informed this Local Union to forward immediately an explanation, as it might be necessary to revoke the charter recently issued and restore the millwright work to the Local Unions where it was formerly.

The General Executive Board gave careful consideration to their reply and it was decided unanimously to concur in the action of the General President, and the Local Union be advised that their action constituted a serious violation of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, thereby endangering their charter, and if the Local Union, through its officers and members, again circularized the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood in such a manner, it would be necessary to take drastic action and revoke their charter within the meaning of our Laws and Constitution. The Board also decided that the Local Union, its officers and members be placed on probation, their actions subject to the approval of the resident General Officers, and that the Local Union be required to send a complete copy of the minutes of each meeting held to the General President regularly in the future.

Communication was read from the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Incorporated, requesting a financial contribution. After carefully reviewing their request, as well as our records, we find the United Brotherhood has contributed liberally to their cause, therefore do not feel we should contribute at this time.

Communication from the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, San Francisco and Vicinity, was brought to the attention of the General Executive Board, requesting that our General Officers and the General Executive Board do everything in their power to lend assistance in legislative action to sustain reasonably high Home Building Activities, through lower down payments on homes, as well as monthly payments and interest rates, or, in brief, to liberalize mortgage terms.

Concerning the request of the Council, the General Executive Board is thoroughly familiar with the prevailing situation, fully realizing the great impact it reflects on Home Building Activities, and the General Executive Board unanimously decided to lend every effort in the furtherance of legislation, thereby complying with the request as set forth in the communication.

Renewal of bond of General Treasurer S. P. Meadows in the sum of $50,000 for one year, expiring February 1, 1955, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland was referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of policy on motion picture projector, screen, loud speaker, film, camera and equipment for three years ending February 11, 1957, through the Buckeye Union Fire Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio, was referred to the General Secretary.

Appeal of Earl Helm of Local Union 1471, Jackson, Mississippi, against the decision of the General President in his case vs. Local Union 1471, Jackson, Mississippi, was brought to the attention of the General Executive Board, and considered, after which the decision of the General President was unanimously sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of W. D. Ambrose of Local Union 1471, Jackson, Mississippi, against the decision of the General President in his case vs. Local Union 1471, Jackson, Mississippi, was considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 216, Torrington, Connecticut from the decision of the General President in the case of Joseph Lukcso vs. Local Union No. 216 was brought to the attention of the General Executive Board and considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

Communication from the Jacksonville, Florida and Vicinity Carpenters District Council was read, wherein they make reference to their recent trade movement and litigations encountered, and their Council levying assessment against the membership of the Local Unions affiliated, and then petitioning the General Executive Board, requesting whatever financial aid the General Executive Board deems appropriate. A motion prevailed that financial aid be rendered under the direction of the General President. Carried unanimously.

The sub-committee of the Board, appointed by the General President to confer with a like committee from the International Association of Machinists to endeavor to work out a mutual understanding of cooperation between the two organizations reported that they had held several sessions, and the committee presented to the Board a very comprehensive outline as to what transpired at their several sessions, carefully going over the points in detail. The committee feels that further efforts might accomplish results that may be acceptable.

The committee appointed is as follows—O. William Blaier, R. E. Roberts and Raleigh Rajoppi.

The General Executive Board considered all the various phases of the committee's report, and then decided that they should continue their efforts.

Request for financial assistance for Local Union 1928, Vancouver, British Columbia, and Local Union 2534, New Westminster, British Columbia, was brought before the General Executive Board, and it was decided that the said request be granted.

Local Union 1291 of St. Johns, Newfoundland, also petitioned for financial assistance, The request of the Local Union was referred to the General President for further consideration.

Communication from the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, San Francisco, California, was read, as to the possibility of receiving some financial assistance in connection with a lengthy litigation involving trade autonomy brought about by the Organization named in their letter.

After some discussion the General Executive Board decided to refer their request to the General President for such consideration.

Correspondence from Local Union 337, Detroit, Michigan was considered, wherein they make mention of one of their members, whose pension application had been approved but who is now a resident of a foreign country and will be there permanently, and requesting that pension check be directed to the individual at the given address.

The Board, after some discussion, reaffirmed its previous position as of November 7, 1938, wherein they ruled that when a member on the pension roll leaves the country and the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, his pension ceases until he returns and is so reported to the General Office by his Local Union.

Appeal of Local Union 580, Dubois, Pennsylvania from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Daniel Delmore Shaffer, for the reason he was not in benefit standing at the time of death was considered, and the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 1090, Raymond, Washington, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Royce Freman Franklin, of Local Union 1090, was considered and, upon motion, was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 1960, Savannah, Georgia, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Jesse E. Smith, of Local Union 1960, was considered, and upon motion, was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Appeal of Local Union 907, Bishop, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donations of the late Edward Curtis Cole of Local Union 907, was considered and, upon motion, was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

Accounting of funds donated to Local Union 948, Sioux City, Iowa, for flood relief was received as information and the Local Union was congratulated on the way this situation was handled, and expressed the thought that the Local Union had done a wonderful job. The General President likewise acknowledged receipt of the unused portion of the contribution made.

The General Executive Board concurred in the reply of the General President, and took note of the distribution of the funds.

The Board's attention was directed to the various activities of the program identified as Crusade for Freedom, a project of the American Heritage Foundation, briefly known as Radio Free Europe, advising that many National Organizations are participating in some way to defend freedom wherever threatened, and support the cause of peace, directing our attention to the weekly newsletter their organization has available to further promote this worthwhile program.

By unanimous action the General Executive Board fully endorsed their program, and it was further decided that publication be given the matter in the Bulletin and Journal.

Appeal of John Brummer and Hubert Seaman against the decision of the General President in their case vs. District Council of Buffalo and Vicinity, Buffalo, New York was brought to the attention of the General Executive Board, and considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously, on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Harold J. Bazinet and George R. Rotolo against the decision of the General President in their case vs. the District Council of Rochester and Vicinity, Rochester, New York was considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Axel Krigsman, Local Union No. 791, Brooklyn, New York, from the decision of the General President in his case vs. the New York District Council of New York City, was considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

The General President informed the General Executive Board as to his findings in that Local Union 1551, Three Rivers, Michigan, is not conducting its affairs and policing the territory of Three Rivers and Vicinity. He further advised the Local Union has no agreements with the employers and that there is considerable non-union work in the territory, and recommended consolidation of Local Union 1551 with Local Union 297 of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The Local Union was afforded sufficient time to respond to these findings and the Local did not avail itself of this opportunity, the Board by unanimous action, concurred in the recommendation of the General President.

Communication from Local Union 159, Charleston, South Carolina, as well as detailed items of expense, was read, in furtherance to their efforts to organize the work of a contracting company, as outlined in their correspondence, and requesting that they be reimbursed, for expenses involved in this particular situation.

Their request was considered by the Board, after which it was decided that the Local Union had sufficient funds to carry on the activities, and a motion prevailed that their request for reimbursement be denied.

The General President called to the attention of the Board the tremendous growth in labor-management welfare plans which has taken place since the end of World War II. He cited the fact that some unions now are finding the welfare programs they entered into in good faith great disappointments because coverage is inadequate or because benefits do not come up to the standards the unions were led to expect.

He pointed out that welfare insurance is a tremendously complicated field in which it is very easy for a group of laymen to strike a bad bargain. Excessive commissions, needless service fees, switching of insurance carriers, and unnecessary administrative costs are all tricks which have been used to cut down the benefits workers receive for their hard-earned dollars.

Since many members of our Brotherhood already are involved in welfare plans and many more may eventually become involved, it was the opinion of the General President that our members should be afforded all possible protection along this line.

After extended discussion of the subject, it was decided by unanimous action that the General Secretary should make a thorough survey of the field of welfare insurance, the results of the survey to be made available to the Board at its next meeting so that minimum standards for welfare insurance may be set up to serve as a guide for our Local Unions and District Councils.

After some discussion concerning A. F. of L.'s Labor's League for Political Education the General Executive Board reaffirmed its previous position that these activities should be promoted on a local level. The Board also considered their correspondence as to area conferences they are now having, and extending an invitation to have our representatives attend, as well as the officers of the Local Unions and Councils.

In this respect the Board had no objections, and, if we are notified in sufficient time of the dates of their proposed meetings, publication will be made of same.

The General President reported to the Board that the libel suit filed by Gotthard Hanson against the officers of the Brotherhood, which arose from the 1946 Convention, had been disposed of and Hanson's attorneys dismissed the action. The General Secretary read to the Board the release agreement and other correspondence, which was ordered received and filed for future reference. The action taken in this case was unanimously approved.

The General President appointed Board Members, A. W. Muir, Sixth District; Harry Schwarzer, Third District; and R. E. Roberts, Fifth District; to draft the report of the General Executive Board and General Secretary Albert E. Fischer to draft the report of the Board of Trustees for submission to the Twenty-seventh General Convention.

Just prior to adjournment of the General Executive Board, the General President apprized the Board of the resignation of General Treasurer S. P. Meadows for reasons of impaired health. The General Secretary read the following letter of resignation to the Board:

February 22, 1954

Mr. M. A. Hutcheson,
General President
United Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Dear Sir and Brother:

"Due to impaired health, I hereby tender my resignation as General Treasurer, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, effective at your pleasure.

"It has been a pleasure to me to serve the Brotherhood in an official capacity for a number of years, and I wish for you and the Officers serving under you success in all of your undertakings in behalf of our Brotherhood."

Fraternally yours,
/S/ S. P. MEADOWS

The official records show that Brother Meadows has served the United Brotherhood faithfully, honorably and capably for many years in various capacities. Therefore, his resignation was accepted with regret, and it was decided by the Board—by unanimous action—he is to receive his salary during the balance of his official term.

The Certified Public Accountants examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana, and their report as of December 31, 1953 find same correct and accounted for as shown in the monthly financial statement.

There being no further business to be acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
ALBERT E. FISCHER, SECRETARY

Buddy Greene Passes Away

Forty years of faithful service to the United Brotherhood came to a close on March 7, 1954, when death called Elso (Buddy) Greene. Mr. Greene passed away following a serious operation at Rochester, Minnesota.

For many years Mr. Greene served as confidential secretary to the late William L. Hutcheson, former General President Emeritus, who passed away last year. Thousands upon thousands of members came to know him through correspondence, through visits to the General Office, or through attendance to conventions, where his quiet but efficient efforts behind the scenes kept things humming smoothly.

In his capacity as personal secretary to Mr. Hutcheson he traveled far and wide and saw much labor history in the making. His open manner and genial nature won him friends wherever he went. In his passing the United Brotherhood lost a capable and efficient employe and a warm personality.

Born in Lebanon, Indiana, on August 3, 1895, Mr. Greene went to work for the United Brotherhood as a young man in April, 1914. From file clerk, he soon worked his way up to personal secretary and confidant of the General President, a position he filled for some 30-odd years.

Funeral services were held at the Flanner and Buchanan Mórtuary in Indianapolis on March 11, followed by cremation. He is survived by a wife, Marie.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

EARL J. ALLEN, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
EDWARD P. ANDERSON, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
JOHN E. ANDERSON, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
MALCOLM BAILEY, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
BARNEY BANGMA, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
WILLIAM H. BARNES, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
P. BATTAGLIA, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN A. BECKER, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
EDGAR H. BIELFELT, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
ANDREW BONCZKOWSKI, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
DAVID BRAITHWAITE, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
HENRY BRANDT, L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y.
JOSEPH BRISSON, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
CHARLES BROCKMAN, L. U. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.
FRED BRUSH, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio
CHARLES BRUTCHER, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. J. BURBIDGE, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
MORLEY CABLE, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
J. W. CAMPBELL, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
JOHN CROUCH, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
JAMES COCKBURN, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
BARNEY COHEN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
HOMER E. DARLING, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
FRANK DE CRAY, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
HUGH DONALDSON, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN DOOLEY, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
ALEXANDER DOWNES, L. U. 1888, New York, N. Y.
ELMER J. DREY, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
WILLIAM DUNNING, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
ANDREW J. EBBERT, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
DAVID G. FLOYD, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
OSCAR FORSERG, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
EDWARD FRANCIS, SR., L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
BENJAMIN FRIEDMAN, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RUBIN GREENBLATT, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
ISIDORE GREENGLASS, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
BEE HANEY, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, N. Y.
CHARLES J. HARPER, L. U. 430, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
FRED J. HASKELL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
WM. J. VAN HATTEN, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
JACK HAWKS, L. U. 2089, Raleigh, N. C.
HENRY HENKLE, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
MAX HYMAN, L. U. 366, New York, N. Y.
JAMES KENNEDY, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
ALLEN M. LANCE, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOSEPH LASLEY, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
FRED L. LODGE, L. U. 2231, Los Angeles, Cal.
FARQUAR MATHEWSON, L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y.
LESLIE R. MC GEE, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
OBED MC LELLAN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
NATHAN A. MORRIS, L. U. 411, San Angelo, Tex.
W. D. NELSON, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
FORREST L. NEILSEN, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
HERBERT NEWTON, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
WALTER NOWICHI, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio
N. E. OLSEN, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
MARTIN O'MEARA, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
REGINALD L. O'NEAL, L. U. 1811, Monroe, La.
JOSEPH E. PAUBEL, L. U. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.
MATHIES PETERSEN, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill.
THOMAS PHILIPSEN, L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
ALFRED PERKINS, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
HARRY P. RICHARDS, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN O. RIDER, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
LOUIS J. RINDE, L. U. 2001, La Crosse, Wisc.
C. A. ROBERTS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
GROVER C. ROBEY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE E. ROBLEY, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
HENRY ROLLER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
J. V. RUSSELL, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
HUGH M. SARGENT, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
ALBERT SCHOENING, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN SENA, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
THOMAS SHARROCK, L. U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
PAUL SHELDON, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
JAMES B. SIMMONS, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
CHARLES SMOCK, L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa.
DOYLE V. STRONG, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
JACK SULLIVAN, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
STANLEY K. SWAIN, L. U. 829, Santa Cruz, Cal.
K. V. SWANSON, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
PAUL TEMPENAR, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
H. E. THARPE, JR., L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa.
CHARLES TRAUTMAN, L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.
FERDINAND TURCOTTE, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK UMEK, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
MICHAEL VADALA, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
JESS M. WALLIS, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.
NICHOLAS WATZEL, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
TRACY J. WATERMAN, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
MICHAEL WENDEL, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
EINARD J. WIRKKULA, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
WALTER WREGGITT, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
DANIEL ZALUSKY, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

SPELLING 1

Away back in the days of that venerated scholastic institution affectionately known as the little red schoolhouse, Americans were the best spellers of all the English-speaking people. Spelling was then about the most important subject taught in school, the blue-covered speller being the most pawed over and pored over of young America's precious school books, and the best speller in the class being invaribaly the best scholar. Long after schooldays were finished the grown-ups continued their interest in that subject by competing in spelling-bees, the coveted prize being usually a six-bit bronze metal inscribed, Champion Speller, Ozaukee Co., Wisc. 1906—or something like that. Nowadays, spelling is not considered seriously as an essential asset of education by the modern high-tensioned teacher who lacks the patience, perseverance, and vocational qualities of the old-fashioned school ma'm. So you can't spell. So what? Don't worry about it. Any dictionary will tell you how to spell if you insist on being fussy about it.

Well, the plain simple fact is you can't dodge spelling, however you endeavor to circumvent it. You may be excused for mispronunciation or a minor slip in grammar, but when you put a word in writing it must be correctly spelled. Misspelling is an almost certain indication of a limited education. Who says so? They do. And who are they? They are the same mysterious, self-appointed arbiters who dictate all the rules of convention, good manners and morals that pester society. They don't sanction it, so you don't do it.

* * * *

Dr. Mario Pei, distinguished teacher of English, remarks in his latest book that English spelling is the world's most awesome mess. The learned Doctor most assuredly uttered a mouthful. It is illogical, inconsistent, and hopelessly riddled with contradictions. We are told, for example, that there is no such word as **alright**. **Already** is all right—**Altogether** is all right—but **alright** is all wrong. You must never write **alright** for all right. **Humor** is O.K.—**clamor** is O.K.—but **glamor** is wrong. Spell it **Glamour**—with the **u**. But don't write **glamourous**—that's wrong. Spell it **glamorous**—without the **u** this time. Isn't that maddening? Yet, they tell us we all should be able to spell correctly.

Who goes for all this meticulous nonsense, anyway? The big dictionaries, the better class periodicals, and, of course, the so-called intelligentsia. The sedate New York Times, for instance, would stop its presses and go out of business rather than print such a barbarism as **alright**. This ultraliterate newspaper has a Style Book for the guidance of its writers and proofreaders wherein we find this: **all right** (never **alright**). Other strict Times' spelling preferences are—**axe, theatre, catalogue, employe, kidnapped.** Long ago most papers adopted the simpler spelling of these words—**ax, theater, catalog, employee, kidnaped.** Still, when it comes to correct spelling, follow the Times. You'll be sometimes prissy, but you'll never be wrong.

* * * *

The relation between sound and spelling is more distant in English than in any other language. In that particular respect we're at the bottom of the list. There are no rules whereby a foreigner could pronounce even one simple word and be reasonbaly sure he had it right. In the Finnish language, so we're told, each letter of the alphabet has but one sound. In Finland, a foreigner could, after a short instruction in letter pronunciation, read a newspaper fairly correctly without, of course, understanding what he was reading. It might be due to the simplicity of their language that the Finns are on record as the most literate people in the world, having an extraordinary literacy rate of 99%. Spanish, German, and Italian are other languages which are generally pronounced as they are spelled.

Our language started off with a phonetic alphabet. Like Finnish, a word was spelled to conform with its pronunciation. But the introduction of Norman-French played havoc with the simple Anglo-Saxon tongue. From time to time words acquired various pronunciations, though the original spelling remained unchanged. For instance, **tea** and **meat** were originally pronounced **tay** and **mate**. Eventually the pronunciation changed but not the spelling. Other words similarily pronounced like **steak** and **bread** held to the original pronunciation. Why they did not also change is one of the conundrums of our very peculiar language.

Many attempts have been made to straighten out this chaotic spelling mess, but no terrific progress has been made. President Theodore Roosevelt was an ardent advocate of simplified spelling away back in 1906. Andrew Carnegie generously supported the various spelling reform societies. George Bernard Shaw, the cynical Anglo-Irishman, tried his hand at setting up a phonetic alphabet, adding numerous characters to our present twenty-six, but got nowhere with his idea.

In France, all this spelling and pronunciation business is handled officially by the French Academy, a venerable institution founded for that purpose in 1636. This Academy is the arbitrator and sole supervisor of the French language. What they say goes—in French. It has been proposed that the English-speaking people set up a similar Academy to make something authoritative and universally systematic of our own language, but we'll have a long wait for that. Spelling reform in English is about as dead as a door nail. One discouraged teacher of English has seriously suggested stopping the teaching of spelling in the schools for five years or so. Let each pupil spell any old way he chooses—**skool, skule, skuel.** Pick the most common spelling and that would be the accepted way to spell **school.** In this way a form of simplified spelling would have developed which we would adopt and have no more spelling headaches—except for the old-timers who would have to go back to school again to learn the new-fangled system.

* * * *

Any adopted simplification of English spelling originated with Americans, the English being naturally reluctant to mess around with the queen's sacred English. Noah Webster the American lexicographer, might be called the father of simplified spelling. In his American Dictionary, published in 1828, he introduced the simpler spelling forms of many words which have been accepted by Americans, but most certainly not by the English. Here are the current English and American spellings of some of these words: **Waggon, wagon—draught, draft—centre-center—colour, color—plough, plow—cheque, check—defence, defense—traveller, traveler.** Previously, Webster had proposed such radical spellings as: **wimmen, rong, tung, frend,** etc. He omitted these from his Dictionary—no one could go that far in simplified spelling. Since Webster's day no other changes in spelling have been generally accepted except for a few words like **catalog** for **catalogue—program** for **programme—cigaret** for **cigarette—thorofare** for **thoroughfare** etc. Of these four amended spellings the New York Times only recognizes **program.**

Forskor and sevn yeers agoe our faddherz braut forth on dhis kontinent a nue naeshun—. What's that—Icelandic? No, that's the way certain spelling reformers would write the Gettsyburg address—**Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation—.** How do you like it?

* * * *

In case anyone who has read this far is a little bit weak in spelling and consequently resigned to a bleak future of social ostracism we offer a word of hope and consolation. The name of Henry Ford is known in every hole and corner of this miscalled civilized world. When he died in 1947 he left his family pretty well provided for. The amount of his estate was somewhere between $500,000,000 and $700,000,000—a nice tidy sum, any figure. Yet, Henry Ford couldn't spell for nuts. He wrote **i** for **I—wich** for **which—sum** for **some**—and other such illiterate atrocities. But he could spell Henry Ford at the lower right corner of a check big enough to buy out the Philadelphia Mint. Example 2: A young fellow applies at a bank for the vacant job of porter. He is given an application form to fill out. He hands it back—can't read, can't write. Sorry, no job. Good day. Years later this same fellow goes into this same bank to arrange a large mortgage loan. The manager gives him a paper to fill in and sign. He hands it back—can't read, can't write. The manager is dumbfounded. "Why, Mr. Rox," he says, "You're one of the wealthiest men in this town. And you can't read or write! I wonder what you'd be if you could read and write." The fellow laughs. "Don't wonder," he says, "I'll tell you. I'd be a porter here in your bank." (You must have heard that one before)

There are exceptions to every rule. These are two exceptions to the dictum that a knowledge of spelling is a must if you want to get anywhere. There must be many more. So what's a youg fellow going to do? Learn how to spell or go into the automobile or real estate business? More on this topic in a later issue.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

HOME OCCUPANT CELEBRATES 100TH BIRTHDAY

On March 10th a celebration at the Home, in Lakeland, Florida, marked the 100th anniversary of one of its occupants, John V. Liden.

Relatives from California, Missouri and Illinois journeyed to the Home to celebrate with the centenarian.

Born in Sweden, Brother Liden came to the United States in 1887 and settled in Chicago. In 1896 he was initiated into Local 62 of that city and retained his membership there until entering the Home, in 1945.



Several relatives join John V. Liden in the celebration of his 100th birthday.

A beautifully decorated, 100 pound, four layer cake was prepared for the event and when cutting it, Brother Liden remarked, "It's too pretty to eat."

"How does it feel to live to be 100 years old,?" he was asked, and Brother Liden remarked, "No different than 80."

Despite his age the whitehaired old-timer is remarkably alert and enjoys walking around the grounds of the Home.

He has four children, 10 grandchildren, 20 great grandchildren and one great, great grandchild. His eldest son is 70 and the youngest 60 years of age.

Many of his fellow members joined Brother Liden in the celebration and offered their congratulations.

In the way of records, Brother Liden is the champ at the Home, for he is the first occupant to reach 100 years in the 25 years it has been in operation.

CHICAGO D. C. DISPLAYS HIT OF VOCATIONAL CONVENTION

Last November many leading teachers in the field of vocational and trades education assembled in Chicago at the Conrad Hilton Hotel for their annual convention.

In the Exhibition Hall, at the hotel, one of the most popular exhibits was one sponsored by the Chicago District Council, made up of projects designed and constructed by apprentice carpenters at the Washburne Trade School.

Attracting attention was a two story, half scale model of a porch stair showing the development of winders and other details of craftsmanship. Also included in the display were cut-away models of conical and octagonal roofs and roof models showing equal and

unequal pitch rafter cutting procedures. Hand made cabinet makers tools of yesteryear were displayed in contrast to present day tools used in the trade.

Lesson materials developed in the school, and the United Brotherhood's apprentice training material were also displayed to the educators.

Many of the visitors commented on the thoroughness of carpentry apprenticeship training, graphically attested to by the well planned exhibit.

At the present time more than 400 carpentry apprentices are in training at the Washburne school. They attend the school one day each week, dividing their time between shop courses, drafting and blueprint reading, mathematics and related information.

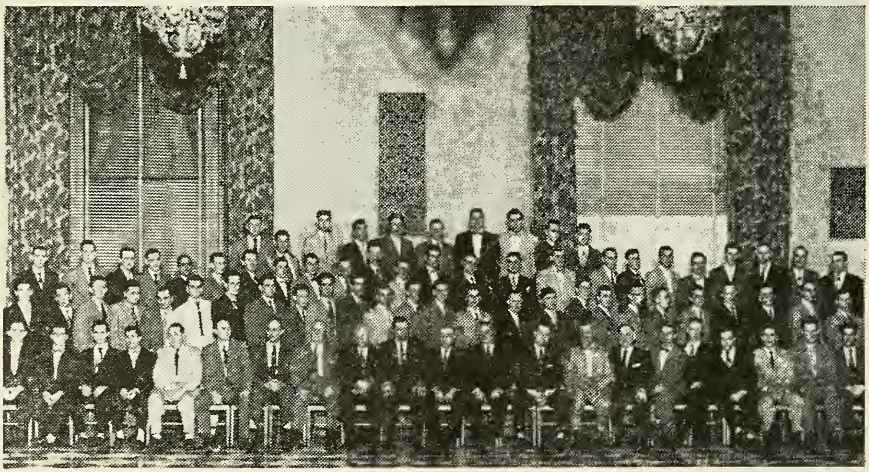
Displays such as these are vital to the education of the public as to the extent of training of Brotherhood craftsmen.

In an era when all trades and services are becoming more specialized each day, the craftsman must continually learn new methods and the solid background of apprenticeship training gives him a firm basis to add to his knowledge of his craft.

DETROIT HOLDS EIGHTH ANNUAL APPRENTICE BANQUET

Members of the 1954 graduating class of the Detroit Building Trades Apprentice School were recently honored with a banquet and celebration on the completion of their training period. Scene of the affair was the swank India Room of the Leland Hotel.

The majority of the young men were trained as carpenters and are members of United Brotherhood Locals, including the following: Floor Decorators' Local No. 2265, Millmens' Local No. 1452 and Millwrights' Local No. 1102, all members of the Detroit District Council.



The members of the graduating class of the Detroit Building Trades Apprentice School attend a banquet held in their honor at the Leland Hotel. This is the eighth annual affair of its kind which the school and the Building Trades Unions of the city have sponsored.

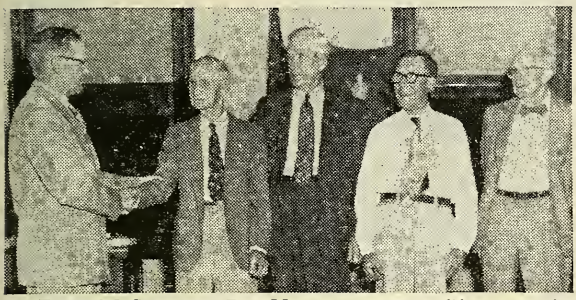
Also in attendance with the 99 graduates were instructors of the school and members of the various Building Trades Unions which sponsor the school.

Principal speaker of the evening was G. Mennen Williams, Governor of Michigan. Other speakers included L. M. Weir, Secretary, Detroit, D. C.; Earl L. Bedell, divisional director of vocational education, Detroit Board of Education; Ralph A. MacMullan, executive secretary of the Associated General Contractors' Detroit chapter; Finlay C. Allan, secretary of the Detroit Building Trades Council; and Harold Born, a member of the graduating class.

Otto H. Sauer, of the Carpenter Contractors' Association, acted as Master of Ceremonies for the event.

FIVE HONORED BY SEWICKLEY, PA. LOCAL

A September meeting of Local 699, of Sewickley, Pa. was held last year to honor five veteran members. Although E. L. Richardson was unable to attend the gatheirng, due to illness, he was later presented with a fifty-year pin.



Financial Secretary Roy Moore presents a fifty-year pin to Brother Kautz, in recognition of 61 years service, as Brothers Shields, Scott and Porter await their awards.

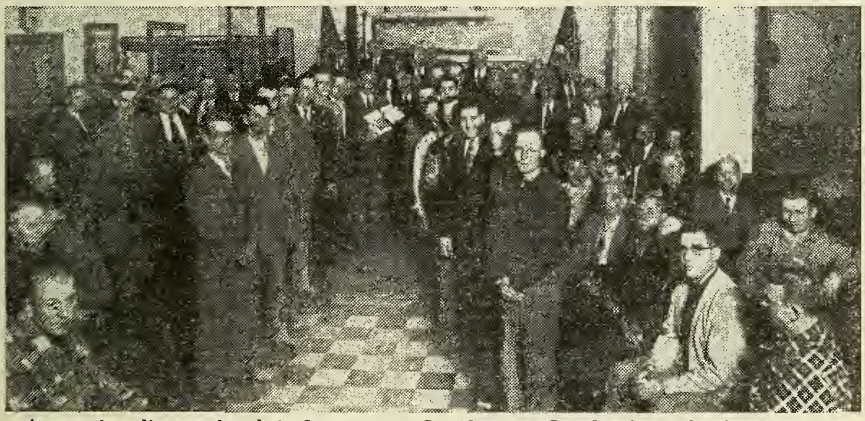
Those honored at the meeting included John Scott, 50 years; A. M. Shields, 51 years; E. G. Kautz, 61 years; and Homer Porter, 50 years. Brother Scott served as president of the Local for 12 years and Brother Kautz was treasurer for 26 years.

Roy S. Moore, financial secretary of the Local, made presentations of fifty-year emblems to each of the old timers.

LOCAL 40 HONORS VETERAN AND APPRENTICES

Presentation of Certificates of Journeymanship was made at a January meeting of Local 40, of Boston, Massachusetts by its president, Peter A. Reilly.

Combined with the presentation to the new journeymen was a ceremony honoring the oldest member of the Local, Brother John Greensheilds.



Apprentices line up for their Journeyman Certificate at Local 40's graduation ceremony.

Brother Greensheilds' membership dates back 63 years. He was initiated in 1891, into the old Amalgamated Society and when that organization was consolidated into the United Brotherhood his membership was automatically transferred.

Now in his 86th year, John Greensheilds stands as a living symbol of the integrity of the organization which he has served so long and faithfully and sets a fine example for the young journeyman of today to follow.

MC KEESPORT, PA. LOCAL CELEBRATES FIFTY YEARS

Members of Local Union 1048, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the organization's founding with a banquet at Club Belvedere.

Members and their wives were served steak dinners after which Elmer Carnahan, Local 1048 president, introduced the speakers for the evening. Included were Carl T. Westland, Secretary of the Pittsburgh District Council, and Charles M. Slinker, General Representative of the United Brotherhood.

Both speakers emphasized the great cooperation and hard work which the members of the Local had provided through the years to insure the success of the organization.

Following the dinner and speeches the members were further entertained with dancing and a floor show.



LADIES DO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAYS AFTER THIRTY

To The Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary 62, Los Angeles.

It has been a long time since we have sent a communication to THE CARPENTER, so we'll try to review what has happened to our group in the meantime.

Being one of the oldest Auxiliaries in the West, we recently celebrated the thirty-third birthday of our organization. Husbands were invited to the event at which we had a "dutch lunch," served ice cream and had a giant birthday cake.

It has been our practice to give service pins to members after they have belonged to the organization for ten years, and they are exchanged each five years after the initial pin is given. Last year two of our members received thirty year pins, three received pins denoting twenty-five years membership and several more received pins for twenty and fifteen years.

At present our auxiliary has a membership of approximately forty members.

Meetings are now held in the Labor Temple on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, but we hope to soon move to new quarters. Our men, (members of Local 25) are now building a new home and expect to have it completed by early fall.

The men cooperate with our group in every way, having recently purchased a beautiful sewing-machine for us and often help us over rough financial spots.

We have accumulated funds in the past by raffles, one for a U. S. Bond netting us $225.00. Card games usually bring about ten dollars. We raffled a crocheted eight piece dinner set, sold playing cards and fancy bake goods, clearing about $120.00.

Our charitable activities have included making layettes for the foundling home, donating to the crippled children's hospital, the March of Dimes, Red Cross and similar organizations.

Two members who have been paralyzed from strokes are using wheel chairs which we donated and we are praying for their rapid recovery.

We would be interested to hear from any auxiliary chartered previous to February 27, 1921, which is still active, and from any lady who has held continuous membership for more than thirty-one years.

Fraternally, Mae C. Hoover, Recording Secretary.

OREGON LADIES HELP DEDICATE NEW HALL

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from the ladies of Auxiliary 633, of Newburg, Oregon.

We are the Auxiliary of Local Union 2275, of McMinville. We are very proud of the new Carpenters Hall, which was completed in December, just in time for a Christmas party which was combined with the dedication ceremonies.

We are now trying to gather enough money to purchase an electric range for the hall. So far our efforts have been successful, with two rummage sales for that puprose.

Present officers include: Ruth Plake, president; Anna Bakken, vice-president; Rose Reichstein, secretary; May Hensley, treasurer; Lillian Harris, conductress; Ann Loeks, warden; Edna Hacker, Elizabeth Tribbett and Caroline Jacobsen, trustees.

Now we are in the middle of our third year, having been organized in October, 1951. Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, in conjunction with Local meetings.

During last summer we sponsored several picnics, and so far have had some kind of celebration on each holiday.

Our membership is small at the present time and we would appreciate hearing from older groups as to how it might be increased.

Fraternally, Rose M. Reichstein, Recording Secretary

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 307

Screen Wire.—There are three kinds of screen wire that are commonly used. They are copper, galvanized, and the black. There are other kinds of screen, but the three mentioned have been in regular use for many years. Copper screen wire, while it will not rust, does not hold its shape well, although it is the most expensive of the three. Galvanized screen wire is pro-

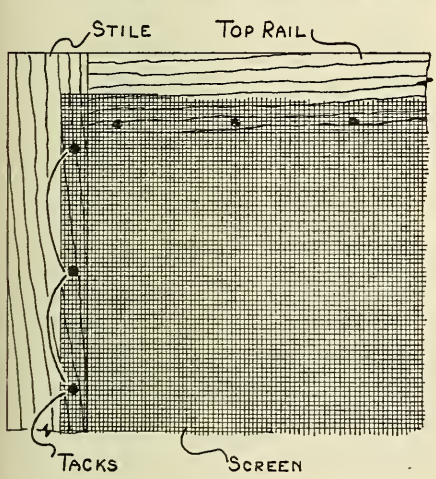


Fig. 1

tected against rust to a limited extent. But if, when it begins to show rust spots, it is painted, it will last for years. It is less expensive than copper screen wire. For economy, however, the black screen wire can not be equaled—it will not rust as long as it is kept well painted. It holds its shape well, and is the least expensive of the three screen wires mentioned here.

Screen Meshes.—An important thing about screen wire is the size of the mesh. The mesh that is commonly used, gives good general service, but gnats and sometimes small mosquitoes manage to get through. To keep these out a smaller mesh should be chosen. The locality in which the screening is done, should determine what size mesh to use in order to give the householder proper protection.

Fastening Screen Wire.—A corner of a screen frame with the wire tacked on is shown by Fig. 1. What must be watched in putting on screen wire is to prevent buckles

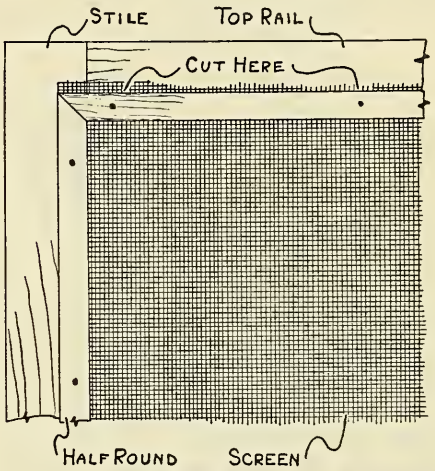


Fig. 2

or baggy places. A good way to proceed, is to tack one corner, then stretch that edge and tack the other corner. Now finish tacking the wire on that edge. This done, at

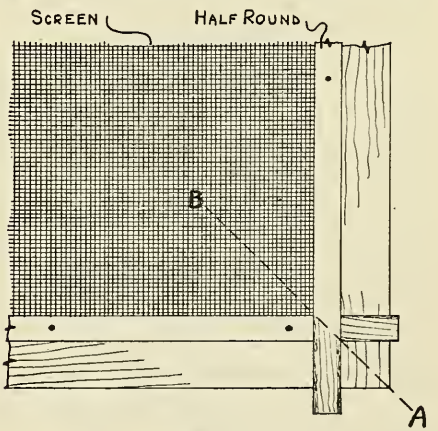


Fig. 3

about the center of the other edge, stretch the screen with the fingers and tack it on. Do the same at each corner of that edge, being careful that the wire has no bulges.

Then finish tacking the edge—do the same with the two ends. Do not over-stretch the wire. Just enough stretching with the fingers to take up the slack is all that is needed. When screen wire is stretched with some

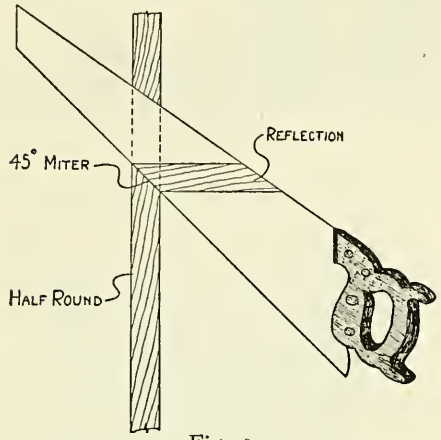


Fig. 4

kind of stretching device, it is likely to tear a little at the tacks every time it is strained, either by expansion and contraction or by some other cause. If the wire is stretched properly (not too tight) the tacks can be placed several inches apart. But if the stretching is over-done, no amount of tacking will prevent tearing at the weakest points.

Cutting Projecting Edges.—Fig. 2 shows the same corner of a screen frame with the wire in place and the screen molding on. At the top is shown, by the "Cut Here" indicators, how projecting edges are cut off. This cutting can be done with either a sharp chisel or a sharp knife, using the edge of the molding as a guide.

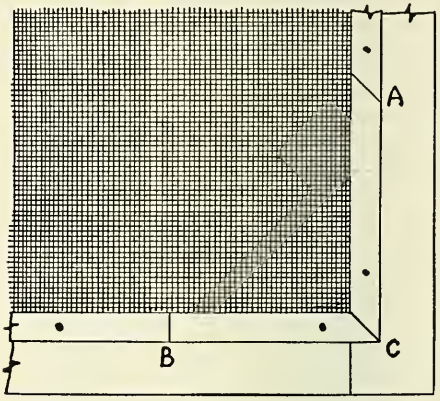


Fig. 5

Mitering Screen Moldings.—A practical way to miter screen moldings at the corners is shown by Fig. 3. First nail on the moldings as shown. Then with a fine-tooth saw

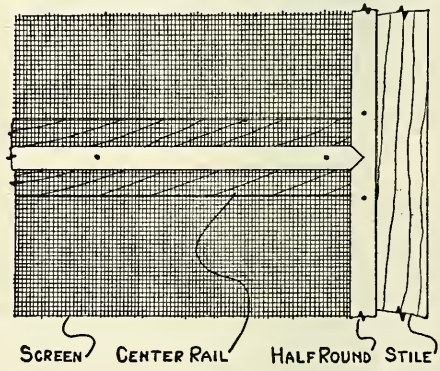


Fig. 6

cut both moldings as indicated by the dotted line between A and B. Care must be taken that the saw teeth will not tear the screen. When the cutting comes close to the screen wire, finish it by using careful short strokes with the saw. This, if the cutting is properly done, will make a perfect miter joint.

Mitering by Reflection in Saw.—Fig. 4 illustrates how to cut a true miter by using

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the reflection in the saw as a guide. Of course, this depends on how true your eye is. Place the saw on the molding, about as shown, and adjust it so that the reflection of the molding in the saw blade will be at a perfect right angle with tthe molding—then make the cut. The saw blade must be in a plumb position and you will have to be able to tell by means of your judgment, when you have a perfect right angle. It can be done, but it takes a good eye.

To make a square cut, like the one shown at **B**, Fig. 5, place the saw on the molding and adjust it until the reflection in the saw

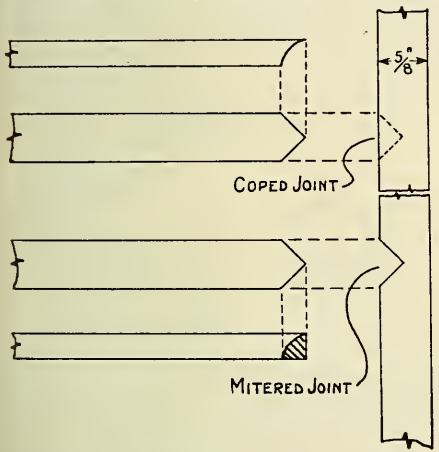


Fig. 7

will be in perfect line with the molding—then make the cut. **A** and **B**, Fig. 5, show two ways of making molding joints on screens between corners. At **C** is shown a true miter joint.

Coping and Double Miter.—How the center molding joins the side molding is shown by Fig. 6. The joint can be either a coped joint or a double-miter joint. How

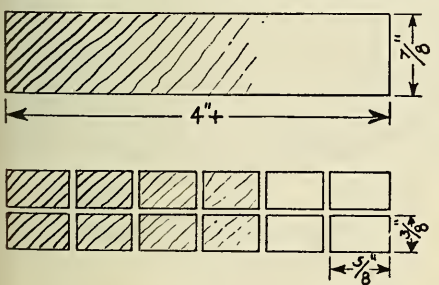


Fig. 8

these two joints are made is illustrated by Fig. 7. The upper drawing shows two views of a coped molding, that is to join the side molding, as shown by dotted lines. The bottom drawing shows how a double-miter joint is made. In this case a V-shaped notch is cut into the side molding to re-

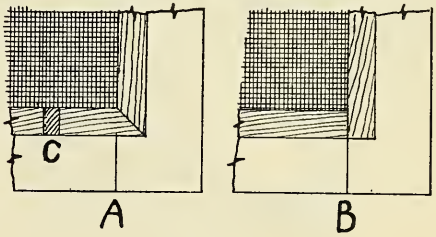


Fig. 9

ceive the end of the center molding that is cut to fit it.

Moldings from Scraps.—Fig. 8 shows at the top an end view of a scrap of material about 1 x 4 in size. By ripping such pieces, whatever their size, into strips about the size of what is shown at the bottom in cross sections, and then dressing them, you can make your own screen moldings out of scrap material. The square edge screen molding is more nearly in keeping with modern designs than the half-round, clover-leaf, or other curved designs of screen moldings on the market today.

Fig. 9 shows at **A**, a square-edged screen molding with a mitered joint at the corner. At **C** is shown a cross section. At **B** the same molding is shown with a butt joint at the corner.

WANTS TO KNOW—III

In the two previous articles the framing, with the slide square, of common, hip, and

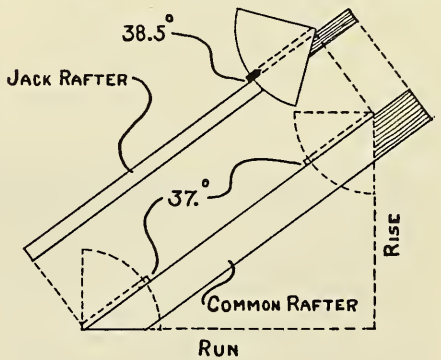


Fig. 1

valley rafters was taken up. In this article the jack rafters will be covered. Also shown in this article are the applications of the slide square for marking the miter and the butt cuts of the six-sided and eight-sided polygons. These two polygons are the most

important of all to carpenters. To get the degree to which the slide square is set for the miter cut of any other polygon, divide 180 by the number of sides the polygon has. The answer will be the setting for the radial of the square.

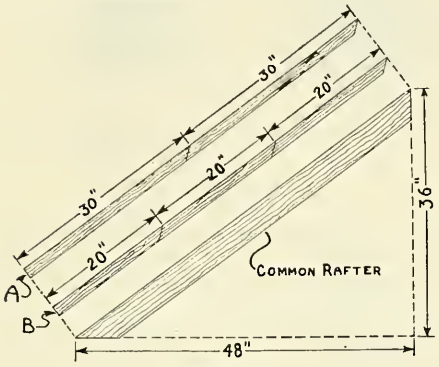


Fig. 2

The third table on the face of the square covers jack rafters. The first column gives the difference in length of jacks spaced 16 inches on center. The second column gives the difference in length of jacks spaced 24 inches on center. The third column gives,

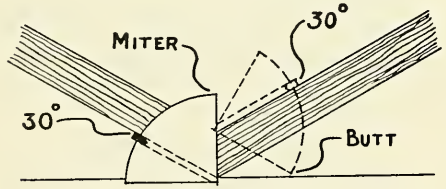


Fig. 3

in degrees, the setting of the radial of the slide square for the side cut of jacks.

Fig. 1, bottom drawing, shows a side view of a common rafter. The level and plumb cuts for jacks are always the same as for the common rafters. The upper drawing shows an edge view of a jack that is as long as the common rafter. At the top, right, the slide square is shown applied to this rafter for marking the edge bevel. The shaded parts of the two rafters are to be cut off.

Fig. 2, in a smaller scale, shows at the bottom a side view of a common rafter with a run of 48 inches, and a rise of 36 inches. At **A**, upper drawing, is shown a full-length Jack with the bevel cut on the upper end, and marked for the second set of jacks for a spacing of 24 inches on center. It will be noticed by the figures given that the difference in the lengths of the jacks is 30 inches. At **B** is shown an edge view of a jack rafter marked for 16-inch spacing. Here the difference in the lengths is 20 inches. These two jacks show how roof framers mark the pattern, which is used for marking the different lengths of jacks.

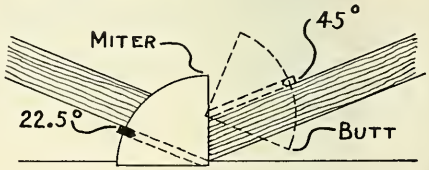


Fig. 4

Fig. 3 shows at the center, left, how the slide square is applied for marking the miter cut for a hexagon. To the right, by dotted lines, it is shown applied for marking the butt cut. In both of these cuts the radial is set at 30 degrees.

Fig. 4 center left, shows the application of the square for marking the miter joint for an octagon. To the right, by dotted lines, is shown the application for marking the butt cut. Here the radial is set at 22.5 degrees for the miter cut, while for the butt cut it is set at 45 degrees.

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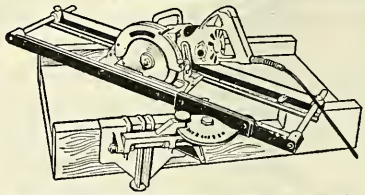
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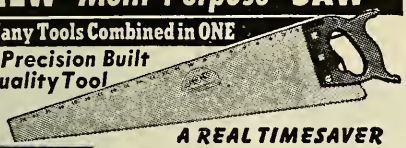
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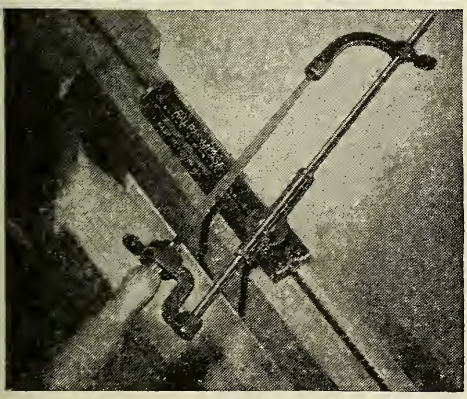
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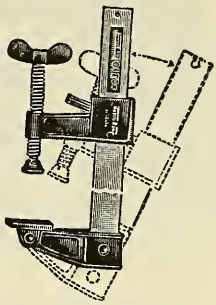
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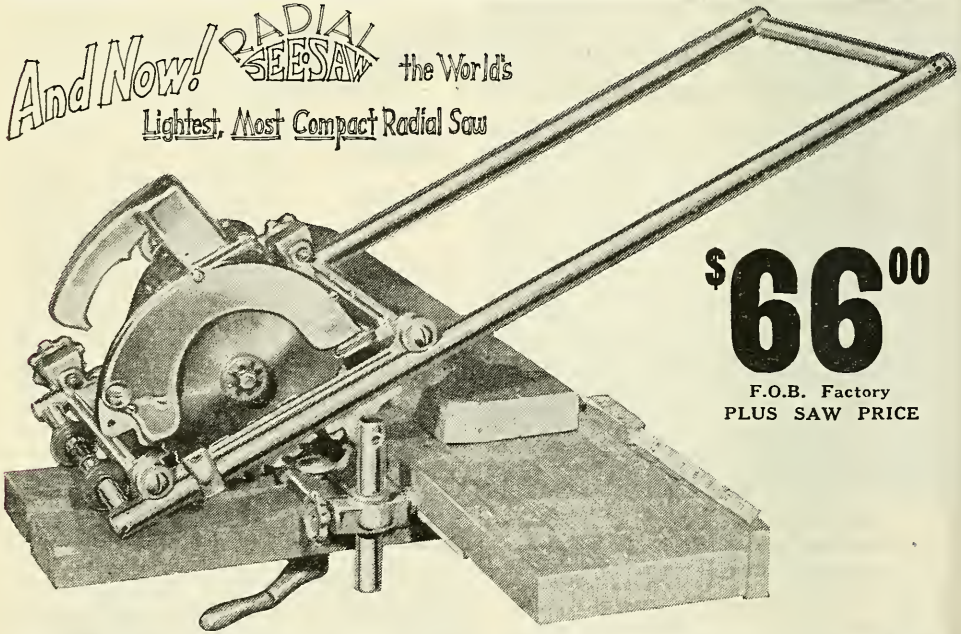
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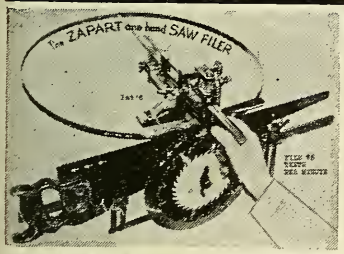


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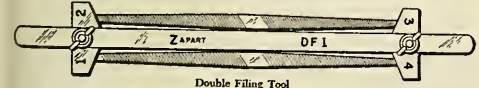
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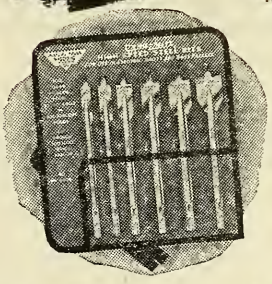
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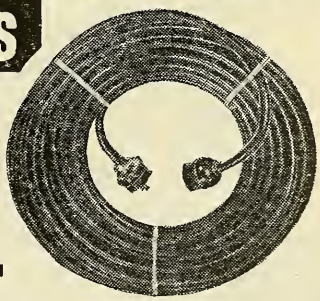
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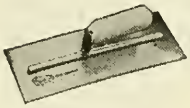
Enclosed is check or money order for $_____ send _____ 100 ft. Cord Set(s), (2 cond. #14) _____ 100 ft. Cord Set(s) (2 cond. #12). Satisfaction guaranteed.

Name _____

Street _____

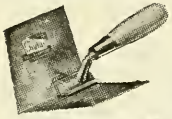
City _____ Zone____ State_____

Depend on Goldblatt for
A Complete Line of
QUALITY DRY WALL TOOLS
One source for everything you need!



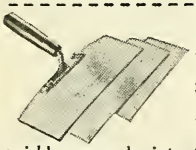
CURVED BLADE TROWEL. 12 x 4½-in. Tempered Spring Steel Blade has a 3/32-in. concave bow—just the ticket for finishing dry wall seams—and perfect for those who prefer a "Trowel" type tool. Blade permanently riveted to aluminum shank.

No. DW34—Each.....$4.50



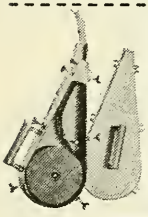
NEW IMPROVED CORNER TAPING TOOL. Made of highly-flexible stainless steel. We can now form the blade from one piece of steel and eliminate the split in the blade altogether! This new design eliminates all sharp, exposed working edges . . . and does away with any possibility of tape snagging. The sidewalls are wider—they're a full 4-in. now. The blade is set to an angle that invites just the right amount of pressure for clean, fast and easy inside corner taping. The steel in this tool is rust-resistant and almost self-cleaning . . . tough and durable. The lightweight aluminum mounting is set far back on the blade for perfect "hang."

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☐ Enclosed find my remittance in full for tools checked.
☐ Enclosed find $1.00. Send tools checked C.O.D. for balance.

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_____DWCT Taping Tool, $4.95 each
_____DW34 Trowel, $4.50 each
_____DWTM Taping Machine $32.00 each

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CITY_____ STATE_____

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The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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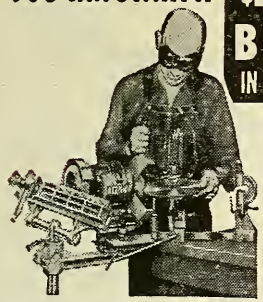
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- Ten second blade change
- Easy-action swing-tip
- Easy-to-read crackproof white blade
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AT YOUR HARDWARE DEALER TODAY

Produced under patents 2089209, 2510939, 2629180

CARLSON & SULLIVAN, INC.

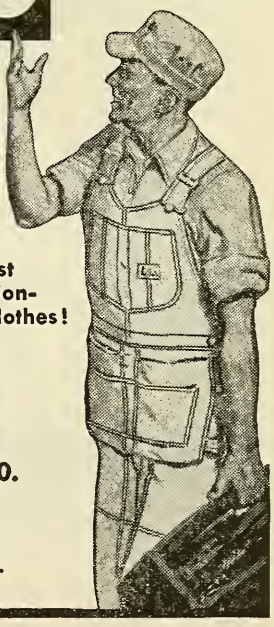
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Before you build another

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Get an

ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

Saves its cost in 1 day--

Does a Better Job in HALF the Time

The Eliason Stair Gauge takes all the grief and bother out of building staircases. In a few seconds you get both correct length and angle for stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc., ready to mark board. Each end automatically pivots and locks at exact length and angle needed for perfect fit. Adjustable to fit any stairway. Saves a day or more, increases your profits $20 to $30 on each staircase. Made of nickel plated steel. Fully guaranteed. Circular on request.

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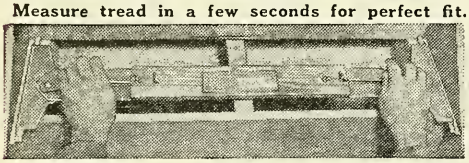
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Deluxe Model only **$17.45**

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We pay shipping when order includes M.O. or check. Also sent C.O.D.

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Made **$900 IN SPARE TIME**

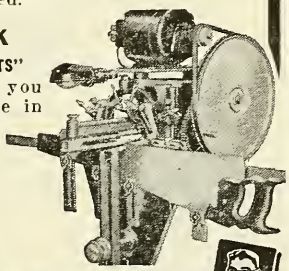
"I did very well last year with my Foley equipment, about 950 saws in my spare time. About $900 for me."
Leo H. Mix.

Carpenters Make up to $3 or $4 an hour in spare time. With a Foley Automatic Saw Filer you can file hand, band and circular saws better than the most expert hand filer. Cash business, no canvassing. No eyestrain, no experience needed.

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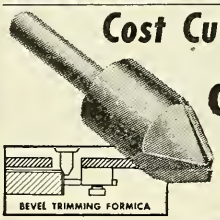
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Gone are the days of make-shift or shop-modified tools for fabricating laminated plastics. Grace tools are designed exclusively to do this job . . . to do it cheaper, faster . . . to stand up longer. Quick set-up change for bevel and flush trimming . . . for template, slot and spline groove cutting

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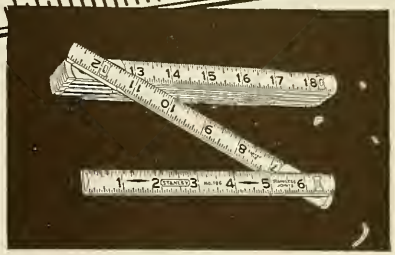
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C4-54

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CAN'T BEAT THE FINISH! Big black numbers, sharp, clear and easy-to-read imbedded into the wood for the long life of the rule. White sticks of selected hardwood. Both edges graduated in inches and 16ths. All markings protected by crackproof, wear-resistant, plastic finish. Extra coating on end sticks. CAN'T BEAT THE JOINT! Ball-socket action — joints of solid, stainless nickel-silver — laboratory proved rust-proof. Long lasting easy action.

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STANLEY Tools
A Division of The Stanley Works
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HARDWARE • ELECTRIC TOOLS • STEEL STRAPPING • STEEL

Thousands of Homes NEED Floors Sanded!



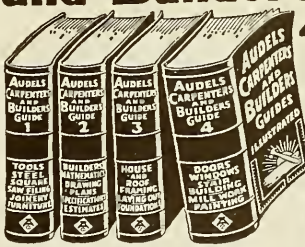
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Many carpenters today now increasing annual income by doing floor sanding work —part time, evening or in off-seasons. This is pleasant, profitable, with an easy-to-operate dependable American Sander. No schooling or special skill needed. Small investment in sander gets you started. Earn $50 a day and more. Year 'round demand—new building, remodeling, re-conditioning old floors. Send for booklet "Opportunities in Floor Surfacing," enclosing 25c in coin or stamps to cover handling.

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

MAY, 1954





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It is your guarantee that the product was made by skilled workmen enjoying decent working conditions and an American standard of living.

Only 7" Saw to Rip 8 feet in 7.5 seconds!



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Packs More Power, Far More Speed— Than Any Leading Saw of Like Size Tested!



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18.6% faster than Saw A
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In Canada send to: Strongridge, Ltd., London, Ont.

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Address.....

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIV—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1954

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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The University of Michigan conducts a study of why men and women are members of labor unions. The stories of two union men give the answers more graphically than the results of the survey ever shall.

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Soon all the old excuses of the bowler for his bad games will fade into limbo as United Brotherhood millwrights install an automatic pinsetter which does everything but correct mistakes.

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★ ★ ★

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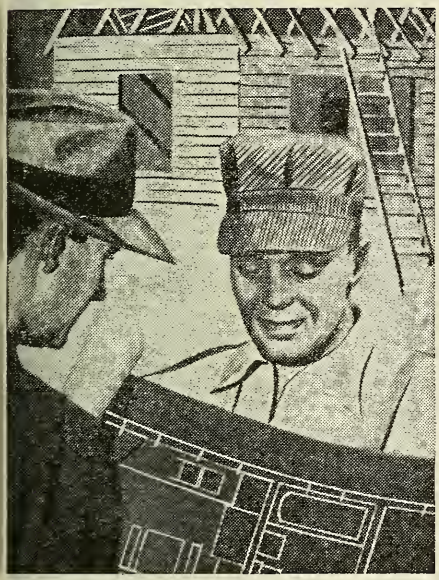
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Address

Occupation

City..... Zone....

State

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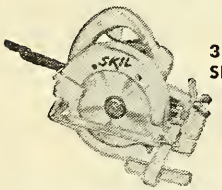
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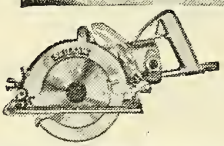
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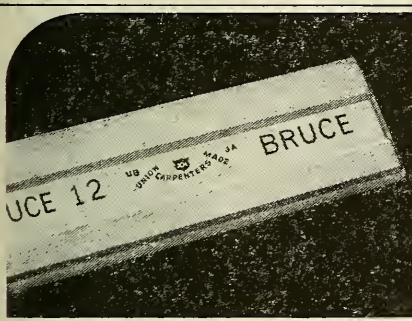
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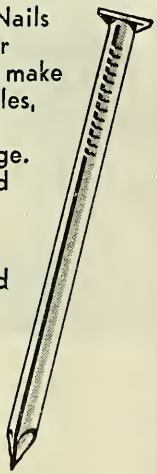
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Hard work makes the 1954 Union Industries Show—

An Event To Remember

★ ★

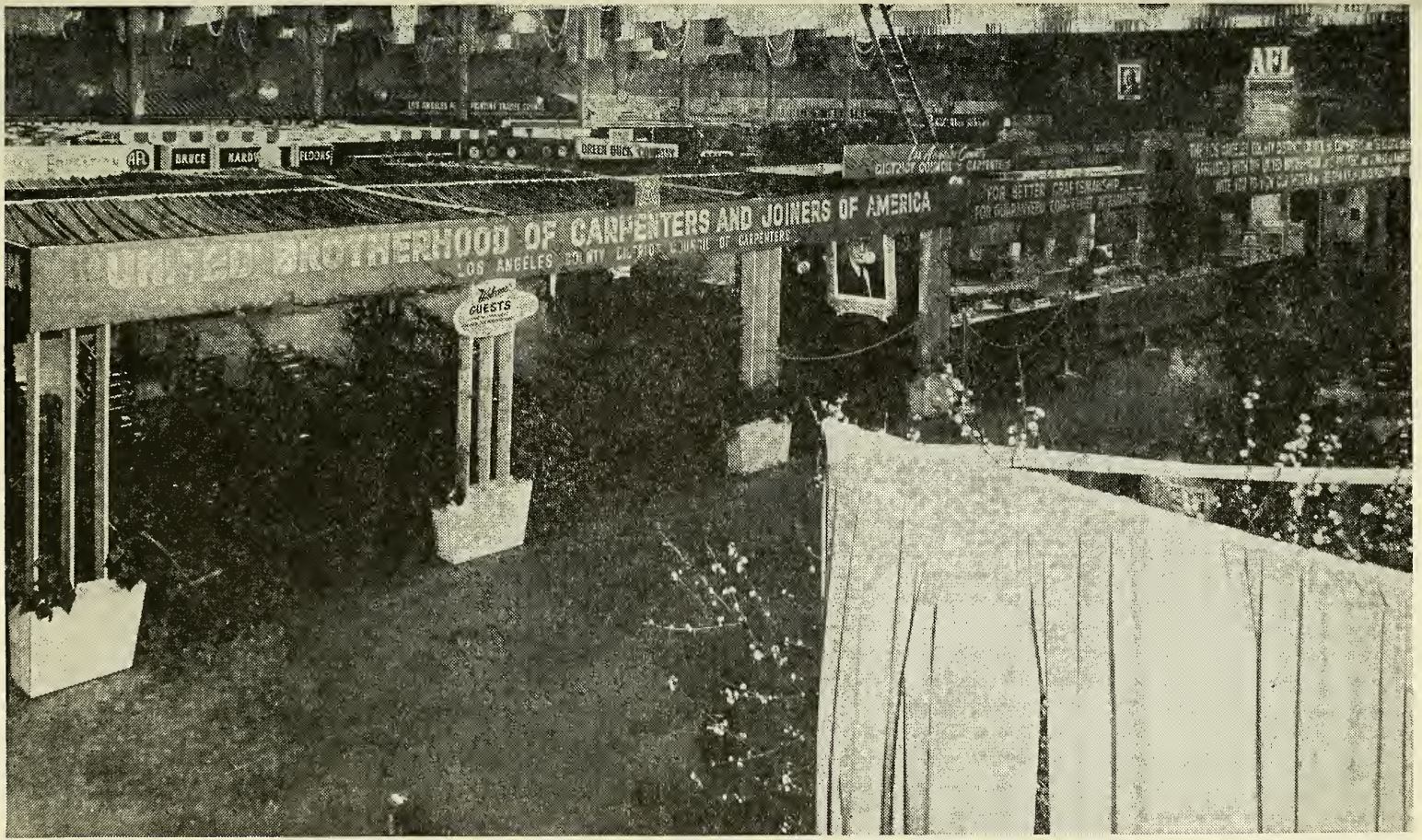
THE LOS ANGELES area has long been recognized as the entertainment capital of the world. Moving pictures, radio and television shows originating in the area have dominated the entertainment field for several generations. Undoubtedly there are many people in the world who do not know where Pittsburgh, Pa., is. There are probably some who do not even know that Washington, D. C., is the capital of the United States, but there is hardly a person anywhere, young or old, who does not know something about Hollywood. Good or bad, Hollywood has been the hub of the entertainment industry since the turn of the century.

However, during the first week in April, the Los Angeles area saw something new in the way of entertainment—a mammoth union industries show put on by men whose hands know the feel of a hammer or a pair of pliers or a plasterer's trowel. Two hundred exhibits, all showing the fruits of skills possessed by American union men, filled vast Pan-Pacific Auditorium and dramatically pointed up the productive genius that made America great. Well over half a million people filed through the auditorium between March 31st and April 6th to learn, admire and be awed by the diversity and proficiency of skills American workmen must have to keep our vast industrial economy operating in high gear.



Apprentice-made scale models point up union craftsmanship.

Glass blowers—of whom there are only sixty-five left in the country—demonstrated how bottles and vases were blown in the days before machine molds were invented. Bricklayers demonstrated what know-how can achieve with bricks and mortar. Pottery makers and painters and bakers and shoemakers all displayed examples of the outstanding products

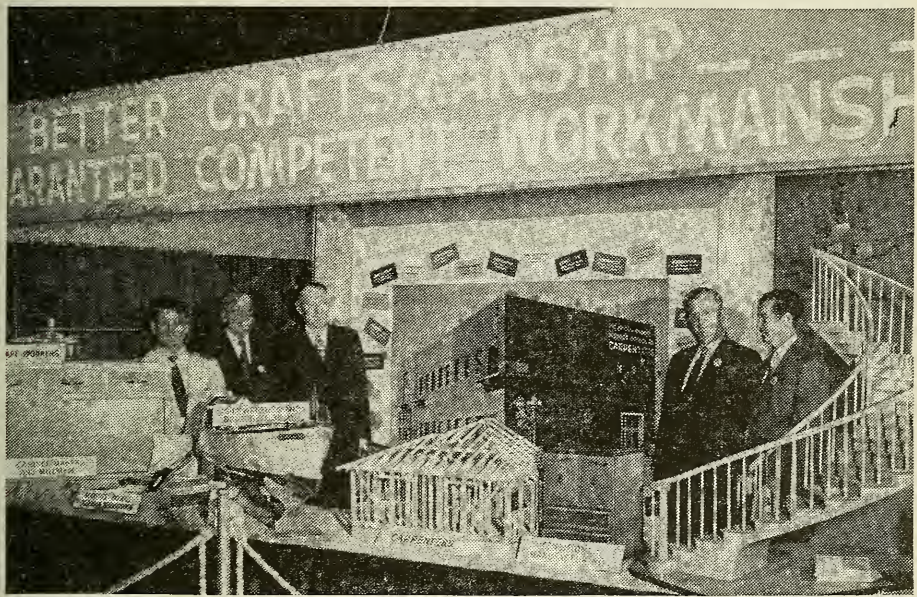


An overall view of our United Brotherhoood's huge exhibit at the Los Angeles Show.

their craftsmanship and artistry can produce. And, overall, the show demonstrated the tremendous part organized labor has played in the development of the American standard of living through endless battles down the years for such things as free schools, the eight-hour day, workmen's compensation, social security, etc.

materials in the manufacture of such items as kitchen cabinets, church furniture, store fixtures, etc. Still another booth told the story of what our Brotherhood is doing to perpetuate skills through apprenticeship training.

With the cooperation of the United States Forest Service and the California Department of Conservation, a



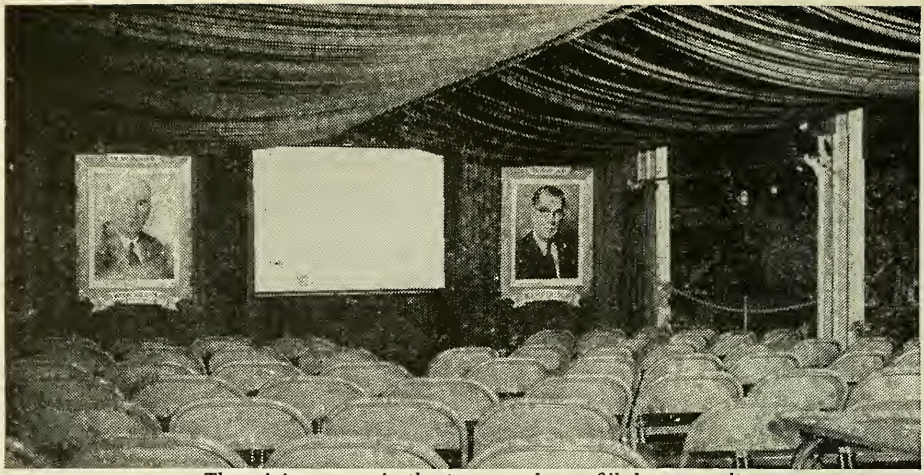
Bill Sidell, Rube Jared, General Secretary Fischer, First Vice-President Stevenson, and Pat Patterson flank a large mural of the fine home of the Los Angeles District Council.

Among the hundreds of exhibits at the show, that of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, jointly sponsored by the Los Angeles District Council and the General Office, was a standout. Occupying some 2,000 square feet of floor space, our Brotherhood's exhibit dramatically emphasized the tremendous part which Brotherhood members play in the economic well being of the nation.

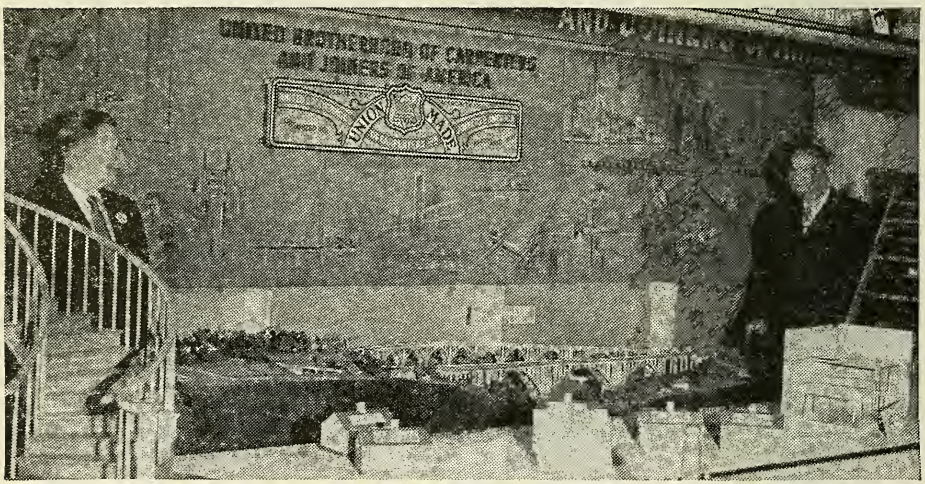
One booth displayed the artistry and skill Brotherhood members can inject into the manufacture of fine furniture. Others showed the beauty and quality that can result from the combination of skilled hands and fine

booth, complete with a talking Smokey Bear, dramatized the need for preventing forest fires and keeping forest lands producing timber. An eighteen foot scale model of the vast new bridge system recently built as part of the Los Angeles Freeway by Brotherhood members and other building tradesmen caught the eye of many show visitors. So did a model cabin cruiser and a completely framed model house built by Los Angeles apprentices.

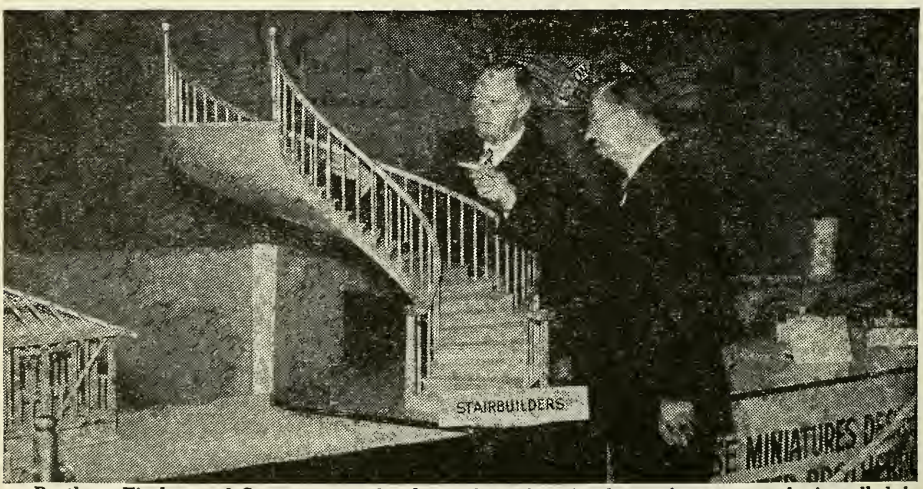
The single item which received the most attention was a scale model of a free-hanging circular stairway built by Lewis Miller of the Miller Staircase Co. The original of the stairway



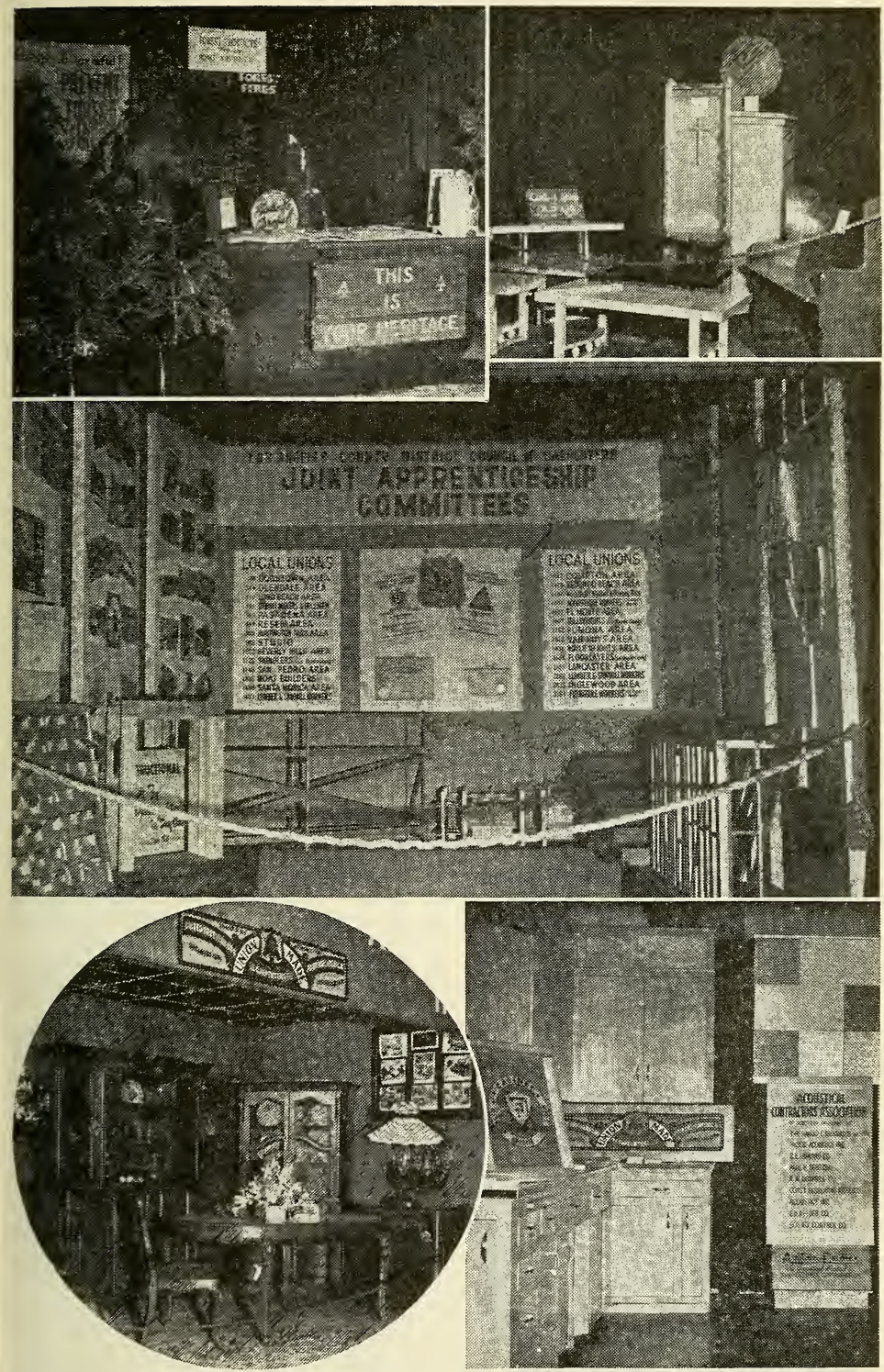
The miniature movie theater was always filled to capacity.



First Vice-President Stevenson and General Secretary Fischer admire a scale model of the bridge system in the new Los Angeles Freeway.



Brothers Fischer and Stevenson study the replica of a circular stairway recently installed in a movie star's home.



Upper left: Smokey Bear calls attention to the need for preventing forest fires. Upper right: It takes finished carpenters to turn our fine church furniture. Center: Our Brotherhood is proud of its apprenticeship training. Lower left: Brotherhood furniture makers combine artistry with skill. Lower right: Many a housewife sighed longingly over these kitchen cabinets and acoustical tile installations.

was recently installed in the home of a movie star at a cost of almost $5,000. The model alone required several hundred hours of work. Thousands of visitors to the show studied the stairway carefully every day.

It was the miniature movie theater in our Brotherhood's exhibit, however, which drew the most favorable comment. During the course of the show thousands of guests visited the theater to watch showings of various Brotherhood movies, including the newest one, "Bridge Construction." Although the movies were run from the time the show opened until it closed there was seldom a time when the theater was not filled.

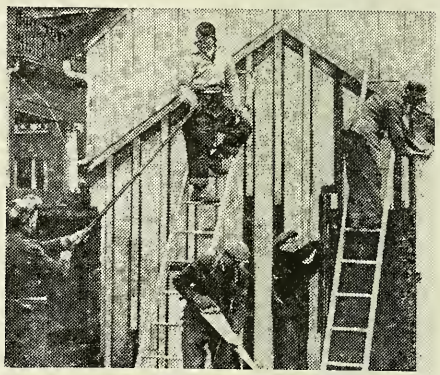
A cardboard "punch-out" house produced by our Brotherhood's printing plant in Indianapolis also tended to make the Carpenters exhibit one of the most popular in the entire show. Nearly 100,000 of these cardboard houses were distributed to visitors as children and parents of children eagerly sought them as lasting souvenirs of the show. There are probably still thousands of them standing in the nurseries of Los Angeles homes.

The half-million people who visited the show received a liberal education in the tremendous part organized labor plays in the economic scheme of things in the United States. The part our Brotherhood fulfilled in the development of the show can be a source of pride to every member. The officers and members of the Los Angeles District Council did a splendid job in handling the thousand and one details connected with putting on such an exhibition. They worked hard and the results of the hard work paid off in the quality of our Brotherhood's exhibit.

—STORY OF THE MONTH—

If you really want to help someone, there is so much human misery on the face of the earth that there is plenty of work in the charitable field for all who wish to lend a hand. Governmental agencies have never been able to provide the means for caring for all the unfortunates of the world and much of the burden has been left to the organization of private charities by public spirited citizens.

Such an organization was recently founded in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, in 1951. Known as the Hamilton and District Association for Retarded Children, the group was unable to derive sufficient funds from governmental sources to carry on their work, and found it necessary to appeal to other groups. On approaching Local 18, of Hamilton, they found the members quick to offer assistance in repair, remodelling and maintenance work on a newly purchased house, where the Association had established Easthaven School for Retarded Children.



Shown working on a shed at Easthaven School for Retarded Children are members of Local 18, from left to right: Don Cathcart, Larry Paron, Fred Kohowski, William Elliott and Ian McEwan.

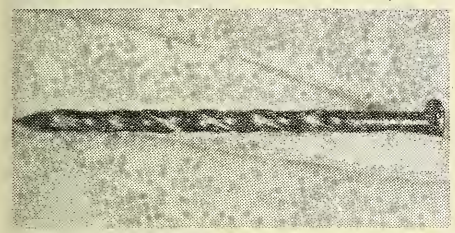
When the members of the Local had completed the work on the school they had derived great pleasure from the knowledge that they were helping someone less fortunate and offered their spare time for the similar projects. They are now regularly contributing their time after working hours to such projecets, doing a little extra for their community and themselves by helping to make it a better place in which to live.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

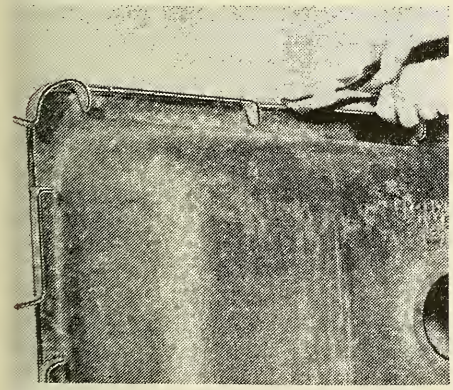
Changes are still being made in the design of nails, so that they will serve a greater variety of purposes and have increased holding power. One of the latest innovations in nail design is called the "Threaded Nail" by its manufacturer. It is pounded with a hammer, but is said to serve the purpose of



a screw. Used in the building industry in the construction of concrete clamps and frames, for fastening asbestos side wall shingles and laying hardwood floors, it is manufactured by Threaded Nails, Inc., 8617 Lincoln Ave., Morton Grove, Ill.

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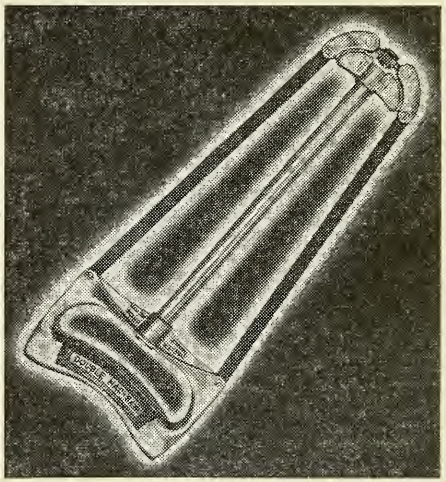
Sink frames upon which sinks are fastened by means of tapered tongues will lessen the work and headaches of kitchen cabinet appliers. The sink is placed into position and fastened on one side by twisting one set of tapered tongues over the flange of the sink. Then place the sink in the cabinet top.



Reach under the sink and twist the other set of tongues over the edge of the wood, and the job is complete and ready for the drain pipe to be attached. It is manufactured by Macklanburg-Duncan Co., Box 1197, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Described as "the first basically improved hack saw," a new design in this tool has just been introduced.

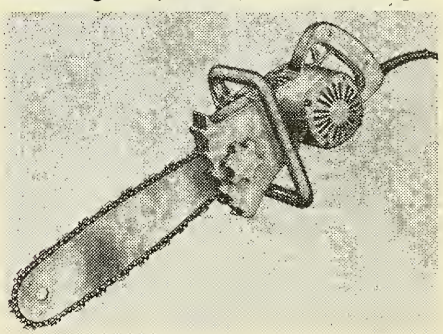
Called "Double Hac-Saw," the new tool's frame mounts two, 12 inch blades. A fine and coarse blade may be mounted on the



frame at the same time, eliminating need for changes. A single turnbuckle tightens both blades at the same time. Distributed by Drier Brothers, Inc., 5642 Lake Park Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.

★ ★ ★

Just what the doctor ordered for tree surgeons and nursery or construction workers cutting heavy beams, is the new compact



14" chain saw manufactured by the Skil Corp., 5033 Alston Ave., Chicago 30, Ill. Weighs 16½ lbs. Available in 115 or 220 volt models.

PLANE GOSSIP

MAYBE IT'S NO JOKE

Like the papers insist, maybe things ain't sliding down hill, but it sure as heck is getting harder and harder for labor unions to get wage increases for their members. And what raises they do get are getting smaller and smaller. In fact, out Iowa way they are telling the story of an attorney who got in Dutch by not following instructions during negotiations.

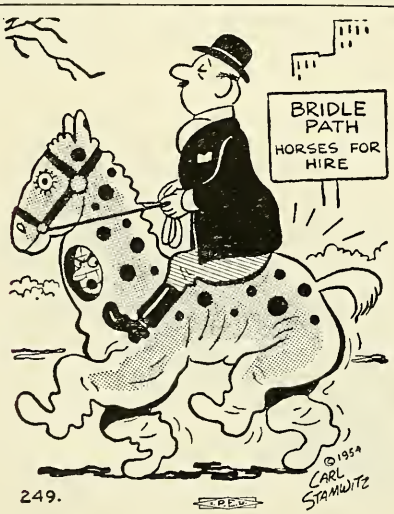
This particular attorney (so the story goes) was hired by an employer to do his negotiating for him. The last thing the employer told the guy was not to make the company's offer until exactly 4:00 o'clock.

However, the attorney thought he knew his business better than the employer so about 2:30 o'clock he gave the union committee the company's offer.

After the meeting was over the employer jumped all over the attorney for not following instructions.

"What's the difference?" asked the attorney, "I thought the time was ripe to make the offer, so I made it."

"But look," said the employer, "I pay the union negotiating committee for the time they are negotiating, and when you offered them a cent and a half an hour I wanted them to faint on their own time."



249.

"Quit griping!.. Can I help it if show business engagements are scarce?"

AN INVOLVED PROPOSITION

In a hard-hitting article in last month's issue, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson suggested that the real way to solve the housing problem is to eliminate the poverty which prevents people from obtaining decent housing. This can best be done, he said, by bringing the underpaid masses the benefits of unionism. Therefore, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law can do more for housing than any stop-gap measures Congress can devise.

As usual, President Hutcheson was right. Trying to bring good housing down to the people in the $2,000 per year class is putting the cart before the horse. The real solution is to bring the $2,000 people up to a $4,000 or $5,000 level.

The complicated financial maneuvers Congress is toying with in an effort to solve the housing problems of the lowest income groups sort of reminds us of the old story about the little Scotch lad.

Angus received a five dollar bill for his birthday. Immediately he took it to the grocer and got it changed into silver. Then he took the silver to the butchers and got it changed back into a five dollar bill. All afternoon he kept running from one store to another going through the same procedure. Finally a curious merchant asked him what the idea was.

"Well," replied young Angus, "if I keep this up long enough, sooner or later somebody is going to make a mistake and it ain't going to be me."

★ ★ ★

READY REPLY

On a radio musical quiz program the "Pilgrims Chorus" was played and the contestant was given this clue, "It's about a group who suffered a lot and finally reached their goal." Came the ready answer, "The Republicans!"

★ ★ ★

PROGRESS

Progress is sticking its sharp, pugnacious nose in some strange places. An elevator is being installed in the Great Pyramid of Giza; now electric motors toll Emmanuel, the huge bell in Notre Dame Cathedral; and inflation has hit the Azande Territory of Africa—the price of a wife has risen from eight spears to 15.

A LIKELY THEORY

According to a report from Canada, much of the moose population of Nova Scotia is going looney. The report says thousands of moose in the maritime province lope about the countryside, scrawny and half-blind, crashing into fences and getting tangled up in underbrush until they die.

The reason, says the report, is that plant foods upon which the moose always depended for a balanced diet are disappearing due to the climate in Canada becoming warmer year by year.

Or could it be that the moose accidentally overheard some of the Army-McCarthy feud over the airways?

★ ★ ★

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

When Pop was a boy, if a man said: "We are expecting a double blessed event at our house in May," it meant that he and his wife were expecting twins. Now it probably means they expect to get both the car and the television set paid for at the same time.

★ ★ ★

AS PAUP SEES IT

"I see by the papers," says Joe Paup, "that although Uncle Sam spent over $672,000 administering his new immigration bill since last August, only six new immigrants have been admitted during that period. From where I sit, that seems kinda' high. And the thought occurs to me this country might not be in the mess it is in today if the Indians had been a little more stringent in their immigration policies."

★ ★ ★

NOT MUCH OF A SOLUTION

The shooting in Korea has been over for a number of months but the whine of bullets is getting louder and louder in Indo-China day by day. Maybe we have made progress in stopping the Reds in Asia, but for our money it is all sort of reminiscent of the guy who had to face a broken water pipe in his bathroom.

When the pipe broke the head of the household did his best to stem the flow of water with his hands while his wife called the plumber. About the time his hands began getting numb, his young son burst into the bathroom and shouted excitedly:

"You can let go of the pipe now, Dad."

"Thank goodness," exclaimed the tired man. "Is the plumber here?"

"No," was the reply, "but the house is on fire."

A POINTED REMINDER

Another election is coming up this Fall. Sure as shooting, working people will again be promised all sorts of advantages (including repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law) all during September and October. But once the election is out of the way, the same people who made the promises will be working against everything organized labor wants.

The only thing we can do about it is tell a story that may have the germ of an idea in it:

Puffle was especially interested in the rehabilitation of the insane. On one visit to the asylum, he noticed a patient laying a brick wall on the grounds. He was amazed at the professional caliber of the man's work, said so, and asked:

"How are you getting on here?"

"Oh, just fine," said the fellow. "The doctor says I can leave here very soon now."

"Well, when you do, how would you like to work for me?"

"Boy, would I!"

Puffle beamed proudly. "Good. I'll be back here Friday and make arrangements with the Superintendent."

With that he turned away and started for the gate. Suddenly a brick struck him a stunning blow on the head.

Picking himself up, dazedly, he heard the bricklayer shout happily to him, "You won't forget Friday, now, will you?



"Don't mention the word 'scab' around here—It makes these Union men's blood boil!"

A college wants to know why men join unions, but—

Joe and Rick Know

★ ★ ★

FOR EVERY young man or young woman who was in college 50 years ago there are today somewhere in the neighborhood of six youngsters pursuing knowledge in an institution of higher learning. Off hand there might be some speculation as to how our economic system can hope to absorb so many highly trained specialists, but the answer is becoming more apparent every day. They are going to make studies.

This is an era of studies. There are people making studies to find out why some people like rolled oats better than puffed wheat for breakfast. There are other people making studies of the sleeping habits, eating habits, buying habits, selling habits, and, probably, even the bathroom habits of American people. We are the most studied people on the face of the earth.

Labor has not been overlooked in this study mania. The economists, the psychologists, the phrenologists, and the discumpoobologists all have dabbled in labor studies down the years. Lately, however, universities have turned more and more of their attention to labor matters. A rash of new studies is now under way.

For example, the University of Michigan is now embarked on a project designed to find out why working men join unions.

Why do workers join unions? Once members, why do they become active? What goes on inside a union? How do union men look at the company that employs them?

These are some of the questions the University of Michigan researchers hope to find some answers to, according to Survey Research Center which will handle the study. Rockefeller Foundation money is paying the freight.

During the past seven years, the research center has made studies of industrial, government and professional organizations. This, however, is the center's first venture into the labor field.

"Unions are a new field for psychological research," Robert L. Kahn, director of the center's Human Relations Program, points out.

"In a civilization made of big organizations, we have studied industrial and government organizations a good deal, professional groups a little, but unions almost not at all. We know very little about unions, actually.

"We know a great deal about their concern with wages and hours, their contracts and general negotiations with management. But how much do we know about the members' involvement, their motivations in joining and participating, their satisfactions or psychological return, their perception of the company? It's time that social scientists went to work on these questions."

Four local unions of the industrial type, varying in size from 350 to 900 members, belonging to two different internationals, are being studied. These four locals, situated in Michigan industrial centers, are similar in size, age and general stability, but

offer contrast in the extent of participation by members.

Approximately 200 persons in each local have been interviewed personally or have answered questionaires. An unusually good return of about 90 per cent has been made, due to the fact that both unions and management agreed to the study, are interested in its findings and have cooperated fully.

Findings of this study will be analyzed and released late this spring for the use of unions, management and the general public. As agreed with the Rockerfeller Foundation and following Survey Research Center policy, all conclusions will be published.

This is a journal of, by and for wood butchers. Means, media, distribution curves and all the other tools of researchers are frankly too deep water for us. But just to get our two cents' worth in, and perhaps help the university arrive at some worthwhile answers as to why men join unions, we are herewith presenting a couple of true case histories.

Joe was a young man in 1926. After finishing High School several years before that, he went to work as a handyman's assistant in the small Indiana town where he was born. For several years he helped to remodel stores, build porches and put up barns. In the process he became a good run-of-the-mill carpenter.

However, the opportunities that existed for Joe in the small town where he lived were close to nil. So he packed up his kit of tools and headed for the city.

In the city things were sort of tough. But Joe was young and ambitious and pretty soon he caught on with a contractor building a church. It was a non-union job and of course Joe was a non-union worker. At first the idea that he had caught on in the city was something of a thrill to Joe. He really had to hit the ball but the pay was better than it was in his home town. On the other hand, though, living expenses were a lot higher too. In spite of his bigger pay checks Joe found out that he was doing no better than breaking even by the end of the week. This worried him somewhat but he had no responsibilities so he did not allow it to get him down.

At first the foreman and the super were pretty cordial to Joe. They expected a little more each day, it seemed, but in the main they were not bad guys.

But after Joe got his first pay check (which, incidentally, did not include the last three days of the previous week) he noticed both the foreman and the super were a little bit less friendly.

After he received his second check he found them downright hostile. Joe wasn't a particularly sensitive soul but he knew something was definitely wrong. So, very discreetly, he began asking some questions of the other men on the job.

What Joe discovered was that a bottle of whiskey or a ham or a case of beer slipped quietly to the foreman and the super on payday night was pretty good insurance that there would be a job waiting for him the next day. In fact he found that the pushers had enough watches to start a jewelry store and enough suits to qualify for a place among the Ten Best-dressed Men—all provided by "grateful" men who walked around with the seats out of their own britches just to see that the bosses were properly taken care of.

The idea of bribing the pushers did not appeal to Joe very much since he barely made enough to break even

as it was, but he went along with the idea. Every payday he kicked in with a "gift." At first a jug of Red Eye or a case of beer was enough to guarantee a smile from the foreman on the day after payday. But pretty soon the guy was dropping hints about a pair of hunting boots and a leather jacket he would love to have. It rankled his soul, but Joe kicked in for the hunting boots after about the third time the foreman called to his attention how many good men were hanging aroung the shack every morning looking for a job.

In the meantime other things were getting in Joe's hair. Day by day the pace of the job speeded up. No matter how much he turned out, it seemed as if the brass expected a little more. Men were cutting corners wherever they could to make as much of a showing as possible. The result was that accidents happened all the time because safety measures all took time.

The crowning blow came when rain closed down the job after the crew had put in a good two hours' work one morning. The two hours pay was not on the next paycheck. When Joe asked why he was told that the company would make it up later. Each paycheck Joe looked for the two hours pay but it was never forthcoming. Each time Joe asked about the matter, the answer he got was a little less polite. Finally he quit asking about it altogether.

But he was far from being happy. All the injustices he suffered rankled his soul. Furthermore, he had to suffer in silence, for there were many pets among his fellow workers. But when the foreman blamed him for botching a window job when he was doing it exactly the way the foreman told him to do it, he could stand it no longer. He blew his top and told the foreman in no uncertain terms what he thought of him and his forebears. He packed his tool box and asked for his time, thereby beating the foreman to the punch.

Joe moved to another city. By then jobs were getting even scarcer than they had been but eventually he landed another one—mainly because he was willing to take less money than he had been making. Joe soon found conditions were about on a par with those prevailing on the job he quit.

By then Joe was getting pretty disgusted with the construction industry. He could see no future in it unless a man wanted to sell his soul and become a stooge. This Joe could not bring himself to do. About the time he was ready to quit the construction business for something else, a business agent for the Carpenters Union paid a visit to the job. During the lunch hour he told Joe and his fellow workers about the Union and what it stood for.

At first Joe was only mildly impressed, but when he went back to work after lunch, he noticed that some of the pressure was off. The foreman even gave him a smile just before quitting time.

Now Joe did not fancy himself as any Einstien, but he guessed he could put two and two together as good as the next man. If just a visit from a union representative could make a difference in working conditions, he reasoned there must be something to a union. The next time the business agent came around, Joe surreptitiously made a date with him for after work.

At that meeting Joe asked a lot of questions. When he got the answers he wanted he made up his mind he had nothing to lose and everything to gain. He became a voluntary organizer for the union.

Joe worked cautiously. He talked first to the men he felt he could trust. But eventually his judgment failed him and he talked to the wrong man. Naturally he got his walking papers. But by then he had sold enough men on the union to do some good. Two-thirds of the crew joined the union, even though conditions improved steadily from the time the business agent paid his first visit. Like Joe, the men could put two and two together; they knew why things were improving.

After the men joined the union things really improved fast. The union eventually negotiated a fairly good agreement with the company which guaranteed the men all the improvements they had received after the initial visit of the business agent, plus a 10¢ an hour wage increase—nothing to sneeze at in those days.

Of course Joe no longer worked there, but he did get a job on a union job. He no longer had to kick back to unscrupulous foremen. He no longer had to donate odd hours of work to the company. He no longer had to suffer indignities in silence. Joe had somewhere to air his troubles and he had lots of fellow workers to help him fight for justice on the job. That is why Joe became a union man and remained one for almost 30 years.

On the other hand, Rick, like his father before him, was a lumber jack. All his childhood he had lived around West Coast sawmills and sawmill towns. His dad always maintained he could grade lumber before he could walk. He ate groceries bought at the company store and wore clothes bought at the same place—with script. And he lived in a company-owned house. He knew his family seldom saw a dollar of Uncle Sam's money since company store script was about all his father got at the end of the month. But they managed to get by—while the mill was working. When it shut down things were really rough.

When Rick was about 14 his father went to his reward as a result of the company's failure to keep the working area around the edger cleaned up—a practice that might have cost the company a few dollars a day. Anyway, being the oldest boy, Rick had to go to work to keep the family eating.

Between them, Rick and his mother got the family raised, and eventually Rick went off on his own. He wound up in a sawmill in Tacoma blessed with a wife and a husky son who had an appetite like a horse. It was just after World War I. Things were rugged. A four-day week was a pretty good week.

Rick knew his business and he worked hard. Sometimes there was not enough money to go around, but Rick had faith in the future. The papers were full of the glories of the "American Plan" and how pretty soon there weren't going to be enough pots to hold all the chickens, etc., etc. One way or another Rick got by until 1929. In October of that year the bottom dropped out of everything. Instead of four days a week his plant went to four days a month. Rick raised a garden, worked in a coal yard occasionally and managed to stay off relief.

Eventually things began picking up a little. The mill went back into operation on an intermitent schedule. However, wage rates were cut in half. Soon they were cut another 15% and Rick was getting little more than exercise out of his daily stint at the mill.

There was a union operating in the lumber industry, but it was a company union, pure and simple—the Loyal

Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen—commonly called the 4-L. Rick, of course, belonged because he had to. Instead of doing anything for the men, the 4-L propagandized the workers on the need for producing more lumber for less pay.

Rick was getting 30¢ an hour. This, the foreman told him, was 5¢ more an hour than anyone else in the mill was getting. Rick thought he was doing O.K. But one day he found out that everybody else in the plant was getting the same money and the foreman had sold each man on the idea that he was getting 5¢ more than anybody else.

Then, too, working conditions were terrible. Rick was docked for any time the mill was idle because of a break down. He was docked for any time lost in his department through the fault of some other department. There was no additional pay for Saturday or Sunday work. There was no seniority or grievance machinery. Each man was afraid of every other man in the mill, and the supervisors saw to it that every man competed against every other man.

By 1934, working in a mill was first cousin to being a slave. In that year, however, the lumber workers were awarded to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Brotherhood representatives began putting in an appearance at various mills including the one in which Rick worked. The representative told a straightforward story about the United Brotherhood and its aims and ideals.

Having little to lose, Rick signed a membership application. So did a number of his fellow workers. By May of 1935, some 1,500 lumber workers had signed up with the United Brotherhood.

But the various lumber companies were anything but cooperative when it came to negotiating an agreement. When all efforts to work out a suitable settlement by negotiation failed, the members of the United Brotherhood went on strike. By sheer guts they closed down the entire industry employing somewhere in the neighborhood of 40,000 men at that time. Rick was among the strikers.

For many weeks they walked the bricks and not a wheel turned. Special police and the National Guard imposed a martial law of their own. Pressures of all sorts—including the cutting off of utilities—were brought to bear against the strikers, but they stood fast. In the end they got a raise in pay and a good deal of improvement in working conditions.

Slowly but surely the whole industry was unionized. Today Rick and his fellow workers in the United Brotherhood enjoy a minimum wage of $1.85½¢ per hour, two weeks vacation with pay, first rate overtime provisions, and, above all, job security.

But once in awhile Rick still remembers the old days—particularly when he pays his union dues. And he never tires of mentally figuring how many hundreds of dollars in improvements in wages he has obtained for each dollar he has invested in union dues.

These are but a couple of case histories of why workers joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. There are hundreds of thousands more just like them. What the University of Michigan will find as the chief reason why men join unions we have no way of knowing, but Joe and Rick always will remain convinced that men join unions in order to earn a living wage, and, even more important than that, to live and work like men among men.

Millwrights are now installing the—

BOWLER'S DREAM PINBOY

★ ★

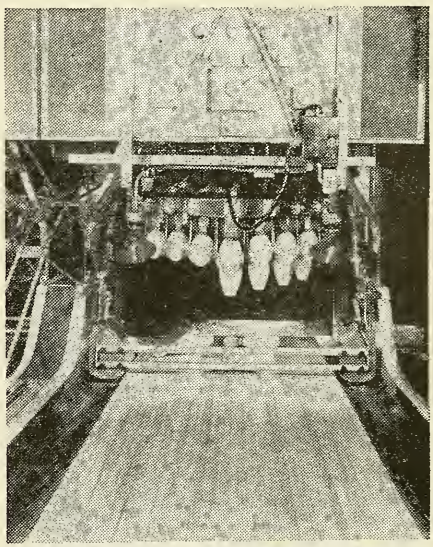
SANCTIONED by the American Bowling Congress, the official body of men bowlers, and the Women's International Bowling Congress, the females' counterpart, there now squats in the pits of many Eastern and some Midwestern bowling alleys, a five foot-two mechanical wizard which performs all the services formerly provided by pinboys and has none of their aggravating human faults.

This mechanical marvel, a product of the American Machine & Foundry Company, is known as the Automatic Pinspotter. In 1953 more than 800 of these machines were installed by millwrights of the United Brotherhood, and current prospects have prompted estimates of 250 installations per month during 1954. One Cleveland firm now has twelve millwrights working full-time on such installations.

Since 1900, engineers have been working on models of mechanical pin boys, but with little success until 1946, when a crude working model of the Automatic Pinspotter was developed for AMF by Fred Schmidt. Since that model, some changes have been made but the machines are now operated by about 1,300 parts, half of which are moving. Many automatic pinspotters never succeeded because they failed to meet requirements of the two bowling groups on the respotting of pins left by the first ball. Talk in bowling circles has it that other manufacturers have finally mastered the respotting problem and soon several other models of automatic pinboys will be appearing in the alleys.

All of the installation of AP is done by millwrights, as usually no alterations are required in alleys or pits. They merely remove the machines which are in the pits and set in the automatic models.

The Automatic Pinspotter accomplishes all the tasks connected with pinsetting, including the return of the ball. No buttons need be pushed, except to clear alleys following a spare in the tenth frame. The machine is set into motion when the ball hits the



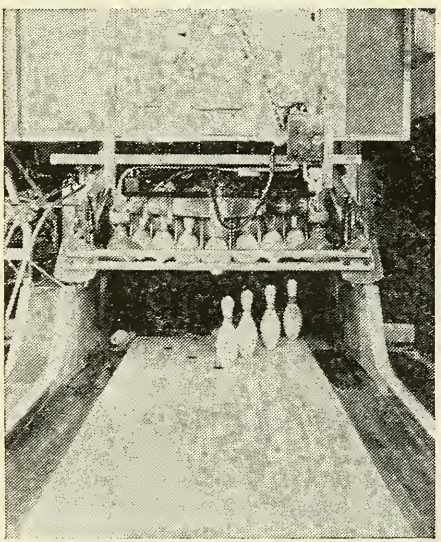
The bowling ball already moved to the ball lift, the Pinspotter clears deadwood to make way for a new set of pins.

pin cushion, on which a switch is installed.

When a strike occurs, the sweeper bar drops to the alley bed. The table descends, and as no pins are there it raises while the sweeper clears the alley of deadwood. The deadwood falls into the pit, onto the "magic carpet," an endless belt which carries the pins under the cushion to a conveyor known as the "pinwheel."

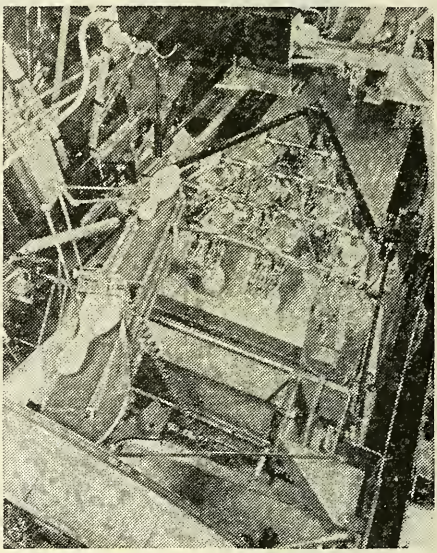
The pinwheel then lifts the pins to the top of the machine, and as this is going on the ball is moved to the corner of the pit by the "magic carpet," where a ball-lift returns the ball to the regular ball return tracks.

At the top of the pinwheel, pins are released and oriented, base first, upon an endless belt distributor, which indexes the pins into cups on the spotting table as they are required whether the table is in normal or respotting position.



"Off the spot" pin is reset in the exact position from which it was lifted to permit clearing of deadwood. It was this facility of the Pinsetter which helped win the approval of the American Bowling Congress.

When the first ball fails to knock all the pins down, the sweeper bar descends to the alley and waits for the table to lift standing pins clear of the alley. The sweep clears the deadwood and the table replaces standing pins to their exact position, ready for the bowler to deliver his second ball.



Looking down on the Pinsetter as it efficiently moves pins from the orientor to cups of the spotting table. This takes place whenever the table needs pins, even when the spotting table is lowered, as it is here.

Three amazing gadgets may be attached to the machine, so that it may further its automatic operation. They are known as Pinvisor, Pindicator and Radaray Foul Detector all installed by United Brotherhood millwrights. Pinvisor is a screen which is attached to the Pindicator, which indicates on an illuminated, glassed-in panel, a strike, pins left standing, first and second ball and foul. That will even remove the old excuse of, "I didn't see the sleeper."

The automatic foul-detector—Radaray—was designed to operate with the Automatic Pinspotter. It notifies the machine when a foul is committed and the Pinspotter spots a full set of pins. Like the ABC, the machine does not recognize a foul unless the foul line is crossed and the ball is delivered.

Watching the machine in action seems to give spectators the weird

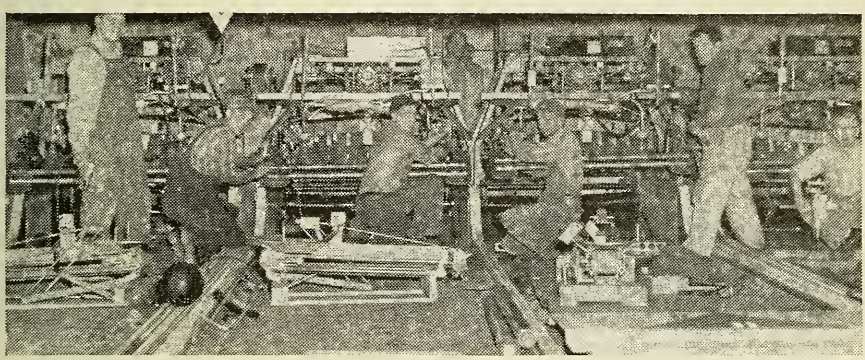
feeling that it actually thinks as it goes through its precise motions.

Not only will the installation of the machine keep the millwrights busy for several years, but maintenance work will also be their task.

A California alley proprietor recently reported a 30 per cent increase in business in the first two weeks following the installation of the machines. Of course, some of this must be attributed to curiosity, but the machines have another virtue; they can't talk to the bowlers. Frank Downey, vice-president and general manager of AMF's Pinspotter Division says ". . . we expect an increase in the number of women who will enjoy bowling. Many women are inclined to be self-conscious about the superior attitude certain pin boys adopt toward them. The Pinspotter is never patronizing or sarcastic."

During World War II many night shift defense plant workers were members of leagues which performed in the early hours of the morning, and were often required to set pins for themselves, due to the scarcity of pin boys. Now alley proprietors expect a return of the night leagues, for AP can work day and night and never tire.

New inventions will be the future of American industry just as new markets marked its past success, and the millwrights seem to be getting their share of good luck as installation of many of these are suited to their particular skills. The future still looks bright, or perhaps its just the beam of Radaray.



Brotherhood millwrights busily working on the installation of Automatic Pinsetters in Fairview Alleys, the first such installation in Cleveland.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN HOWAT PASSES AWAY

Within a few hours of being elected president of the Louisiana State Council of Carpenters, Brother John Howat of Local Union No. 764, Shreveport, passed away of a heart ailment. On the afternoon of April 2nd, the 15th Annual Convention of the State Council selected him as their new president. After making a short speech of acceptance he collapsed at the rear of the hall. Although immediately rushed to Charity Hospital he quietly passed away a few hours later.

Born the same year as the United Brotherhood—1881—Brother Howat devoted most of his adult life to promoting the welfare of our Brotherhood. He first joined the organization in 1905. He immediately became active in the affairs of the union and was elected to a succession of offices in his district. In 1937 he was named a General Representative by the late General President William L. Hutcheson, a capacity he served in until the time of his passing.

A dedicated man, Brother Howat did much for the cause of unionism in the South during his lifetime. His passing is mourned by a legion of friends throughout the entire area. Funeral services were held at the Osburn Funeral Home, Shreveport, on April 5th.

Editorial

They Can Keep The "Milk And Honey."

For Communism, May 1st, "May Day" has long been the propaganda high spot of the year. Each time May Day rolls around the Reds unleash their heaviest propaganda guns and bombard all the ears they can reach with heavy-handed phrases filled with such meaningless Communist words as "unity" and "peace." In the Red lexicon these words really are meaningless, for Stalin has long since made "unity" synonymous with "do it my way, or else." Peace he has redefined to mean "it's all right for us to shoot at people but if they shoot back they are war mongers and imperialists."

May Day, 1954, has been no exception. Once more the Reds have made May Day the jumping off place for new propaganda offensives. As usual, their propaganda efforts are as trite, senseless and devoid of truth as they always have been.

By way of illustration, let us herewith reprint a couple of paragraphs which appeared in the "May Day Greetings" which the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions sent out this year:

To you, brothers in the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and all the People's Democracies, whose splendid successes are consolidating peace and increasing the confidence of all workers throughout the world in final victory over their exploiters.

In the capitalist and colonial world your living conditions have become still worse during the past year. The monopolists, greedy for profit, are stepping up their vicious exploitation. Poverty, insecurity and unemployment are becoming more acute. Already the first symptoms of a new crisis are appearing in the United States, while economic depression is to be seen in many capitalist countries.

There you have the Communist version of the state of things. We in the democracies are suffering privation and hardships while all living under Communism are rolling in milk and honey. Certainly we know what we have here better than the Communists do, so there is no use dwelling on that phase of the Reds' observations. Instead let us take a look at some of "the glories" connected with living in a Communist regime.

Recently "Labor in Exile," a group of free trade unionists from various European nations who escaped from behind the Iron Curtain and are now operating out of Switzerland, published a documented story of the "glories" of living in Romania, one of the Soviet Satellites. In part, that story said:

The Rumanian worker does not eat meat. But at least does he have sufficient quantities of vegetables? The answer is no. And this is even true in the middle of the summer. The daily press does not cease to point out the insufficient supply of vegetables in the city markets.

Thus without meat nor vegatables and in addition to the clear soup which is served in the cantines, the workers have hardly anything else besides bread to eat.

The daily ration of bread of the Rumanian worker is generally about 350 grams of black bread. Exceptionally, the shock worker has the right to 500 grams and the miner to one kilo but children over 14 and women who are not in the labor field only get 250 grams.

These rations are only alloted to city workers. There is no bread card for the people who live in the country. The peasant who sows the wheat, who cultivates it, who harvests it and who threshes it has not the right to eat this bread which is the fruit of his work. And the worker of the cities is reduced to eating black bread.

The pseudo freedom of bread is no more valid than that of the citizens. And the distribution of this basic food is carried out in conditions that really try the patience of the workers. For the food card states the store where an individual must buy his supplies. But in most cities, the number of distribution centers is insufficient and in addition, the consumers are assigned centers haphazardly so that many people have to go a long way every day to buy their bread in another part of the city instead of in their own area. And complaints made on this subject are never acted upon. (Viata Capitalei, 8-8-53).

In addition, the bread depots are not open all day. Thus when they are open, there are long lines in the sidewalks and in addition, as sometimes these hours coincide with working hours, the consumer has to buy for his neighbor or else one has to choose between his salary and his bread. The official hours for distribution are not always respected, sometimes because of the whim of the depot head and sometimes because the transport of bread which is made in centers far away is late or defective.

The depots are often supplied insufficiently and irregularly; one will lack black bread but will have too much white, while for another, the inverse will be true. But the ruling forbids the consumer to go buy his bread elsewhere. Nothing matters to the depot "head:" he will sell stale bread for days after if he has not sold all his fresh bread. The stores are often badly arranged. In winter, the bread freezes, but the client does not dare protest against what is arbitrary or what is offensive about the store-keeper with whom he deals, for he runs the risk of being accused of being hostile to the regime.

All this, the official press mentioned: "L'Informatia Bucurestului" of August 4, 1953, "Munca," September 9, "Romania Libera," October 10, "Munca," November 3, and "Romania Libera," January 8, 1954 . . . But the situation does not improve. . .

It is true that the same press, to console the public, has kept on repeating that the Party delivers "the most modern" bread in the world to the consumers, since it is made according to Soviet methods and recipes, and with Soviet machines. Soviet specialists have even come to Rumania to teach the Rumanians, who obviously know nothing, how to make their bread. They began by getting rid of this prejudice according to which the essential element in bread must be wheat flour. They showed them that other ingredients could be used. Next, if we can believe "Scanteia," August 14,—among others—"the equipment of bakeries with modern machinery," in other words, Russian

equipment, has not ceased to "improve the working conditions and living conditions of the workers each month and each year." "Munca" September 9, repeats all this. And the others join the chorus: bread made the Russian way, " the most modern way" in the world, must also be the best. That is at least what the official sources say. But what do the consumers say?

What the consumers think, they jot down and send to the papers. And the papers, to maintain the famous "liaison with the masses" which is so necessary to the support of the regime, and after having celebrated bread which was in theory "the most modern" in the world, admit that this product of the generous Soviet aid is unfit to eat, of bad quality, bitter, indigestible, etc. . .

If these are "glories" that Communism brought to Rumania, we will stick to our democratic America where we are exploited and beaten down with an average wage of $65.00 per week and Uncle Sam and the unions cram a 40-hour week down our throats whether we want it or not, and four minutes pay of the average worker buys a big loaf of white bread, and the only shopping problem there is is getting out of the super-market without being run down by a cart loaded with 75 pounds of groceries. So will everyone else with a lick of common sense.

Only The Undertaker Wins

From time to time our allies complain that it is hard to understand the American people. Small wonder; sometimes it is difficult for us to understand ourselves.

For example, no nation in the world places a higher value on human life than does America—and by America we mean the United States and Canada. Let one or two businessmen be abducted by foreign bandits and demand for retaliatory action soon reaches fever pitch. Let a couple of GI's get shot at by foreign soldiers and Washington or Ottawa is swamped with requests for prompt action. Let some poor unfortunate miners get trapped underground or a ship's crew get stranded on a disabled vessel and the disasters make daily headlines until rescue succeeds or fails. Even a dog trapped in a drain pipe can arouse the sympathy or all the people.

But the same citizens who get hot under the collar when one or two people are endangered or hurt by foreign brigands or by unfortunate acts of nature can sit by unpreturbed while automobiles mow down 38,500 people in a single year. That actually happened last year. Over 38,500 citizens of the United States were hurtled into premature graves by automobiles in 1953. Another 2,140,000 were injured. Mathematically speaking, one citizen was killed every 14 minutes and one injured every 15 seconds.

Yet all this appalling carnage has been taken as matter-of-factly as unseasonable weather or some other minor annoyance. Had a mysterious new disease wiped out even a small percentage of 38,500 people, every town, city and hamlet would have been organized to combat the plague. Had saboteurs injured only 2% of 2,000,000 people, millions of dollars instantly would have been available to eliminate the rats. But because our lives have been so intimately bound up with the automobile we scarcely give a thought to the fact that cars kill annually more people than any enemy action ever did.

But the sad fact of the matter is that a person killed by an automobile is just as dead as one who dies from some other cause. And a crippling injury by a speeding car is just as painful and just as costly as an injury from any other cause. Worst of all, three out of four car accidents are preventable. In this reckless game of kill and be killed, only the undertaker wins.

There is only one sure cure for this mania which is turning highways into slaughterhouses; education. People must be made to realize that handling an automobile is far more dangerous than handling a gun. Both should be approached with the same caution. Until all motorists learn this bitter fact, the carnage will go on. In the meantime, a few statistics may help keep you from becoming a statistic yourself.

The hours between 5 and 6 P.M. are the most dangerous.

Nearly half the accidents happen over the week-end.

Three-fourths of all accidents occur on dry roads in clear weather.

Excessive speed is the No. 1 killer.

Saturday is the most dangerous day in the week.

Unless the other fellow uses good judgment, all the caution in the world cannot guarantee that you will not climb the golden stair with a steering wheel wrapped around your neck. But knowing what to avoid may keep you out of trouble. Read the above statistics again and drive carefully and you may yet get to draw some Social Security. Ignore them, and your chances are mighty small.

Better To Be Safe Than Sorry

There was a day when unscrupulous contractors would put glowing ads in distant newspapers to lure men into their districts on the theory that an over abundance of men always made possible a cut in wages. That nefarious practice has been wiped out by our organization long ago.

However, over-enthusiastic magazine articles now are creating something of a similar evil. A writer doing a piece on a certain part of the country generally talks with the local Chamber of Commerce. From the Chamber he naturally gets the rosiest picture possible. When the article appears, the prospects may sound much more alluring than they are.

Salem, Oregon, is the latest area to fall victim to this practice. Several recent articles have overdrawn the potentialities that exist in that area. As a result, there has been an influx of carpenters from sections where work has been slow. Unfortunately Salem did not have the jobs to take care of these newcomers, so some of these men lost considerable time and money.

In recent years Alaska has been a booby trap for many men looking for work. While there is no denying that Alaska appears to be a good bet for those who have the pioneering instinct and sufficient resources to carry them while they get themselves established, at the same time, it can be rugged on those who go there expecting to make a quick killing. Many of those who recently flocked to Alaska without definite prospects wound up stranded.

The moral in all this is that it pays to do a little investigating before making a long move. You can't always go by what you read in the magazines. It is much better to be safe than sorry.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

MASTER CARPENTER

1 Hour Test

Going up! Now we have a twelve-letter test in carpentry—and related subjects. Who's stuck for this brainwhacker? Why, the master carpenters, of course, who else? We've already taken care of the subordinates.

Each answer a twelve-letter word—2 points for each one right. Score 76% and get your name in the hall of fame—with M. C. tagged on to it. Answers on page 34.

1. A building which is a copy or facsimile of another building._____REPRODUCTION
2. A woodworker skilled in a high-grade type of benchwork._____
3. Having the form of an arc of 180 degrees._____
4. The science and art of structure design._____
5. Trespass of a building on an adjoining lot._____
6. Capable of withstanding unfavorable climatic penetration._____
7. A brickwork pattern using all headers of two different colors._____
8. Term defining a strong door-lock, resistant to forcible entry._____
9. A woodworker who makes wood molds for metal reproduction._____
10. Running lengthwise._____
11. The even spreading of a floor load over the whole floor area._____
12. Saturation of creosote, paint, etc., into wood._____
13. Bridging between beams or studding to retard fire drafts._____
14. A full-length vertical bolt used on French doors and casements._____
15. The old-fashioned manual method of floor finishing._____
16. Sweat formed on the inside of an unventilated store window._____
17. A type of toothed joint often used on box corners._____
18. A composition board replacing wood lath for a plaster base._____
19. Any chemical agent used to prevent the decomposition of wood._____
20. A type of glass used for store entrance doors._____
21. Term defining any material resistant to the action of water._____
22. A vein-like defect in old paintwork._____
23. Erection._____
24. Term defining a load bearing on one isolated area._____
25. The penetration of heat, sound, etc., through a wall or floor._____
26. A nut-turning tool with an adjustable jaw—a shifting spanner._____
27. Four-cornered._____
28. That part of a building below the curb line._____
29. Term denoting stonework adorned with imitation worm tracks._____
30. A heavy wooden girder, now rarely used, miscalled a bressummer._____
31. Any water-resistant material placed on a foundation wall._____
32. The placement of interior woodwork, fixtures etc., in a building._____
33. To draw one figure around another figure._____
34. The layer of paint beneath the finish coat._____
35. To cut and fit the timbers of a house for erection elsewhere._____
36. A prepared board used to test the regularity of surfaces._____
37. The design or arrangement of the windows in a building._____
38. A glazed, heated structure for the protection of plants, flowers._____
39. The volume of light thrown by a luminous object._____
40. The point where two structural members meet or cross._____
41. Having the properties of, or pertaining to cement._____
42. A building mechanic who applies damp-resistant material._____
43. A stadium, oval or circular, entirely surrounded by seats._____
44. Type of movable, overhung stairs leading to an attic._____
45. A narrow flashing used on windows to exclude wind and rain._____
46. Temporary support of a building by underneath propping._____
47. An independent post scaffold not tied by putlogs to the building._____
48. The system of architectural column arrangement in a building._____
49. Defining a row of architectural columns placed over another row._____
50. Rustproof._____

Total correct x 2 = _____ %.

HANDS OFF OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

Editor's Note: Late last year the American Forestry Association held its Fourth Forestry Congress in Washington, D. C. The purpose of the Congress was to formulate a dynamic new forestry program in the light of changes in conditions which have taken place since the previous Congress was held in 1946. Industry, labor, farmers, sportsmen and plain conservationists were represented at the Congress. In the main, the reports from the various groups were very encouraging to all who have an interest in perpetuation of our forests. The one disturbing note was voiced by several industry representatives. Their thesis was that Uncle Sam should get out of the timber business by selling all National Forest lands. As a delegate to the Congress, Peter E. Terzick, editor of this journal, voiced the following objections to such a proposal:

★ ★

IF I WERE asked to summarize the Fourth American Forest Congress in a single word, I think my choice would be "progress." With only a couple of exceptions, the Congress was actually one long recital of progress. I think the Congress conclusively proved that the three major objectives set forth at the Higgins Lake Conference are attainable in this generation.

Particularly gratifying to any conservationist was the splendid record of progress in good land management disclosed by the delegates representing private industry. Many corporations are doing a tremendous job of insuring permanent timber supplies. They deserve the heartiest congratulations of the entire nation for their yeoman efforts.

As Dean Garratt pointed out, however, all industry has not yet achieved this highly desirable plane of forest land management. All too large a percentage of the wood using industry is still pursuing wasteful harvesting methods and giving little attention to future timber supplies. The industry as a whole has considerable distance to go before all segments of it have reached the high degree of good land management now being followed by some of its leaders.

In view of this fact, the proposal that the federal government gradually begin disposing of its national forest lands to private industry is premature if nothing else. With the broad general theory that government should turn over to private industry, as expeditiously as possible, those things that private industry can best manage, I have no quarrel. However, the criterion should be whether or not private industry is capable of doing the job as well or better than the government is doing it.

On this basis—despite the fine record of many wood-using industries in forest land management—I cannot help but feel that private industry has considerable housecleaning to do before it will be ready to supplant Uncle Sam as steward of the forest lands now reposing in the national forests.

A number of industry spokesmen at the Congress were more or less critical of the management job being done by the Forest Service on national forest lands. Such criticism I felt to be entirely unwarranted. The only way to evaluate any job being done by a group of foresters is to divide the number of acres being managed by the number of men available to do the managing.

On this basis I think the U.S. Forest Service is doing a creditable job. Despite niggardly appropriations, despite chronic understaffing, the men who comprise Forest Service quietly

and efficiently go about the job of managing the lands in their custody on a high plane of professional competency. Without exception, I have found Forest Service members—and I have known many of them—to be dedicated men. It seems to me that those who are dissatisfied with the job being done by the Forest Service ought to give the Service a chance to show what it could do with adequate appropriations and personnel before pointing the finger at it.

However, all this is pretty much beside the main point—which is, should or should not the lands now held in the national forests be made available to private industry for purchase? Bluntly put, my answer is "no." Herewith is a list of reasons why I feel that any such move would be contrary to the best interests of true conservation, except in those instances where isolated tracts cannot be adequately managed alone.

(1) While nothing but praise can accrue to many wood-using corporations for their forestry programs, the fact cannot be denied that improved economic conditions contributed a good deal to the growth of private forest management. There was little conservation effort on the part of private industry in the 1930's, when prime hemlock logs were not worth hauling out of the woods. I personally would like to see private forestry weather a depression before calling it a long range success; and any forestry program worth a hoot must be a long range one capable of operating effectively in bad times as well as good, since growing trees is a long term proposition.

(2) One of the main Higgins Lake recommendations was the establishment of the multiple-use principle on all lands. The interests of corporations in land management must of necessity be wrapped up in profit considerations. If a logging company had to choose between logging a scenic spot and making money, or leaving the spot and losing money, the company could scarcely afford to do anything other than take the logs. Basically, the interest of labor in reforestation is likewise wrapped up in economic considerations. Given the choice of logging a scenic spot or hitting the Unemployment Insurance office, 99 loggers out of 100 would vote to log too. Only the people can afford to forego profits in favor of esthetic values in timberlands. Therefore, substantial portions of our forest lands must remain in the hands of the people.

(3) Any alterations or reversal of the present policy regarding our national forests should be approached with extreme caution. So long as the forest lands remain in the national forests there can be room for some flexibility. Policies can be changed to increase or decrease cutting allowances; working circles can be established through exchanges or acquisitions; cutting cycles and species selection can be experimented with; but once the lands are sold to private interests control over them is gone forever.

(4) Much of the interest in forest land management displayed by private industry undoubtedly stems from the size of investment required by modern day pulp or lumber plants. These plants can be amortized only over long periods of time—which means timber resources must be available to keep them operating over long periods of time. But who among us can say that 10 or 20 years from now cheaper and much more compact plants for making lumber and pulp will not be feasible? In this event, will private corporations be under the

same compulsion to maintain long range timber supplies that they are under today?

For all these reasons I am extremely skeptical of any proposal to sell national forest timberlands to private industry. I also view with an extremely jaundiced eye any proposal to abdicate any sizeable portions of our national forests to state control. Unquestionably some states are doing a good job of managing the timberlands under their control. Many, however, are letting their timberlands literally go to pot through political favoritism, indifference and perhaps graft. Then too, state government in all too many instances has gotten away from the people and been captured by special interest groups. Dick Neuberger, long a close student of state government, had a very searching piece on this subject in the October issue of Harper's Magazine. So pertinent is Mr. Neuberger's article that parts of it are worth quoting here:

"Legislators who write state laws and district attorneys who enforce them are, in the main, part-time officials.

"They can give their responsibility to the state only a lick and a promise. Other sources provide their basic incomes. Where the treasure is, there is the heart—and the vote. These men are not free to make the public interest their exclusive concern. They must cater to special interests or they don't eat.

"I have sat in the Senate of my state and listened to Senators who were lawyers for creameries arguing against low milk prices, and to men who were writing out life-insurance policies for timber barons pleading for a low ceiling on income taxes. A Senator who represented small loan companies felt that 36 per cent annually was not necessarily a usurious rate of interest. Senators doubling as attorneys for utility corporations could discern no sound reason why a power company should be denied permission to pour concrete across a mountain stream famous for fly-fishing. Senators who were counsel for real-property interests could become eloquent in denunciation of public housing. And restrictions of the sale of liquor made little sense to Senators who were retained by breweries."

If Mr. Neuberger's indictment is based (as it certainly seems to be) on fact, then it could be that in many states forest lands are managed more for the benefit of special interest groups than they are for the benefit of all the people.

In the final analysis, there is no pressing need for any change in the present policy regarding national forest lands. Any changes eventually made should be made only as the result of long and careful analysis of all the factors involved. The day may come when circumstances will indicate a need for change in the federal government's role in management of our public lands. Certainly that day is not yet here—nor does it appear to be pending in the immediate future. Therefore, I am convinced it would be the height of folly to promote any substantial changes at this time.

PLANT INJURIES SHOW REMARKABLE DROP

On-the-job accidents in manufacturing hit an all-time low during the last three months of 1953, the Department of Labor recently reported. The rate of 12.1 disabling accidents per million man hours of work was 10% below the rate for 1952.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS

of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
Box 1168, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Important Notice

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuance of clearance cards, all dues paid by the member in excess of the current month shall be refunded and he should be informed that said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue and must be deposited within that time.

Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union which issued the clearance.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

FLOYD ADDIS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
LEE AKERS, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
HERBERT O. ALDERSON, L. U. 926, Beloit, Wis.
ORIS W. ALLISON, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
HELGE ANDERSEN, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
JACOB S. ARNOLD, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
M. L. ASHTON, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
THOMAS BELLINA, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
ADOLPH BOTHE, L. U. 2001, La Crosse, Wis.
JAMES F. BRENNAN, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
ROBERT BRUNKE, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
MILLARD L. BRYDEN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ROBERT R. BRYSON, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa.
JOHN BUDJICK, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
HARRY CARLSON, L. U. 950, Lynbrook, N. Y.
CHARLES CARR, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio
EMMONS J. CARTER, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
GEORGE W. CARTER, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
ALBERT CHILLCOTT, L. U. 397, Whitby, Ont., Can.
JOHN CHRISTENSEN, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
ELZA J. CLAYTON, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
JAMES COSTELLO, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
JOHN P. DALEY, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
WILLIAM DOSH, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
FLOYD DOWNUM, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
DOLPHIE D. DRIGGERS, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
GEORGE F. DRUMMOND, L. U. 207, Chester, Pa.
WM. P. DURNELL, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
CHARLES ELEMAN, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
GUSTAVE ERICKSON, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
WILLIAM J. ERVIN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WERNER ESPENBAUM, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
ELTON, FORCE, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio
WILLIAM FRITZ, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
EDDIE GAPP, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
KARL GILBRECHT, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
HOWARD S. GLOVER, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
JOHN F. GLUBKA, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
LEO GRAYBILL, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
W. J. HARRIS, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
CHARLES HARRISON, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
HOWARD HAVLIK, JR., L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES W. HENNION, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn.
ALBERT HERMANSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
G. B. HOLCOMB, L. U. 676, Brownwood, Tex.
JOHN HOLMES, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
ERIC HOVI, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
JOHN L. HUTCHINSON, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
THOR JENSEN, L. U. 950, Lynbrook, N. Y.
GUST JOHNSON, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
PEDER JOHNSON, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
GEORGE KAMMERER, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
WILLIAM W. KELLEY, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
ALBERT KING, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
ANDREW B. LARSOM, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
SHIRLEY LATHOUSE, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
XAVIER LE BLANCE, L. U. 397, Whitby, Ont., Can.
CHARLES LEJCAR, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
HAROLD G. LOHR, L. U. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
JOHN A. MAC DONALD, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM C. MAC NEIL, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY MEIL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ROY W. MILLER, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
HARMIDAS J. MINAULT, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
JOSEPH MITNICK, L. U. 1157, Passaic, N. J.
CHARLES MORRIS, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa.
ALBERT MOWERY, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
B. MYRWOLD, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
WILLIAM G. OLIVER, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
LADDIE PAARA, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
B. T. PARMELE, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
CHARLES PFIEFER, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
HOMER A. POORMAN, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
ANTON POTZNER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
BERT F. POWELL, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
CHARLES E. REED, L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn.
VAL REPITZ, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
FRED RILEY, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
MARVIN ROACH, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
JOHN G. ROBINSON, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
JOHN G. RUNDBERG, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
ROCCO V. SALERNO, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
DAVID SAMOLSKY, L. U. 1157, Passaic, N. J.
PAUL W. SAWICKI, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
WILLARD H. SCHECKLER, L. U. 2029, Lehighton, Pa.
RALPH SESSIONS, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
THOMAS SKRIVANEK, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN SPATH, L. U. 626, Wilmngton, Del.
FRED C. STECKMAN, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.

In Memoriam

E. G. STETLER, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
LOUIS STOLTZ, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
EMIL TEUBERT, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa.
CHARLES H. TOMLINSON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ORVILLE H. TWIST, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
DONALD UPHOLD, L. U. 1010, Uniontown, Pa.
ANTHONY VANDEKERKHOFF, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
VALERE VAN VOUCK, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
MACK VAUGHEN, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
MARCIAL VIGIL, L. U. 1353, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
WILLIAM B. WADE, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
IVAN WALLACE, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
GEORGE A. WHITE, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
JOSEPH O. WHITE, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
OTTO F. WOLFF, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1.	Reproduction	13.	Firestopping	26.	Monkeywrench	39.	Illumination
2.	Cabinetmaker	14.	Espagnolette	27.	Quadrangular	40.	Intersection
3.	Semicircular	15.	Handscraping	28.	Substructure	41.	Cementitious
4.	Architecture	16.	Condensation	29.	Vermiculated	42.	Waterproofer
5.	Encroachment	17.	Interlocking	30.	Breastsummer	43.	Amphitheater
6.	Weatherproof	18.	Plasterboard	31.	Dampproofing	44.	Disappearing
	Weathertight	19.	Preservative	32.	Installation	45.	Weatherstrip
7.	Checkerboard	20.	Shatterproof	33.	Circumscribe	46.	Underpinning
8.	Burglarproof	21.	Nonabsorbent	34.	Undercoating	47.	Freestanding
9.	Patternmaker	22.	Alligatoring	35.	Prefabricate	48.	Columniation
10.	Longitudinal	23.	Construction	36.	Straightedge	49.	Superimposed
11.	Distribution	24.	Concentrated	37.	Fenestration	50.	Noncorroding
12.	Impregnation	25.	Transmission	38.	Conservatory		Noncorrosive

NOTE: This is as far as we are permitted to go with these tests on carpentry. We have been requested by unnameable responsible authorities to cease and desist—for a while, anyway. Our mental institutions being at present dangerously over-populated, anything tending to aggravate that unfortunate condition would be considered highly disastrous. So, for the good of the order we must comply. Sorry.

There have been ten of these time-limit tests ranging from three-letter answers for the small fry and novices to twelve-letter answers for the big moguls. We hope no one took them too seriously. In this hustling day and age a theoretical knowledge of the trade alone is not enough to get by. No member of this Brotherhood is kept on any payroll just because he scored 80% in the Locker's ten-letter test last August. No, sir! You've got to have something else besides. You know what. Anyway, you have acquired a vocabulary of 500 words, large and small, relating to the trade and building in general. So what good is it? Well, someday someone who knows you're a carpenter might ask your expert opinion as to the possible structural deflection or deformation of the longitudinal fenestration of a fieldstone construction with superimposed Corinthian columniation, gingerbread vergeboards, and herringbone and basketweave Circassian walnut flooring, laid on preservative-impregnated subflooring, which has been erected without encroachment violation on a quadrangular lot upon a cementitious, monolithic substructure protected by bituminous dampproofing and nonabsorbent backfilling.

An expert opinion on a complicated problem like that is certainly worth something. Why, it's worth fifty bucks alone just to be able to understand it. So maybe these tests haven't been a waste of time after all.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

ST. LOUIS LOCAL CELEBRATES FIFTY YEARS SERVICE

Since December, 1903 Local Union 602 has served the St. Louis area with distinction as an outstanding part of the United Brotherhood. Recently the present day members met in Carpenters' Hall there to celebrate the anniversary and pay tribute to the old-timers who have preceeded them.

Two of the 27 charter members are still alive and have retained their membership in the Local. They are Al Langer, 69 years old, and Henry Schnell, 68. Due to illness neither old-timer was able to attend the affair. In their behalf, two other long time members, Art J. Fowler and Joe Held, accepted 50 year pins in their behalf.



Golden anniversary celebration of Local 602 included proxy presentation of 50 year pins to two charter members. From left to right: Art Fowler, Ray Boerner, trustee; Joe Held, accepting Henry Schnell's pin; Ralph Eskew, conductor; Louis Steinman, warden; Arthur Held, president, (making the presentation); Al Hohman, vice-president; Marshall Murphy, financial secretary; George Wright, trustee; Arthur Winter, recording secretary; Ray Boden, treasurer; and Joel Eaton, trustee.

Brief addresses on the historical significance of the Millwrights' Local were made by officers of the organization, after which a buffet supper was given.

Also honored at the affair were some 39 members who served in the Armed Forces during World War II, two of whom, Adolph Hunecke and John Walker, gave their lives for their country.

SASKATCHEWAN COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

The annual convention of the Saskatchewan Provincial Council was held at Saskatoon, in the King George Hotel, on February 5th and 6th. Representing some 1,130 members of the United Brotherhood, the convention drew up a master agreement for use of all Local Unions throughout the Province.

The constitution was amended and approved by the convention and forwarded to the General Office for approval.

Brother J. B. Graham, Special Representative, installed the newly elected officers, who include the following.

S. Cranfield, president; Local 1867, Regina.

N. Wiederhold, vice-president; Local 2469, Swift Current.

G. A. Cole, executive secretary-treasurer; Local 1805, Saskatoon.

J. Kirk, recording secretary; Local 2374, North Battleford.

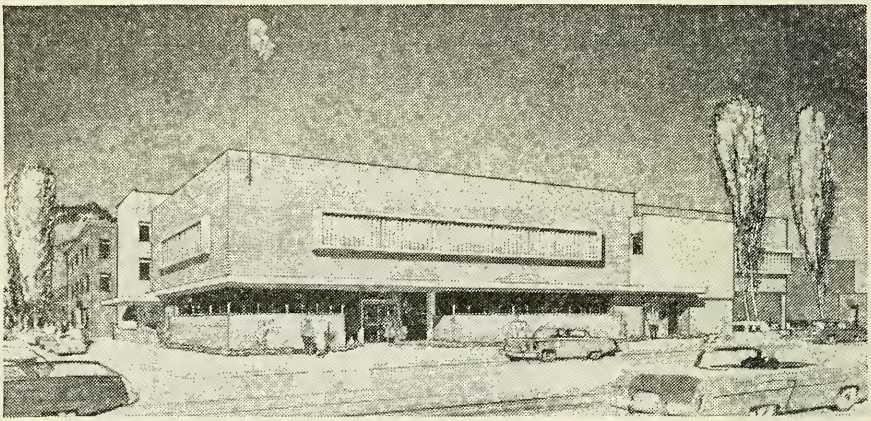
J. Twyver, executive member; Local 1990, Prince Albert.

An honorium was presented, with the thanks and good wishes of the Council, to Brother M. O. Hansen, Local 1805, upon his retirement as executive secretary-treasurer.

LOS ANGELES LOCAL BUILDS NEW HALL

Now under construction, for Local Union No. 25, of Los Angeles, is a two story, modern design hall. The building will have approximately 11,000 square feet of floor space. Set on thirty-five caissons, it will contain an assembly hall and day room of about 2,700 square feet of floor space.

Costing an estimated $150,000, the new home of Local 25 will be at Eighth and Lake Streets.



An architect's impression of how Local 25's new hall will look when completed this summer.



Among those who took part in the ground breaking ceremonies for Local 25's new home were, from left to right: Mrs. E. Diset, conductress, Ladies Auxiliary No. 62; C. T. Lehmann, general representative; Mrs. T. Rhodus, trustee, Auxiliary 62; Max Witt, treasurer, Local 25; H. J. Schmidt, business representative, Local 25; Chris Johnson, trustee; A. Connors, president; Ted Rhodus, vice-president; W. R. McCoy, financial secretary; Robert O'Hara, president, Los Angeles District Council; Mrs. L. Watson, recording secretary and Mrs. W. R. McCoy, president, both of Ladies Auxiliary No. 62.

Local 25 was chartered on July 1, 1930 as the result of consolidation of Locals 158, 426 and 738.

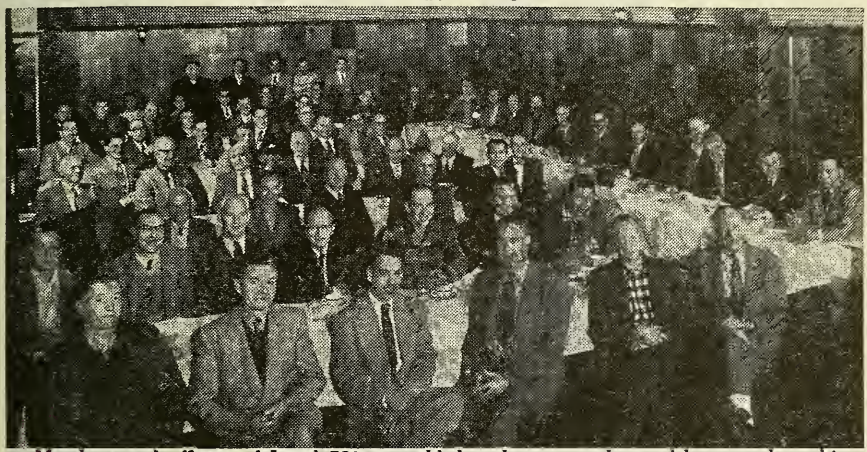
In the past its meetings were held in the Labor Temple, but as that location no longer suited the needs of the members they decided to build the new home.

Ground breaking ceremonies were held December 12th last year, and the dedication will be soon after completion of the building, which is expected by July.

LOCAL 721 HONORS 30 YEAR MEMBERS

Rodger Young Auditorium, in Los Angeles, was recently the scene of a special banquet honoring members of Local 721, of that city, who have thirty or more years membership.

There are twenty-eight members of the Local who have been in the United Brotherhood thirty years or more. Of the thirteen who were present at the banquet, Marcus Hellar was the oldest in terms of membership, having been initiated in 1907.



Members and officers of Local 721 assembled to honor members with more than thirty years service. The honored guests are seated at the second table from the front. From left to right, they are: Fred Holmes, Pete Peterson, G. M. Saxell, Marcus Hellar, Louis Gonzalvez, Abe Rechteger, Kasimir Kirilouckas, John Vlasek, S. J. Lindskog, Morris Wiselman, Louis Van Dyke, Nat Bornstein and Andrew Swanson.

Each of the men present were given thirty year emblems, and the old-timers who were not able to attend were presented emblems at a later time.

Among those honored were: Brother Hellar, 47 years membership; John Vlasek, 46; Fred J. Holmes, 45; G. M. Saxell, 43; Pete G. R. Peterson, 42; Kasimir Kirilouckas, 38; Abe Rechteger, 38; S. J. Lindskog, 36; Andrew Swanson, 33; Louis Van Dyke, 33; Louis Gonzalvez, 32; Morris Wiselman, 32; and Nat Bornstein, 31 years of membership in the United Brotherhood.

LOCAL 1014 HONORS OLDEST MEMBER

Warren, Pennsylvania, a city of approximately 15,000, nestled in the heart of Allegheny National Forest, is the home of Local 1014. Now beginning its 53rd year of membership in the United Brotherhood, it boasts a total of ninety-two members.

One of the members of whom it is most proud is eighty-six year old Frank Ekey, who was initiated on June 1, 1903. He has retained his membership in the Local for the past fifty-one years.

Now on the pension rolls, Brother Ekey was recently the guest of honor at the banquet of the Marconi Outing Club. During the evening he was presented with a gold pin in recognition of his long and faithful service to the Local and the United Brotherhood. Included among the more than 100 guests at the affair were many members of the Local and other friends of Brother Ekey.



From left to right are: Christ Larson, financial secretary; Lavern Brooks, N. B. Matthews, business representative; C. M. Slinker, general representative; Brother Ekey, Joe Littlefield, president; Claude Perrigo and Ross Carlson.

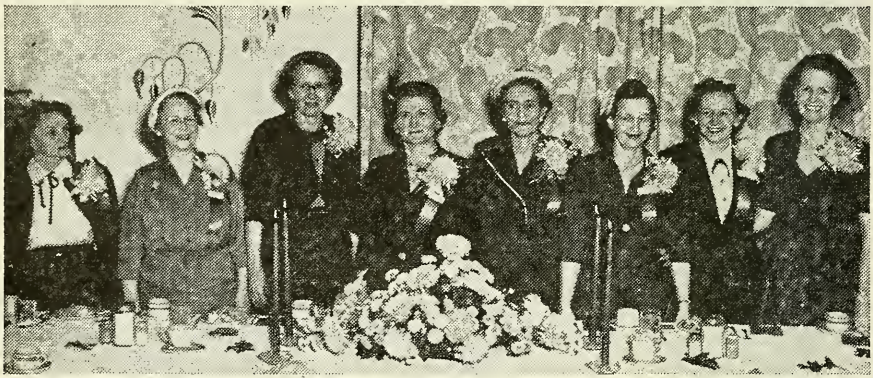


SHAWNEE LADIES HOSTESS TO OKLAHOMA STATE CONVENTION

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 496, of Shawnee, Oklahoma wishes to extend greetings to all Ladies Auxiliaries throughout the organization.

We were honored last Autumn with the responsibility of playing hostess to the State Convention of the Oklahoma Ladies Auxiliaries, held last November 9-11.



Newly elected officers of the Oklahoma State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries are, from left to right: Mesdames Harshaw, Okmulgee; Beekler, Ponca City; Watts, Enid; Combs, Lawton; Gray, Oklahoma City; Dawes, Tulsa; Thele, Oklahoma City; and Mrs. E. L. Lahin, president of Auxiliary 496.

Highlight on the social side of the affair was a luncheon, which we sponsored, on the second day of the convention.

Climaxing the convention was the election of officers for the coming year. New officers include Mrs. A. H. Gray, president; Mrs. Bertha Combs, vice-president; Ruth Dawes, recording secretary; Delores Thele, financial secretary, Mrs. Nadine Harshaw, Mrs. Nina Beekler and Mrs. Carl Watts, trustees.

Letters from other Ladies Auxiliaries will be appreciated. Our meetings are held in I. O. O. F. Hall 136½ N. Broadway. Fraternally, Mattie Kobler, Recording Secretary.

WICHITA LADIES CELEBRATE SILVER ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 217, of Wichita, Kansas recently celebrated its 25th anniversary with a dinner and floor show.

Members and their husbands were served a delicious meal including baked ham and all the trimmings and a dessert of ice cream and cake. The cake was a three tier one with the figure twenty-five on top. All decorations were in silver including ribbons around carnations, which were presented to each Lady as favors.

Our Auxiliary now has 58 members and we meet on the second and fourth Thursday nights in Carpenters' Hall. The first meeting is our business night and the latter a social event, to which our husbands are invited.

On the second Wednesday we hold a luncheon to make plans for our various events.

In the past we have aided in the drives for the Red Cross, Community Chest and Polio Fund. At Christmas we furnish baskets for the less fortunate. We have lots of fun and derive great pleasure from helping the needy.

Fraternally, Mrs. C. M. Tolley, Secretary.

BAY CITY LADIES SAY HELLO

To the Editor:

Carpenters' Auxiliary 468, of Bay City, Michigan, extends greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

Our Auxiliary was founded in February, 1947, and we now have twenty-four members. We wish to take this opportunity to extend an invitation to all wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of members of Local 116, of Bay City, to attend our meetings and get acquainted.

Meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month in Carpenters Hall, 103 N. Walnut St., at 8 P.M. Following each meeting we hold a special hour which usually consists of games, a light lunch and an evening of chatting with fellow members.

In the past we have aided such charities as the Red Cross, Girl Scout Mitten Tree and the Community Chest, when our funds would permit. We buy flowers for members who are ill and present small gifts on birthdays.

An exceptionally nice Christmas party was attended last year by members and their husbands. Following a pot-luck supper we exchanged gifts and played cards. About forty-five persons attended.

Last July we elected the following officers:

Margaret Keller, president; Irene Hewitt, vice-president; Louise Pfenniger, second vice-president; Nellie Grover, financial secretary and treasurer; Bertha Morris, conductress; Agnes Buhlig, warden; Emma Finkbeiner, chaplain; and Dorothy Binkley, Grace McKillican and Grace Geister, trustees.

Good luck to all sister auxiliaries and we would be very pleased to hear from you.

Fraternally, Mrs. Grace Lange, Recording Secretary.

AUXILIARY 657 BEGINS SECOND YEAR

To the Editor:

Although a little late, Auxiliary 657, of Marion, Illinois, wishes to extend New Year's greetings and best wishes for success and prosperity to all auxiliaries throughout America during 1954.

We celebrated our first anniversary in November with a pot-luck supper at the Scout Cabin. The table centerpiece was a three-tiered cake with one large lighted candle.

Since that time we have held several pot-luck suppers and aided the men with their annual barbecue and chicken fry. About 200 persons attended the latter event.

On December 15th we staged our Christmas party and exchanged gifts. We plan to make this an annual event.

Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month, at the Labor Hall, in Marion. We have high hopes of increasing our membership and wish to extend an invitation to all mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of United Brotherhood members to visit us and get acquainted. We would also be happy to see any charter members who have dropped out of our group. Suggestions from other auxiliary groups would be greatly appreciated.

Fraternally, Charlna Palmer, Recording Secretary.

CALIFORNIA LADIES TO CELEBRATE FIRST ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 667, of Richmond, California, celebrated the first anniversary of its founding in March, by honoring its past-president and charter member, Hattie LeBlanc.

The small group which was formed last year for the purpose of chartering the Auxiliary, has now grown to the sizeable number of thirty-eight members. At present plans are being made for the initiation of three ladies at our next meeting and we will soon act on fourteen applications from prospective members. Our By-Laws have been approved by First General Vice-President Stevenson and will soon be printed.

Our meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of each month. The second meeting of the month is the social meeting. We meet in the same hall as do the Carpenters, and after the close of business the two groups join for refreshments. The Carpenters make a small donation to our treasury to help finance these monthly affairs. In return we Ladies donate blood in their name at the Carpenters Blood Bank.

Present officers include: Rose Heston, president; Hosea Cecil, vice-president; Velma Richardson, recording secretary; Bernice Parkhurst, treasurer; Velma Bush, financial secretary; Addie Stoddard, chaplain; Vera Walker, conductress; Agnes Phillips, warden; and Ella Enzenaver, Sharlotte Barnett and Wilma Forshee, trustees.

On behalf of our Auxiliary, I cordially invite correspondence from all sister groups and wish all a happy and successful year. Fraternally, Rose L. Heston, President.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 308

Hanging Screens.—Hanging window and doors screens is treated here from the standpoint of job-made screen frames and screen doors. In the two previous lessons the making of screens was covered from the same standpoint. This is not to be construed as opposing the use of ready-made window or door screens, or the use of power-driven machinery in making screens. The purpose here is to give the subject a thorough coverage, and the job-made standpoint is the one that will give the desired results. For if the mechanic knows how to make a window or door screen on the job without machinery, he can do the same work with

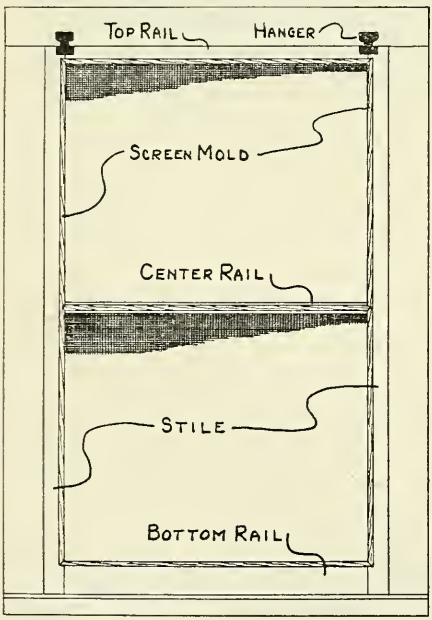


Fig. 1

machinery in less time. And if he can fit and hang such job-made screens, he can fit and hang ready-made window or door screens also.

Window Screen.—Fig. 1 shows a window frame with a screen. The different parts of the screen frame are pointed out on the drawing. This screen frame is the same size as the one shown in Fig. 1, Lesson 306.

Screen Hanger.—Fig. 2, A, shows a face view of a screen hanger, and B shows an

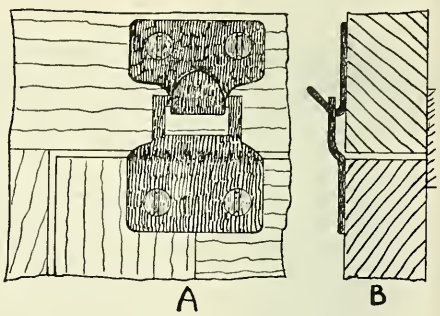


Fig. 2

edge view. The hanger given here should be taken as a symbol of screen hangers, for it does not represent any particular hanger that is on the market. It is used in this case to show how screen hangers should be fastened. Notice the joint between the casing and the screen frame in both views.

Cross Section of Screen Frame.—Fig. 3 shows a drawing in three parts, giving cross sections of those parts. The drawing also shows parts of the window frame. The notes to the left, excepting the bottom one, point out the different parts of the screen frame, while the rest of the notes cover parts of the window frame. Notice the bottom edge of the bottom rail and compare it with the bottom rail shown by Fig. 4, where the bottom edge is beveled. Both of these joints are good, but the one with the square bottom edge provides better ventilation for the joint.

Half Screen.—Fig. 4 shows cross sections of the top and the bottom parts of a half screen, which means that only the lower half of the window is screened. Notice the hook fastening, which is job-made. The drawing shows only part of the lower part of the window frame. The filler pointed out, closes the space between the meeting rail

of the sash and the top rail of the screen frame.

Job-Made Fasteners.—Two job-made fasteners for a half screen are shown by Fig. 5. The one to the left is made with a nail, while the one to the rights screws into the stile of the frame. These fasteners are hooked onto the screw shown directly under them, as indicated by the arrows, and shown in Fig. 4.

Half-Screen Hangers.—Two views of a half-screen hanger are shown by Fig. 6. To the left, main drawing, is shown a face view

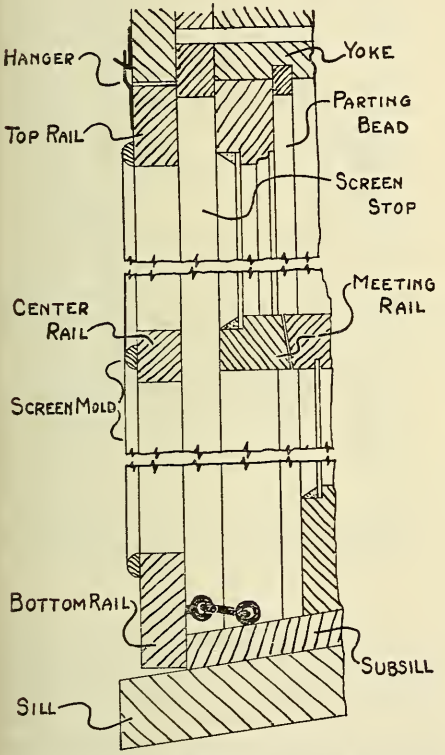


Fig. 3

of the hanger fastened to the screen stile. To the right is shown a side view of the hook part of the hanger. The double arrow points out the two views of the hook. At A, to the upper left, is shown an edge view of the main part of the hanger, looking from right to left. This hanger will permit the screen to swing.

Door Screen.—Fig. 7 shows a front view of a door frame, and a screen door with a removable screen in place. The hinges and the handle of the door are pointed out—also the screen wire and the screen frame. This frame is removed in the fall, and a storm sash takes its place. The screen door frame

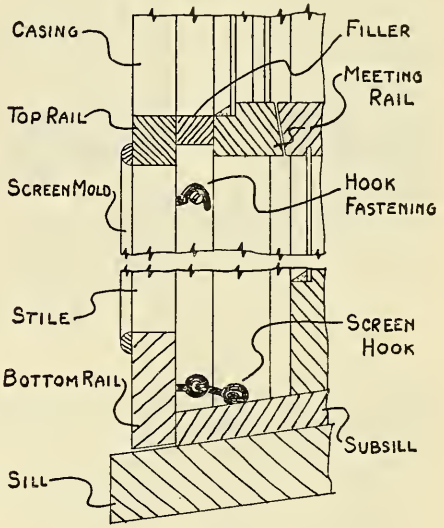


Fig. 4

is left unshaded in this drawing, while the removable frame and the door frame are shown shaded.

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Storm Sash.—The same door frame and screen door shown in Fig. 7, is shown by

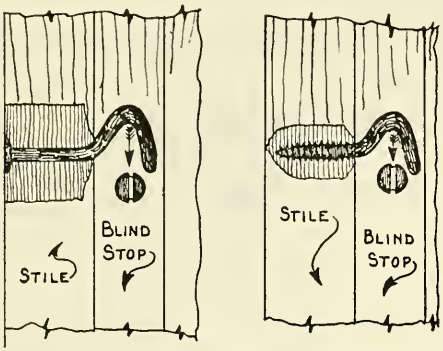


Fig. 5

Fig. 8. In this case, the door has a storm sash. The different parts of the door and

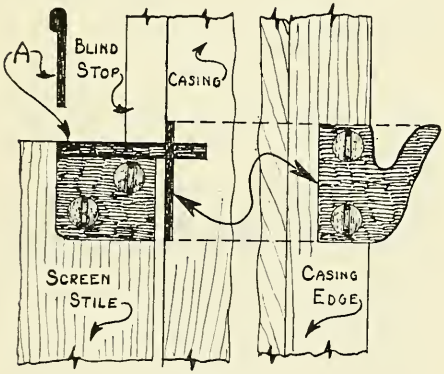


Fig. 6

the door frame are pointed out on the drawing.

Fastening Screen and Storm Sash.—Fig. 9 shows by the upper drawing a part of the door stile, showing how the screen frame is fastened to it with screws. A hole a little larger than the screw is bored through the

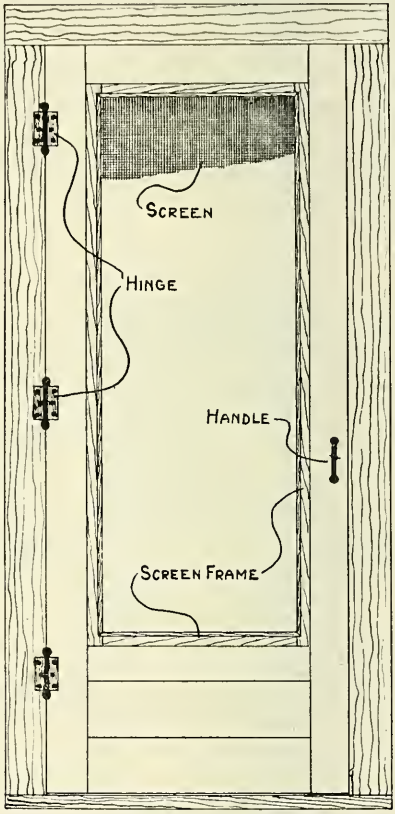
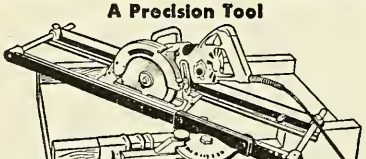


Fig. 7

screen stile, as indicated by the dotted lines, so that the screw will pass through it freely. Foreboring is necessary where the screw goes into the door stile. Directly under

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the head of the screw, play is provided by boring a shallow hole just large enough to receive the head of the screw, as shown by

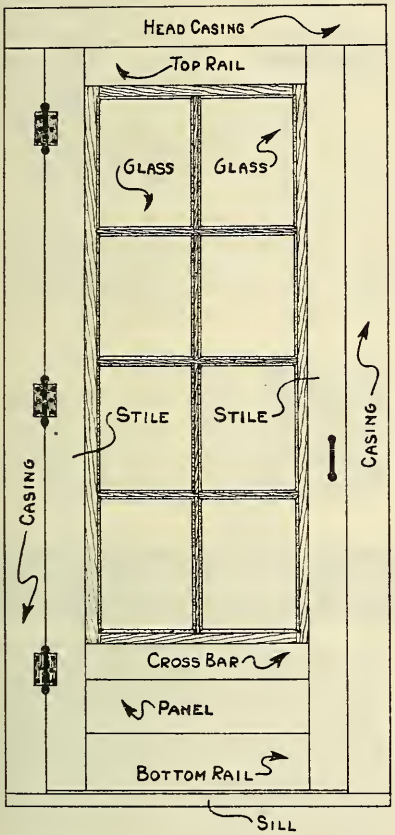


Fig. 8

dotted lines. The head of the screw is started into this hole, but the screw is not tightened. The purpose of this play is to provide for expansion and contraction, due partly to swelling and shrinking of the wood. The same method of fastening is used for the storm sash, which is shown by the center drawing. Study and compare the top and the center drawings of this figure. Two screws to a stile should be used. There are fasteners on the market that can be used for holding such sash.

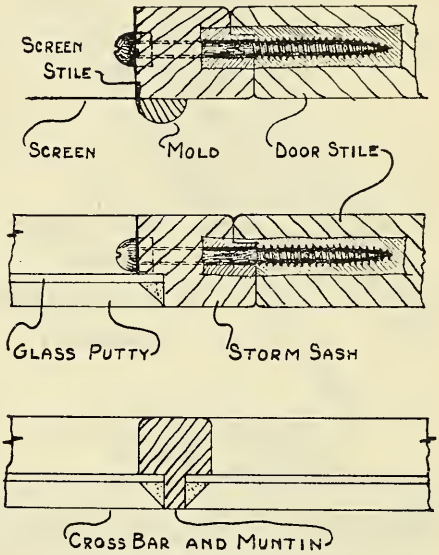
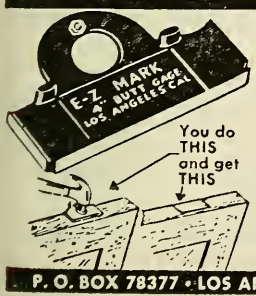


Fig. 9

Cross Bars and Muntins.—A simple detail of the cross bars and of the muntins of the storm sash is shown by the bottom drawing in Fig. 9. How the cross bars and the muntins join the stiles and the top and bottom rails is shown by the center drawing. Study these details of the storm sash shown in Fig. 8.

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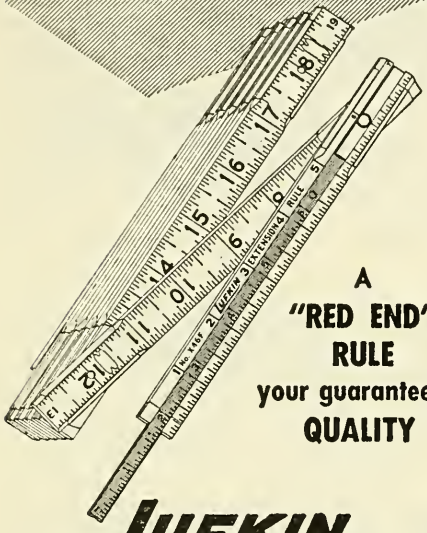


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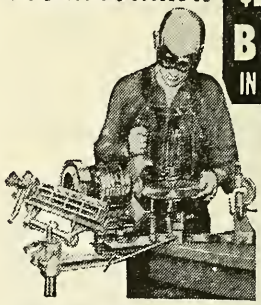
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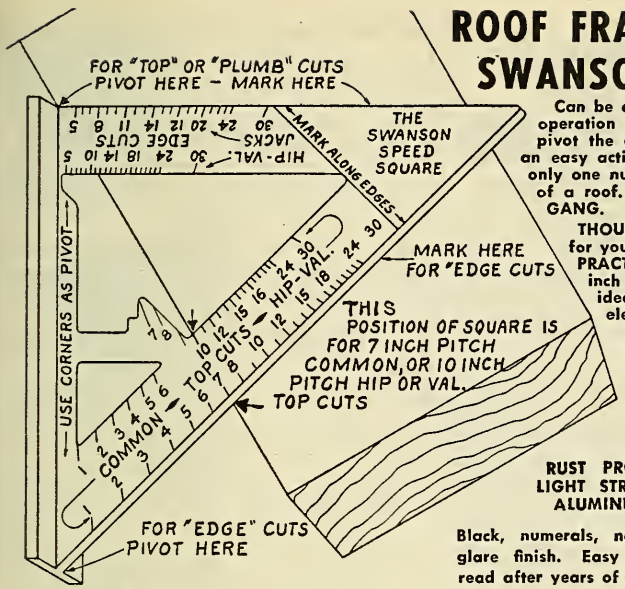
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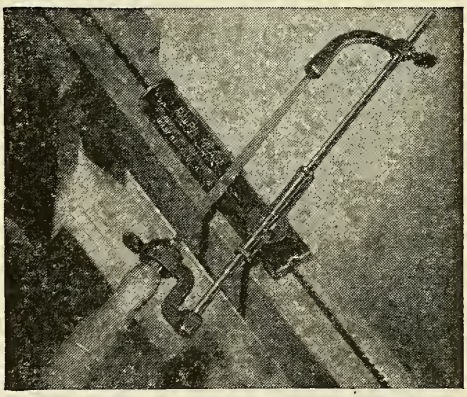


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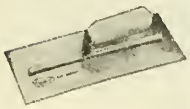
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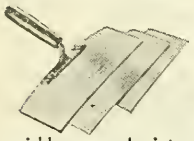
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DWTM Taping Machine _____$32.00 each

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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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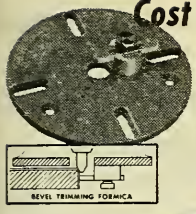
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Cost Cutting Production



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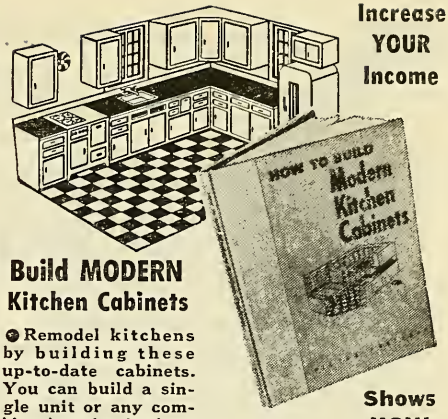
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Remodel kitchens by building these up-to-date cabinets. You can build a single unit or any combination of units from plans in this new book. Complete drawings, instructions, and lumber cutting lists. Styles and sizes to fit every kitchen. Floor and wall models. Following types of cabinets included: 1—Sink. 2—Bread drawer. 3—Single door. 4—Drawer. 5—Double door. 6 & 9—Corner. 7 & 8—Wall units. 10—Broom closet or storage. 11—Desk and storage.

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Let us prove it, or return your money.

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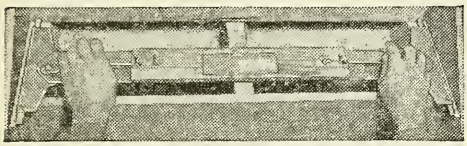
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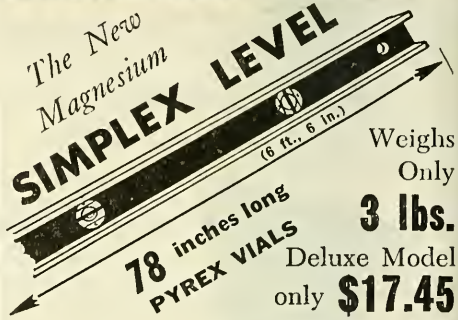
6946 Pillsbury Ave., Minneapolis 23, Minn.

Measure tread in a few seconds for perfect fit.



The New Magnesium

SIMPLEX LEVEL



Weighs Only **3 lbs.**

Deluxe Model only **$17.45**

Standard finish 15.95

For setting door jambs, window frames and long spans, or as a straight edge where a short level is inadequate.

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We pay shipping when order includes M.O. or check. Also sent C.O.D.

SIMPLEX LEVEL CO.

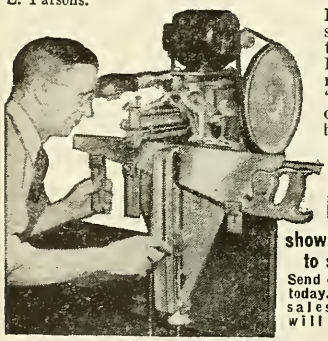
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tells how to start your own business

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shows how to start

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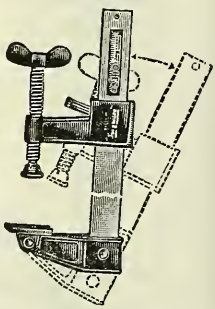
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HINGED CLAMPS

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"JORGENSEN" Hinged Clamps are bar clamps with a mounting (swivel) plate operating as a "hinge" at the foot end. This swivel plate is mounted on any flat surface—bench top, underneath a saw-horse, etc. Thus, when not in use, the clamp is swung out of the way—but it is always instantly available when needed.

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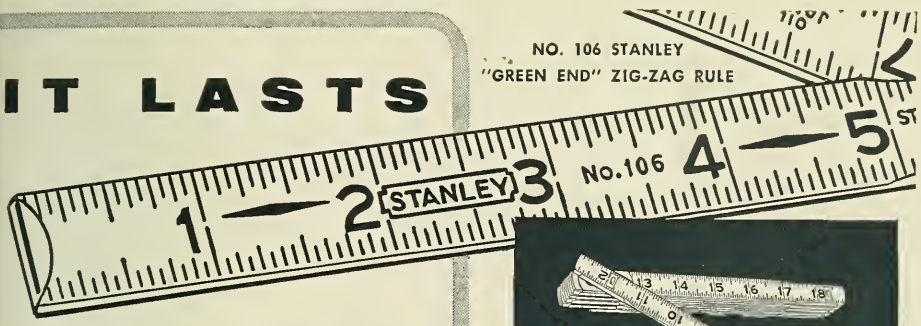
"JORGENSEN" Hinged Clamps are made by the manufacturers of world-famous "JORGENSEN" Handscrews, Steel Bar Clamps, "C" Clamps, "PONY" Clamp Fixtures, and the like.

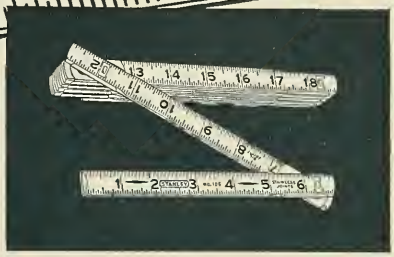


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AN'T BEAT THE FINISH! Big black numbers, harp, clear and easy-to-read imbedded into he wood for the long life of the rule. White icks of selected hardwood. Both edges graduted in inches and 16ths. All markings proected by crackproof, wear-resistant, plastic finish. Extra coating on end sticks. CAN'T BEAT THE JOINT! Ball-socket action — joints of solid, stainless nickel-silver — laboratory proved rustproof. Long lasting easy action.

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Opportunity for You to Make Extra Money —Part Time or Off Season

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

JUNE, 1954





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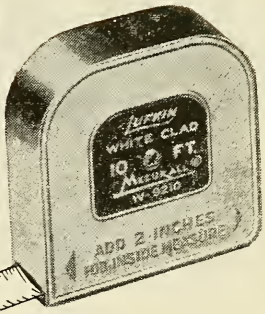
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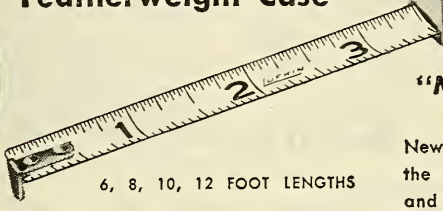
306 EMPRESS BLDG., SEATTLE 4, WASH.

NEW LUFKIN WHITE-CLAD MEZURALL TAPE RULES

Most Wear-Resistant White Line Is in New "Magic Metal" Featherweight Case



98¢ 6 FOOT

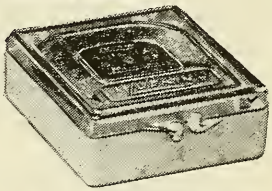


6, 8, 10, 12 FOOT LENGTHS

The tough white finish on the "White-Clad" Mezurall is protected by a newly developed abrasive-resistant clear plastic, giving you the best-wearing white line. The new "Magic Metal" case is not only the strongest on the market, but also the lightest — makes your "White-Clad" the easiest to carry, handiest to use. Bold black figures are easy to read against the snow-white background. Self-adjusting hook — originated by Lufkin — gives the most accurate butt-end and hook-over measurements. Replace blades in seconds.

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BUY THE LUFKIN "WHITE-CLAD" NOW AT YOUR HARDWARE OR SUPPLY STORE

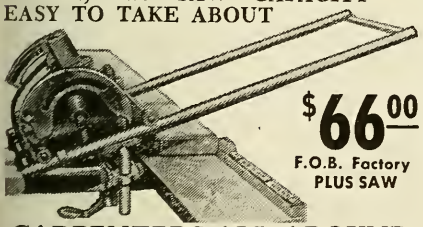
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SAFE, BIG SAW CAPACITY EASY TO TAKE ABOUT



$66.00

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3"-3½"-4" $1.50 each

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If dealer can't supply, send only $1.00 with order and pay postman balance, plus postage C. O. D. (In Canada 25c higher per order. No C. O. D. in Canada.) State size wanted. ORDER TODAY!

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIV—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1954

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Second Vice-President Blaier points out some cold facts about foreign trade. We cannot help workers in other lands by tearing ourselves down. Instead we need a program designed to bring others up to our level as rapidly as possible.

The Key to Abundant Happiness - - - 12

Henry Kaiser, a prominent industrialist who has found out from actual experience that there is no substitute for skilled union craftsmanship, sees sound labor relations as the key to abundant happiness for all.

Spurge Meadows Steps Down - - - - 16

A fine page in the labor book closes as a loyal old-timer steps down in favor of a younger man.

The Emphasis is on Skill - - - - - 20

Newly disclosed figures, compiled from the 1950 Census, show that skilled tradesmen are still the firm foundation of American industry. The future of American industrial progress is still dependent upon well planned apprenticeship programs.

Antidote for Depression - - - - - 28

Secretary of Labor Mitchell voices his recognition of the need for streamlining our anti-depression measures. Both Social Security and Unemployment Insurance programs should be amended to meet today's workers' needs.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

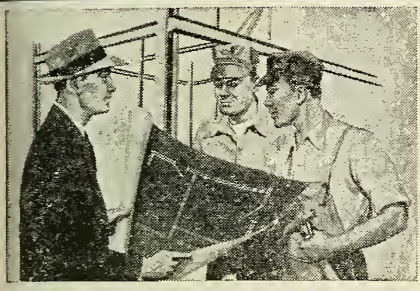
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You learn how to lay out work and direct uilding jobs from start to finish. You learn o estimate building costs quickly and accurate-y. Find out how you can pre-are at home for the higher-aid jobs in Building, or your wn successful contracting busi-ess. Get the facts about his income-boosting Chicago ech training now.



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Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

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City _____Zone _____State _____



How many days will you work next Month?

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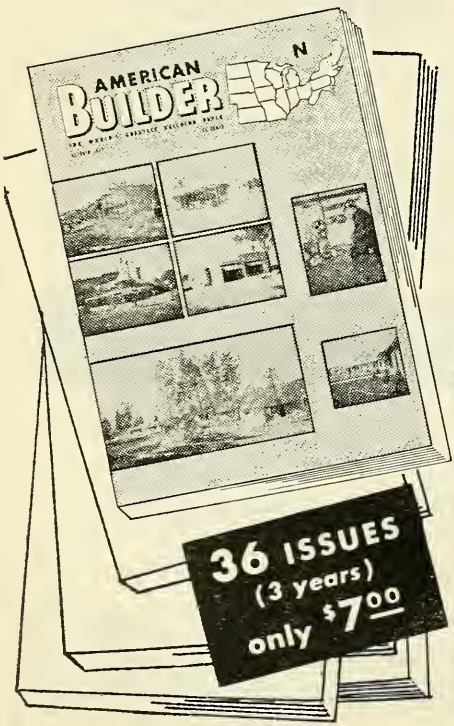
Wouldn't you like to have an accurate estimate of the operational days for each month? That's exactly what you get in AMERICAN BUILDER's *new* editorial feature, "Building Weather—An Expert Predicts." Dr. Irving P. Krick, internationally famous weather expert, offers monthly weather predictions, by regions . . . a service which actually saves you time and money!

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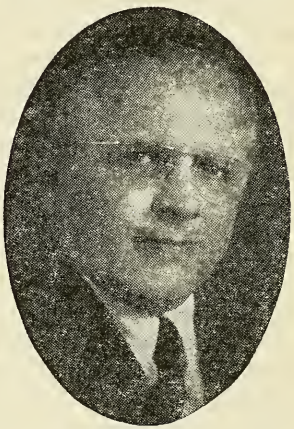
Imports of low-wage Jap plywood can lead to—

An Economic Pearl Harbor

By O. WM. BLAIER, Second General Vice-President

★ ★

RECENTLY a good Brother from Phoenix, Arizona, sent me a small piece of plywood cut from the corner of a panel being used on a school job in his vicinity. Stamped thereon, as bold as brass, was a Japanese trade mark, a diamond, with "NP" in its center. Below the diamond the words, "Nakamura Plywood—Made in Japan" appeared. To say that the Brother was unhappy is putting it mildly. The idea of using plywood made by low paid labor in Japan, while brother members in the American plywood industry walk the streets in idleness, or work three days a week, just did not add up to him.



Nor does it to me; particularly in this day and age when unemployment is increasing, job opportunities are shrinking and economic activity is sliding downhill.

Ever since the end of World War II the United States and Canada have carried the economies of the free world through foreign aid programs. We were able to do this because all of our people were working. It took tax money to do the job, but no one complained. With the aid we have been providing, most countries have been able to advance their productivity to points well above those which existed before the war. In the manufacture of electrical equipment, for example, seven European countries have pushed productivity to 33⅓% above 1938 levels.

So long as all our people continue working, the foreign aid program can be continued. But once our people are thrown out of work by low-wage foreign imports, only world-wide depression can result.

Yet powerful forces in this country are vigorously working for free-trade policies which would put high-paid American workmen in direct competition with low paid workers in all parts of the world. The free-traders have a powerful story to tell. They maintain that allowing Japanese plywood to enter this country, with little or no tariff, will enable Japanese plywood workers to buy more American stoves and refrigerators and radios. In theory it sounds fine—everybody wins. But as a practical matter, we take a beating. Who is the better prospect for a stove or refrigerator or radio; an American plywood worker making close to $2.00 per hour, or the Japanese worker making about 19c per hour? Who can buy more farm products; the American who takes home $70 per week, or the Jap whose wages barely provide a bowl of rice a day for his family?

I think the answer is rather obvious. No one has yet been able to convince

me that throwing one American worker out of a job to help an under-paid and under-nourished foreign worker is good economics for us. Yet that is exactly what happens when Japanese plywood or Italian office machines are allowed to come into our market almost duty-free.

There was a time before the war when American industry had little to fear from foreign competition regardless of the wage conditions which existed in other countries. In those days it was hand work competing against machinery. Since the end of the war, however, American machinery and American production methods have been introduced in all parts of the world.

Take the matter of Japanese plywood, for instance. Before the war, no plywood was made in Japan simply because plywood making requires a great deal of equipment—peelers, presses, sanders, glue machines, etc.,—all of them intricate and costly.

But to help Japan recover economically, modern plywood-making machines were sent over to Japan by the boatload after the war. With the machinery went technicians to teach the Japs how to operate them. Today we are reaping the result—Japanese plywood being laid down on American docks at half the price American plywood firms must charge. It is no longer handwork competing against machines. It is machines competing against machines, and the 70 hour week competing against the eight-hour day. Small wonder that Brothers in Phoenix and New Orleans and Omaha are running into plywood bearing "Made in Japan" labels.

Japanese wages are so low that Jap plywood makers are able to buy logs in the open American market, transport them clear across the Pacific in Jap boats, manufacture them into plywood, and transport the plywood back across the Pacific, and still lay it down on the docks of Seattle or San Francisco at little more than half the price American plywood firms must charge.

Plywood is only one item. Finnish doors and Swedish sash and a thousand and one other items our own members make are in the same category. Homes and office buildings are being constructed with Belgian nails, British wallpaper, German plumbing fixtures, Italian tiles and Japanese brass plumbing materials. A look at wage scales in various countries tells its own story.

The American Tariff League recently compiled a scale of comparative earnings for all workers in industrial occupations in the United States and a number of selected foreign countries. This is what the study showed:

Country	Period Covered	Hourly Earnings In U.S. Dollars
United States	Oct., 1953	$1.78
Sweden*	May, 1953	0.75
New Zealand*	March, 1953	0.69
Norway*	2nd Qtr., 1953	0.60
Switzerland	Oct., 1952	0.57
Argentina*	March, 1953	0.57
Belgium	3rd Qtr., 1952	0.48
United Kingdom	April, 1953	0.47
France	April, 1953	0.46
Germany	May, 1953	0.44
Italy	July, 1953	0.37
Ireland	June, 1953	0.35
Japan	Year 1952	0.19

*—Applies to male workers only.

The Tariff League also points out in another part of the study that 90% of our tariff rates have been reduced in either bilateral trade agreements negotiated before World War II, or in multilateral agreements negotiated since that time under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

(GATT), or both. An additional four per cent has been bound against any increases.

Of all the countries of the world, America has by far been the most liberal in opening its doors to foreign goods. What have we gained thereby? Exports for the first six months of 1953 (exclusive of Canada) actually dropped seven per cent in comparison with exports for the same period of 1952. For all the concessions we have made to foreign goods, we have not been increasing our exports. What we have been doing, however, is throwing Americans out of work by allowing low-wage foreign goods to enter our markets without tariffs high enough to equalize production costs with American-made goods.

I am not against helping workers in foreign nations elevate their living standards. Far from it, in fact, I believe that we must help all the world gradually bring living standards up to our level. We cannot exist in a vacuum. Just as a non-union plant is a threat to the union plant, so is a poverty-stricken foreign nation a threat to our living standards. The glaring inequities must be wiped out, but I do not favor a system that tends to pull us down to the level of the least privileged. Instead I believe we should be trying to bring the rest of the world up to our level.

If this is our aim, I am afraid we are not moving ahead very rapidly. For all the tariff concessions we have made in recent years, foreign workers are not catching up very fast. In fact, they are losing ground. Westinghouse Company recently compiled a thorough analysis of world trade conditions in electrical goods. What Westinghouse found makes interesting reading. Even taking into consideration all supplemental benefits provided to workers of foreign nations (that is, such things as subsidized rents, child allowances, etc.,) these workers now make a smaller percentage of the standard U.S. wage than they did in 1938. Here is the comparison of wage ranges for 1938 and 1952 for nine countries, as found by Westinghouse:

	1952	1938
United States	100.00	100.0
Belgium	33.0	34.5
Sweden	33.0	44.1
France	30.9	43.3
United Kingdom	28.0	37.0
Switzerland	23.8	33.9
Germany	22.0	46.6
Netherlands	20.7	41.0
Italy	19.6	22.7
Japan	9.9	7.3

In other words, the French worker who made 43.3% of what the American worker made in 1938 dropped down to a point where he only made 30.9% in 1952. Only Japan, of all the countries, was able to close the gap in the 14-year period.

I am heartily in favor of doing everything we can to help these foreign workers close the gap. I am even in favor of allowing their goods to enter our markets if tariffs are high enough to make competition with American-made goods fair. But when the Japanese plywood firms can buy our raw materials, haul them across the ocean twice in the manufacturing process and still lay plywood down on our docks at half of what it costs to produce plywood here, I think some adjustments are overdue.

Last year the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania adopted, and Governor Fine approved, a resolution on this subject which I think merits wider recognition. Certainly it reflects my own sentiments in this matter. Here is the resolution in its entirety:

Resolution

In the Senate, April 15, 1953

Whereas, The increased importation of numerous products that come into competition with the output of factories, farms and mines of Pennsylvania's industries, is a constant menace to the state's continuing stability;

Whereas, The lower wages paid abroad make it impossible for many of our smaller and medium-sized producers to compete with imports without resorting to ruinous price-cutting, which in turn would result either in financial losses or heavy pressure for wage reductions and outright unemployment;

Whereas, Our National obligations have reached such extreme proportions that the National income must be maintained at its present unprecedented high level, or close there to, lest we become insolvent;

Whereas, Pressure that comes from imports of residual fuel oil, having risen from an average of 50 million barrels in the 1946-1948 period to more than one hundred twenty-five million in 1952, or the equivalent of thirty-one million tons of coal; from imports of pottery, watches and parts, glassware, lace, carpets, and other textiles, hats and millinery, chemicals, scientific apparatus, cutlery, dairy products, wallpaper, luggage and leather goods, and many other articles, will render the upholding of the economy at its high levels most uncertain and difficult, unless all import trade is placed on a fair competitive basis and the potential injury therefrom thus contained; and

Whereas, A maximum of such trade results from a prosperous domestic economy freed from the threat of a breakdown resulting from unfair import competition; therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concurs), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States that adequate safeguards be provided in tariff and trade legislation against the destruction or lowering of our American standard of living, the labor standard of our workmen, and the stability of our economy by unfair import competition and that the existing trade agreements legislation be amended accordingly; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

(I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a Resolution introduced by Senators A. H. Letzler and Murray Peelor and adopted by
(SEAL) the Senate the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three, and concurred in by the House of Representatives the twenty-third day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three.)

Approved the 28th day of July, A. D. 1953,
/s/ JOHN S. FINE, Governor.

/s/ G. HAROLD WATKINS, Secretary,
Senate of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Senators realize that this is a proposition which affects all Americans. They know that the Japanese plywood worker or the Italian tile worker put no dollars in the cash registers of American merchants. They know that American employers cannot pay two or three times the wage rates their counterparts in Europe or Asia are paying and still compete on an even basis. They know that American workers—for all their efficiency and know how—cannot take up all the slack created by sub-standard wage scales which exist in foreign countries equipped with modern machinery. Therefore they are asking that tariffs high enough to equalize competition be maintained.

In this I heartily concur. We cannot build up the living standards of the rest of the world by tearing down our own; which is exactly what we do when we allow low-wage products from foreign countries to displace our own workers.

We in the United Brotherhood are organized to establish and maintain a decent living standard not only for ourselves but for all citizens as well. In so doing we add to the progress of America, and, for that matter to the progress of the world. What hurts us, hurts all of America and the whole free world. Abraham Lincoln once said something about there being no profit tearing down the fine house of a neighbor but rather by diligence and perseverance building a fine house of one's own. I believe that thought applies in this matter I have been discussing.

New Film on Bridge Construction Now Available

Another Brotherhood movie, produced by authority of the General Executive Board, has recently been completed and is now ready for booking. The new film is titled "Bridge Construction," and, as its title indicates, it covers all phases of bridge building handled by Brotherhood members, particularly the setting of footings.

Like other Brotherhood films, it is in color and sound, and is suitable for projection on any good 16 MM equipment. The film runs about 18 minutes.

Some 20 prints of the film are now available for distribution among Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils. Any Local Union interested in holding a showing of this film should write to:

Maurice A. Hutcheson, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
222 E. Michigan Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

Private Housing Increases

More privately owned housing units were begun in April of this year than in any other month for the past 3½ years, according to the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. A rise of 14 per cent from March brought the total number of non-farm dwelling units begun in April to 110,000. That amounted to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,159,000—the highest for any April in history except for 1950.

PLANE GOSSIP

PROOF POSITIVE

According to confidential sources in Washington, unemployment has now passed the four million mark. However, many big wheels in the government are still busy "proving" that there is nothing even remotely resembling a recession in sight.

To our way of thinking, this makes the situation about like that of the backwoods housewife who hailed her husband into court.

The woman from the hill country appeared before the local judge, complaining that her husband had made a murderous attack on her with a large pair of shears.

"Jedge," she bellowed," that man rushed at me with those scissors and he cut and slashed my face to ribbons."

The judge looked at her face, on which appeared not the slightest mark of conflict, and inquired as to when this happened.

"Only last night, Jedge," was the reply.

"Only last night?" asked the puzzled judge. "But I don't see any marks on your face."

"Marks!" roared the woman. "What the devil do I care about marks? I've got winesses!"



"Don't tell me all these hours go into the minutes of your union meeting!"

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

How quickly things change! When the Korean War was at its height and scrap iron was scarce as hen's teeth, the scrap iron industry was most vociferous in denouncing government control of prices as socialism and un-American.

Now scrap iron is a drug on the market and the industry is demanding just as vociferously that Uncle Sam set up a floor under scrap prices. It is no longer un-American for the government to intervene. Somehow or other the story about the street orator seems eminently fitting at this point.

The orator was violently anti-Irish. "Show me an Irishman and I will show you a coward," he thundered.

A big guy with the map of Ireland printed all over his face stepped forward inquiring, "What did you say?"

The orator paled a bit but he repeated his remarks.

"I'm an Irishman," said the big man clenching his fists.

"And I'm a coward," replied the orator, continuing on with his speech.

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ONE SOLUTION

A Midwestern magistrate was hearing a case which involved a collision where both drivers had been "under the influence" when the mishap occurred.

Said the judge: "I wish to commend you two drinking drivers for running into each other instead of some innocent person. If this sort of thing can be encouraged, I think we may have hit upon the solution of a serious problem."—**Public Safety.**

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PROPER NOTICE

A gypsy family had just abandoned their camp site near the vicar's home and had left a dead donkey partially covered. The vicar wrote to the council about the donkey. They responded, rather facetiously, saying that it was the vicar's duty to bury the dead.

The vicar replied that he knew that, but he just wanted to let the relatives know.

—**Cambridge (England) Daily News.**

A DIFFERENT POINT OF VIEW

Maybe the housing shortage is licked—as the real estate interests claim—but you would never know it talking to ordinary people, as the following supposedly true incident proves:

In a New York school, located in a crowded tenement district, the teacher was talking about George Washington. She illustrated her remarks by showing the youngsters a picture of Mt. Vernon. "This," she explained, "is where George Washington lived." One little fellow looked at the picture earnestly for a moment then asked, "What floor?"

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WHO KNOWS?

Speaking of immigrants, several times last year the American people were promised that the flood of Mexican "wetbacks" would be curbed, but somehow or other more seem to be sneaking across the Rio Grande rather than less. This prompts us to ask again, when is something going to be done about this deplorable situation? However, in asking it we may put ourselves in a position like a certain housewife in an old story.

The teacher was explaining to the class the meaning of the word "recuperate." Now, Tommy," she said to a small boy, "when your father has worked hard all day, he is tired and worn out, isn't he?

"Yes, ma'am."

"Then, when night comes, and his work is over for the day, what does he do?"

"That's what Mother wants to know," Tommy explained.

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THE DIM VIEW

The negotiating session was going tough. A member of the employers' committee was chairman and every proposal made by the union committee got rough handling. Finally a member of the union's committee unburdened himself as follows:

"There is an old fairy tale which says that when an infant is born, its Guardian Angel bestows a kiss. If the kiss is on the brow the child is brainy; if the kiss is on the cheek the child grows up beautiful; if it is on the hands great artistic ability is inevitable.

"Now the chairman has been running this meeting for over half a day and I as yet am unable to decide where his Guardian Angel kissed him. However, I do admit he makes an excellent chairman."

FOREGONE CONCLUSION

Butter is still the No. 1 headache around Washington. Hundreds of thousands of tons of it are stored in caves and warehouses as a result of the government's activities in holding up prices. Now the Secretary of Agriculture is dreaming up one scheme after another for trying to reduce the surplus painlessly. But so far all his schemes are something like the scheme Murphy worked out at a local bar.

Murphy walked into the bar and pounded his fist on the counter while announcing in a loud voice; "When Murphy drinks, everybody drinks." So everybody, including waiters and bartenders as well as patrons, had a drink.

Shortly thereafter, Murphy bellowed again: "When Murphy drinks, everybody drinks." So everybody had another round.

When they had finished, Murphy threw a coin on the bar and yelled as he started for the door: "When Murphy pays, everybody pays."

That's the way it is with the butter schemes—sooner or later everybody will have to pay.

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ROMANTIC FEVER

A Gastonia, N. C., draft board recently received the following communication from a registrant:

"Dear Sir: I am suffering from romantic fever and my wife is pregnant. Please excuse me from the draft."



"I already have Life, Accident, Fire, and Health insurance.... What I need most today is a little Job insurance!"

The Key to Abundant Happiness

***Editor's note*—This article consists of excerpts from a speech made by Mr. Kaiser before a Seminar of Human Relations, at San Bernardino, California, January 27-30, 1954.**

By HENRY J. KAISER

★ ★ ★

THE great truths by which to live *are* simple. The Sermon on the Mount and the Golden Rule are simple. A child can understand the plain words. But for 2,000 years, there has been nothing that so moved the hearts of men—nothing more true and right as a guide to human relations.

However, to apply sound principles of labor relations—principles so simple yet basic, so simple as to seem trite and, since seeming trite, to be neglected—is *not* easy, believe me. The easy pathway is to give way to passions of conflict. Sometimes the principles seem to take an awful, awful beating. You have to work far harder and struggle for compassion to win out when emotions are in turmoil, in order to achieve the simple, right human relations. But the simple principles we've felt in our hearts all our lives do work; they will work regardless of difficulties and conditions, if you have the courage and faith to stick to them through thick and thin.

Out of this Seminar, we should rekindle dynamic faith and power. In looking forward to being with you, I kept turning over in my mind the question: How do the attitudes of industrial managements and employes and their collective bargaining representatives toward each other affect the lives, liberties and pursuit of happiness of people?

That is the test. Attitudes in industry and in labor relations can provide a key to the realization of the more abundant life and greater human happiness.

In every human being there is the spark of God. An attitude of realizing and practicing this belief is an essential foundation for the role that everyone of us has in dealing with each other.

Let's consider some simple yet infinitely important attitudes in the human relations between industrial managers, employes and union leaders.

I always try to stress the positive approach—down-to-earth attitudes that can succeed.

It has been my observation that a great deal of the troubles which in the past have been brought down upon enterprises and the people could have been averted simply by genuine recognition that the right of collective bargaining not only is the law of the land, but is sound, essential human relations. I agreed long ago that unions are here to stay.

An employer's attitude of not treating union leaders as if they were his consecrated enemies goes a long step toward decent relations, because we are not talking about a one-way, dead-end street.

The attitude of square shooting is indispensable to good human relations.

Just plain honesty—telling the truth and asking for the truth in return—must be absolutely grounded in our human relations.

Lest you think that I gullibly believe that every man practices the copybook maxim that "honesty is the

best policy," I will say that I could tell some amazing proofs of how honesty *does* beget honesty. . . .

Fair dealing, can evoke fairness in return. Integrity brings out integrity in others.

It is so easy to get angry. "Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad." It takes more patience to find out what makes the other fellow tick and what he really is after.

Not long ago while in New York, a phone call advised me that one of our plants was shut down by a secondary boycott and picket line called by an outside union with which the company had no dealings. Upon my return the next day I decided that before I even went to the office I should see the outside union leader who had forced our employes out of work. I climbed the flights of stairs to his office.

He failed to see me at first. He finally walked in and growled and said, "I suppose you came here to tell me I'm a lawless guy."

"No," I said, "I don't have to tell you that, because you already know it. And neither did I come here to tell you we're going to sue you and collect heavy damages. I came here simply to understand you and your reasoning, and to find out if I could be helpful."

The peaceful settlement that resulted took an undreamed-of turn, but that's a long story. My thrill came in once more discovering that the inherent good in man can be brought out even from one who is ruthless in a battle. Why do we so often let our attitudes bring out the worst in each other, instead of the best?

It's usually no solution to run to court or the Government, or haggle over legalistics, or draw lines of arbitrary stubbornness. Name-calling needs to be replaced in negotiating by hard-headed discussions of the facts and realistic trades.

The results of bargaining should be good for both sides, rather than a lopsided victory for one side. This thought runs contrary to popular opinion that unions only "take," but never give in return. There are always a great many possible alternate solutions in negotiations.

Enlightened company and union representative go into bargaining with a knowledge built up over a period of time as to each other's wants, needs and probable position on issues that will arise. If there is a mutual desire to find out what are better bargains for each side, the chances are stronger for an equitable settlement.

It decidedly is possible to bargain for cooperation, instead of armed truce and warfare. However, I must admit that it takes a lot more to overcome old ingrained attitudes and pressures and to bargain for working harmony and fairness. Those brought up in years of industrial civil war may find it hard to adjust to the attitudes and conditions for peace.

Leaders of a union that is weak, torn with factional politicking and internal conflict, may feel they have to put on a brawl to hold the support of the rank and file.

We do have problems on both sides in following the road of stability. Maybe the psychiatrists and psychologists at this Seminar can tell us how unionists can deal for the best interests of their members, yet not get themselves tagged by disgruntled self-seekers as "selling out to management."

Managers of companies that have harmonious human relations likewise may be unfairly accused of "union appeasement." It is no genuine service to employes for a company management in lush times to "give away their shirts," tolerate loose production

standards, spinelessly permit foremen to be overrun, and allow costs to get out of line—just to keep an unsound peace. Because, with the first blush of stiff competition, such abuses can put both union and company in hot water, if not even wreck the company and throw the workers out of jobs.

Decent dealings can go to pieces if either side takes the other for "an easy mark."

Sincerity and decency are not weaknesses.

An atmosphere of haranguing can blot out how many basic objectives there are on which management and employes can agree.

We ought to be able to agree that a company with high productivity is best for the employes, as well as the stock owners and public. We ought to be able to agree that there's only one way to raise the standard of living and real wages, and that's to produce more things more efficiently for more people.

People lead happier lives—and that's what we are interested in—when they feel that they are producing and contributing to the achievements of the team. Consequently there is an inexcusable breakdown in human relations if any industry is riddled with so-called "featherbedding," slowdowns and the "take it easy" spirit.

When workers hate and distrust management, naturally they feel it is dangerous and wrong and that there is no incentive even to cooperate with, let alone to try to help management.

Yet wherever the right kind of human relations are established, I have found that employes and managers can pull together to raise productivity and that a strong, responsible union contributes strength to the business, as well as to the employes.

I recall an example of a union contributing real know-how to a project that had been called "impossible" to build. We were battling the raging Columbia River in Oregon, trying to build Bonneville Dam. We couldn't seem to get the men to work efficiently and well enough to build up the wooden cribs as fast as required to keep them from being ripped out by the torrent of water that might rise 20 to 30 feet within a day.

We had half non-union men. My son Edgar and I went to the Carpenters Union business agent in Portland—old Slim, and Slim said, "The trouble is you don't have all trained union men and union foremen."

"All right," I said, "You feel you know what's wrong and how it can be done right. We'll make it an all-union job and put it right up to you. You hire whom you please; you know skilled workers. You run the employment."

The union took up the challenge. We had been able to put up only 25,000 feet of timber a day, but after we unionized, that soared by four times to 100,000 feet right away. The raging Columbia was harnessed.

The manager or union leader who helps build a better way of life within industry reaps the inner satisfaction of being of great service to modern man. We have advanced phenomenally in material progress, and we are always doing better in human relations. Where do we go from here? This Seminar gives some hint of limitless potentialities in helping people lead fuller lives by taking account of the psychological, emotional and spiritual natures of the industrial-age men.

I envision the dawning of an era in which we will make discoveries as great about the pursuit of more abundant human happiness as we have in material civilization, indeed even more precious discoveries.

It is true that "there is more to living than making a living," for nothing is truer than "man does not live by bread alone."

The individual needs to feel that his job is important, that he himself is, in fact and in truth important. There are infinite ways in which to increase the meaningfulness of life for modern man, and the factory-place abounds with the opportunities.

Let's be sure to consider people as individuals, not merely as groups. How can we help the man on a simple, routine job have a feeling of dignity and usefulness? The opportunity for promotion is vital to job satisfaction. Seniority rules should not be made so inflexible as to stifle the individual's chance to advance. True and equitable incentive plans add zest and the quickened spirit of enterprise to one's work. Employe training courses for orientation, supervision and promotion can enhance people's sense of participation.

Man craves a sense of participation and belonging—belonging to a good family, a good union, a good company, a good neighborhood, and a good community.

The employe's joy in life is enriched when he can be loyal both to his union and to his company. The individual doesn't have to be torn between choosing one "side" or the other, when the relations and conduct of both company and union are right. He can be proud of both—proud of a free democratic organization that protects and advances his interests; proud of a company that is fair and square. In the midst of conflict, the individual's future is uncertain. In peace, the individual is relieved of tensions and achieves greater peace of mind. He goes to work happy and fresh, relishing the tonic spirit of his co-workers, exhilarated by the boundless adventures and fun that life offers.

When less and less time is squandered in giving folks ulcers over labor relations, we can spend more and more time opening up brand new avenues of cooperation that are good for all. We must do a lot more about keeping employes informed—informed of the philosophy, economics and worthwhile contributions to society behind their work and enterprise. People feel better when they believe in the things they are doing. People take satisfaction in helping their neighbors build a better community.

Our dissatisfied contentment with life is a spur to create a better physical and spiritual environment for ourselves and children. We are demanding still more of life. We are not satisfied to drift into needless man-created depressions. We know that our ability to produce and distribute constantly more of the good things of life need be limited only by our will to work and the courage to open vast new horizons.

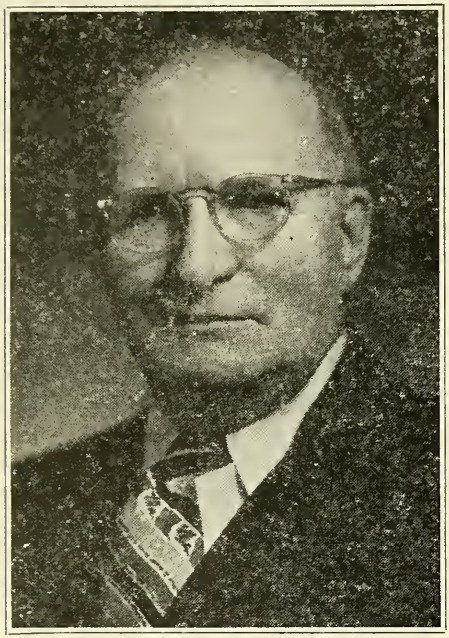
In our industrial relations, let us keep close to people—to individuals in a time when modern man, the jittery master of his own fate in this atomic age, must retain confidence and rekindle faith in himself. Let's feel the pulse-beats of the people and understand the needs of the human spirit.

The greatest progress ahead will be in the realm of the human spirit and human relations. We can each of us be a part of the onward march to a time of far greater human understanding, for the brotherhood of man must spring from the individual human heart.

As we go back to work among people, we can take inspiration from these words of a poet:

I sought to hear the voice of God,
And climbed the topmost steeple.
But God declared: "Go down again,
I dwell among the people."

Spurge Meadows Steps Down .



SPURGE MEADOWS

AFTER nearly 60 years of distinguished service to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Spurgeon P. Meadows retired from the office of General Treasurer on May 1st. It was in 1896 that Brother Meadows first joined our Brotherhood as an apprentice in Minneapolis. From that day, his heart and his mind were wrapped up in the union. For the next 58 years he devoted his energies and his talents to the advancement of our Brotherhood.

The first official position Brother Meadows held in our Brotherhood was that of trustee of Local Union No. 7, Minneapolis—a post he was elected to within a short time after joining. In 1901 he moved to Indianapolis after a brief stopover in Peoria, Ill. He deposited his card in old Local Union No. 281 of Indianapolis.

Like their Brothers in Local No. 7, the members of Local No. 281 were quick to recognize the talents of Brother Meadows. Within a couple of years after transferring to Indianapolis he was elected president of Local No. 281. While serving in that capacity, the membership of the union further evidenced its faith in his capabilities by electing him business agent.

Until he retired from that office in 1919 his local union continued to elect him business agent year after year. Not even a consolidation between Local Unions No. 281 and 75, in 1909, could change the picture—the membership continued to elect Brother Meadows as business agent.

After remaining out of office for a couple of years, he was again prevailed upon to run for business agent. Because of his outstanding record in that capacity he was re-elected by a wide margin. So he began another tenure of office that lasted until 1928. By that time his quiet efficiency had come to the attention of General President William L. Hutcheson, who appointed him a General Representative.

By 1936, when the office of Second General Vice-President was vacant, President Hutcheson, with the unanimous approval of the General Executive Board, selected Brother Meadows as the logical man to fill that vacancy. For the next five years Brother Meadows served in that office with honor and integrity.

Then, in March of 1941, when the office of General Treasurer became vacant, through the untimely death of Thomas A. Neale, President Hutcheson again turned to Brother Meadows. As General Treasurer Brother

Chapman Named General Treasurer

Meadows served faithfully and capably until his retirement last month because of advancing years.

To fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Brother Meadows, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson and the entire General Executive Board selected Frank Chapman of Seattle as a man eminently qualified to fill the high office of General Treasurer. Brother Chapman only moved to Indianapolis on March 15th to assume the newly-created office of Director of Organization. Now he will serve both as General Treasurer and as Director of Organization.

As outlined in the March issue of "The Carpenter," Brother Chapman has a long and successful labor career behind him. In the early 1920's he began working in a mill at Snoqualmie, Washington. Although he rose to become one of the highest paid men in the plant within a few years, the exploitation and browbeating he saw going on around him sickened his soul. Still a very young man he became convinced that unionism offered the only hope lumber workers had of achieving a decent life for themselves.

Brother Chapman joined a Federal labor union, the only type of unionism open to lumber workers at the time. When the American Federation of Labor awarded jurisdiction over lumber workers to our Brotherhood, Brother Chapman quickly recognized the advantages of one strong, militant union covering all branches of the carpentry trade. Largely through his efforts, his Local Union—No. 1845, Snoqualmie, Washington, became one of the first Federal Unions to join our Brotherhood. At a sacrifice in security and pay, Brother Chapman became its first business agent.



FRANK CHAPMAN

Within a few years he had achieved such an enviable record that President Hutcheson appointed him a General Representative. As a Representative, Brother Chapman played a key role in the tremendous organizing job in the lumber industry, which increased membership in our Brotherhood from a handful to 60,000 and elevated wages from 30¢ an hour to $1.85½ an hour minimum. For the past four years, before moving to Indianapolis, he served as four-state co-ordinator for Brotherhood activities in the Pacific Northwest.

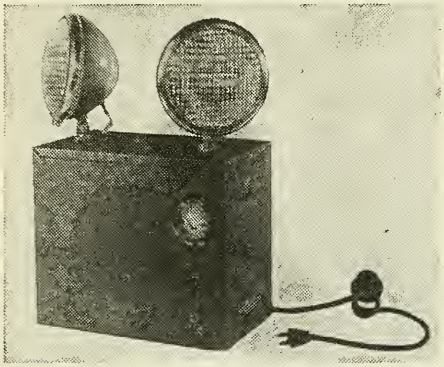
To all who know Brother Meadows and Brother Chapman, it is obvious that a sincere and capable man is vacating the office of General Treasurer; but it is obvious, too, that equally capable hands are taking over.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

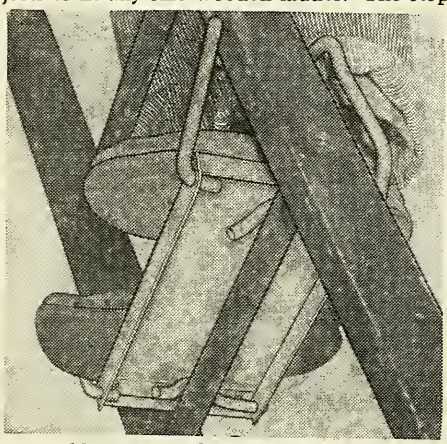
An emergency lighting system, which carries its own batteries, is now available. Ideal for short periods of lighting, in case of power failure or lack of electric connec-



tions, the system is claimed to have a life expectancy of fifteen to twenty years and can be used continuously up to three hours. The system has its own charger. Manufactured by Dual-Lite Co., 186 Front St., Bridgeport 6, Conn.

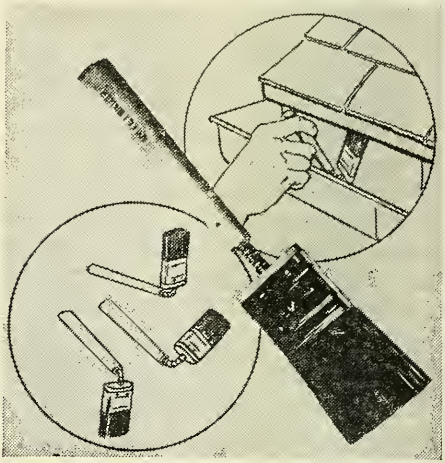
★ ★ ★

An auxiliary ladder step, reported to greatly lessen fatigue, has already been introduced. Called the Eze-Tred, it is constructed of aluminum and automatically adjusts to fit any size wooden ladder. The step



is quickly and easily moved from rung to rung. Additional information may be acquired by writing to Safeway Metal Products, 1111 Webb Ave., Detroit, Mich.

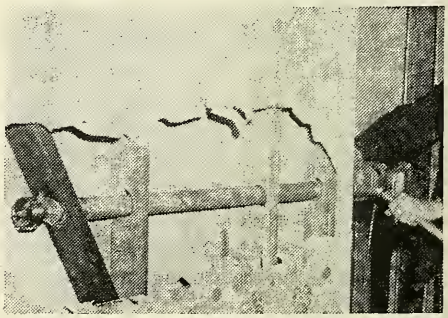
Utility and versatility are claimed for a new brush, suitable either for painting or cleaning in hard to get places. Called Util-A-Brush, it employs a strong flexible cable which joins the handle to the brush and



permits easy bending at any desired angle. Also said to be easy to adjust for use as a straight brush. Comes with a 1½ inch pure bristle head. Available through the Fern-Wey Co., 11705 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 7, Ohio.

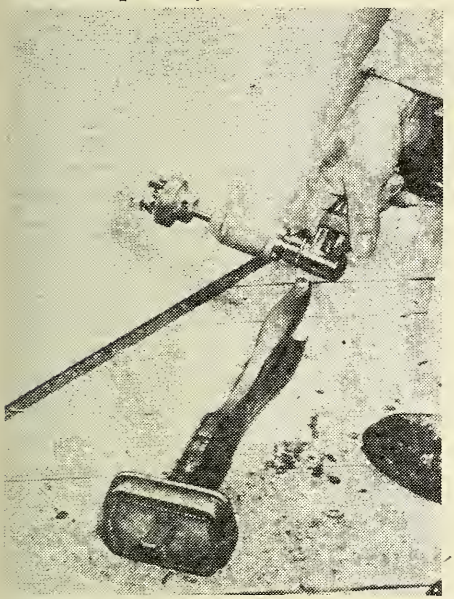
★ ★ ★

Drills may be fastened directly to pipes for drilling through studs to make room for plumbing without requiring much costly remodeling. The pipe drills its own hole.



Comes in sizes from ⅝" to two and nine-sixteenths of an inch. Other models up to 10" in size are being tested but are not yet on the market. A product of Time Saver Tools, Inc., Mundelein, Ill.

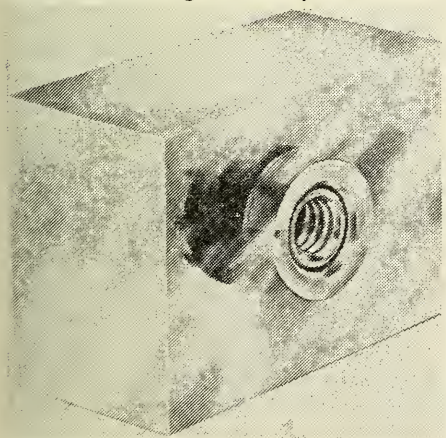
A special die attached to an ordinary brace, and a new tool cuts electric switch box holes perfectly. The manufacturer



claims that the tool will not split the back side of drywall sheet. Further information may be obtained from Hartmeister, Room 41, 2020 W. Barberry Pl., Denver, Colo.

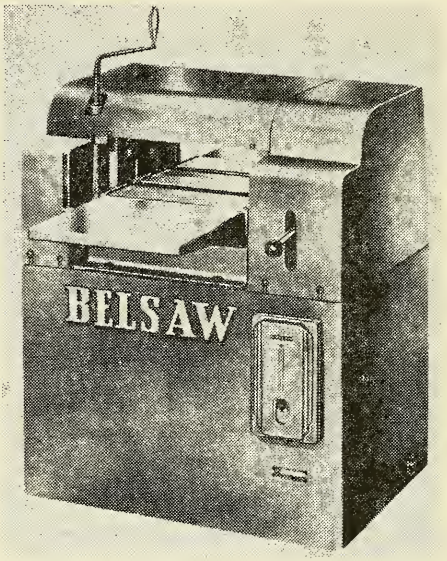
★ ★ ★

New, blind expansion fasteners have been designed to secure objects to practically all building and construction materials without tearing or shattering them. Claimed to be usable in such a great variety of materials



as glass, tile, ceramics, fibers, gypsum products, plaster, plasterboard, asbestos cement products, cork and plastics. They are made by Star Expansion Products Co., 147 Cedar Street, New York 6, N. Y.

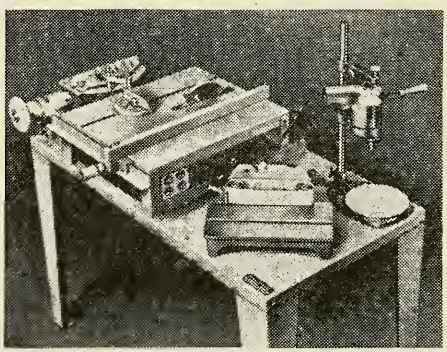
A new and compact thickness planer, offering a choice of feed speeds from 14 to 34 feet per minute, will soon be on the market. The planer's 42 foot long bed is raised and lowered by means of four corner screws linked by roller chain. Each complete turn of the hand crank moves the bed $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch.



The 3 knife, round steel cutterhead is ¾ of an inch in diameter, turns in sealed, self-aligning bearings. The planer comes in two models, reasonably priced. It is manufactured by Belsaw Machinery Co., Dept. P-10, 317 Westbury Rd., Kansas City 11, Mo.

★ ★ ★

Another idea for increasing the uses of power tools has been introduced in the form of a stationary multi-tool work bench. Tools can be removed for portable use.



Incorporates power saw, ¼" drill, bench sander, grinder, shaper-jointer on a sturdy, steel work bench. Product of Porter-Cable Machine Co., 912 Syracuse, N. Y.

A study by the Department of Labor shows that—

The Emphasis Is On Skill

★

SKILLED craftsmen have always been the backbone of America. In pioneer days, the community which did not have a man who could temper a plow or make a wagon or frame a bridge was in a bad way. As the industrial revolution progressed, and city living replaced rural living, the role of the skilled mechanic grew more important.

In view of the tremendous changes which have been brought on by the rapid industrialization which has taken place in the past three-quarters of a century, what has happened to the skilled craftsman? How many of them are there? Are they decreasing or increasing? How old are they? And finally, what are their prospects for prosperity in the years ahead?

A study recently completed by the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the United States Department of Labor attempts to answer some of these questions. Based on figures gathered during the regular census taking which the government undertakes every tenth year, the study reveals some interesting developments in the status of skilled craftsmen.

It is interesting to note the great changes which have taken place in the makeup and distribution of skilled workers. As a percentage of the total male labor force, skilled workers increased from 15 per cent in 1910 to 19 per cent in 1950. In other words, whereas only 15 male workers out of a hundred rated the title of "skilled craftsman" in 1910, 19 out of a hundred merit it today.

In the semi-skilled classification—largely because of the increase in machines that require some degree of skill in their operation—the percentage of semi-skilled workers in the total labor force has increased from 11 per cent to 20 per cent in the same period.

However, the percentage of unskilled workers showed a substantial decline. In 1910, 18 workers out of a hundred were classified as unskilled. Today only eight out of a hundred fall in this category. A number of trades have practically died out due to industrial and mechanical developments. On the other hand, some trades have grown by leaps and bounds owing to the same technological advances.

Being one of the truly basic trades, carpentry has remained largely unchanged in the past 40 years. In 1910 census figures showed that a little over 800,000 men merited the title "carpenter." In 1950 there were almost a million men following the trade. Considering the increase in population which took place during the interval, it seems that the percentage of carpenters in relation to the total labor force has remained practically static.

Of the toal number of skilled workers in some 41 of the most important trades, carpenters constitute approximately 19.88 per cent. This figure has changed very little in the past 40 years. In 1910 carpenters made up 21.17 per cent of the total pool of skilled workers in this area. However, in 1930 they accounted for only 19.19 per cent. By 1940 the figure was down to 18.08 per cent, an indication that

carpentry is bouncing back after a slow decline. Of the total pool of skilled workers, carpenters today account for 12.13 per cent.

Roughly speaking, the study shows that there are five and a half carpenters for every brick mason and two and a quarter carpenters for every painter. That ratio has remained fairly static down the years.

In connection with the growth or decline of individual trades, it is interesting to note what is happening to the average age of workers in various vocations. There is nothing unusual about the fact that the average age of skilled workers is increasing. The average age of the labor force as a whole, and indeed for the population of the United States as a whole, is also increasing due to better medical care and the growth of preventive medicine.

Some occupations show a consistent and substantial increase in average age since 1920. Among these are machinists, tool makers, locomotive engineers, tailors and patternmakers.

Several occupations show an upward trend from 1920 to 1940 but a noticeable drop from 1940 to 1950. Some of these are carpenters, metal workers, plumbers, electricians, molders and blacksmiths. In 1920 the average age of the carpenter was 42.8. By 1930 the figure was up to 45. In 1940 it had climbed to 47. When the 1950 census was taken, however, the median age had dropped down to 43.6. Of the 41 trades surveyed, only 6 had a higher average age of practitioners than did the carpenters.

Of all male employed craftsmen in 1950, almost 84 per cent were working for wages, six per cent were government workers and around 10 per cent were self employed.

The proportion of self employed varies considerably from one craft to another; 59 per cent of shoe repairers, and 26 per cent of tailors and furriers, for example, are self employed. On the other hand, foremen, linemen, locomotive engineers, etc., are almost 100 per cent in the employment of others.

Generally speaking, the building trades have fairly high percentages of self employed; painters, 31 per cent; carpenters, 18 per cent; plasterers, 16 per cent; and plumbers, 16 per cent.

With the difference that 1940 figures are slightly higher than 1950 figures, the relationships among the trades in regard to the percentage of self-employed are substantially the same for both census years.

However, it should be borne in mind that a self-employed person does not necessarily remain in that status permanently. There is considerable movement between the self-employed category and the category of wage earner or salaried employe. Consequently, although the percentage of self-employed persons may, as a whole, remain fairly stable, there still might be considerable shifting of individuals into and out of the group.

The study makes no effort to use various statistics as a barometer for predicting future possibilities in any trade. Yet using the statistics which are presented—rough as they are—it is possible to gauge the future to some extent. Despite great technological changes which have taken place, the percentage of carpenters needed to keep the country going has changed but little in 40 years. This can only be interpreted as meaning that the demand for skilled carpenters is not likely to diminish for some time to come—a prospect that all skilled trades apparently do not enjoy.

Then, too, the survey indicates that the demand for really skilled craftsmen will continue to increase while

the demand for untrained or poorly trained workers will continue declining. The whole history of technological development backs up this fact.

If the survey means anything it means that skilled hands are destined to become more valuable as the value of untrained hands decreases. To the young man going out on his own today the moral is obvious; only by gaining a recognized skill can he hope to provide a decent life for himself in the years ahead. To acquire the necessary skills, only sound apprenticeship training can adequately meet the bill.

New Apprenticeship Training Units Now Available

Three more units of our Brotherhood's Standard Apprenticeship Training Course are now off the press and ready for distribution. The new units are: Unit No. 10, Heavy Timber Construction and Reinforced Concrete Form Construction; Unit No. 11, Millwrighting; and Unit No. 12 (part 2) Blueprint Reading and Estimating.

In the process of completion are a new Instructor's Manual covering Units 1 through 11, and a Manual for Unit No. 12, parts 1 and 2. In connection with the latter, test papers and keys also are in the process of preparation and should be available for distribution shortly. Notice of their completion will be announced in this journal.

With the publishing of these Units, the entire course in construction carpentry is completed, which means that apprentices can now be taken through their entire apprenticeship training program without the use of any text other than our own. The Brotherhood Apprenticeship Committee devoted many, many hours of hard work to the preparation of the units. The quality of the units is a tribute to the high degree of their craftsmanship and their willingness to follow every detail to its ultimate conclusion.

Prices of the new units are as follows:

Unit No. 10—Heavy Timber Construction and Reinforced Concrete Form Construction ---------- $0.55
Unit No. 11—Millwrighting ---------- $1.00
Unit No. 12—Part 2—Blueprint Reading and Estimating ---------- $0.55

Orders and remittances for all material which is part of our Brotherhood's Standard Apprenticeship Training Program should be sent to:

Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary,
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

JOB GUIDE FOR YOUNGSTERS IS RELEASED

Secretary of Labor James Mitchell released a job guide prepared by the U. S. Employment Service, listing 74 occupations employing large numbers of boys and girls under 21.

It will be distributed to all local officers of the public employment service, to 27,000 high schools throughout the country, and national youth and guidance organizations. State employment service interviewers and job counselors in the high schools will use the publication in helping young people to locate jobs.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

SPELLING II

To illustrate the difficulties encountered in English spelling here are thirteen different ways to spell the sound of sh. S as in sugar—sh as in shoe—si as in Asia—ssi as in mission—ti as in notion—ss as in issue—ci as in special—ce as in ocean—se as in nausea—ch as in machine—sci as in conscience—x as in anxious—sch as in schottische. George Bernard Shaw, a vicious critic of English spelling, once facetiously claimed that GHOTI spelled fish. Gh as in laugh is F—o as in women is I—ti as in nation is SH, and there's your FISH. A bit far-fetched maybe, but no one has ever contradicted him.

There are no fixed rules for spelling as there are for arithmetic and geometry. A few general rules apply here and there, but they have many exceptions. For that reason a good speller never goes by rules. He more or less follows the Chinese ideograph system. The Chinese language has no alphabet, so there are no words built up of a series of letters like ours. Each word is a separate picture called an ideograph, which means a symbol for an idea. A literate Chinese must be familiar with 5,000 or so of these ideographs. A good speller visualizes a word as a sort of picture and spells it as he sees it in his mind's eye. How else could he distinguish between the tricky spellings of such words as embarrass and harrass—separate and desperate—summery and wintry—ninth and ninety—emigrant—and immigrant—solely and wholly—and on right through the dictionary. For whatever they're worth here are some rules and tips on spelling. The weak speller might find them helpful—the good speller will fling them out the window.

IE or EI (sounded as ee): Decieve or deceive? Releive or relieve? Niece or neice?

Everyone knows this little ie gimmick, properly called a diphthong, is the most puzzling problem in spelling. Which comes first, the i or the e? A helpful rule is this little rhyme: **I before E, except after C.** Simple to remember. Let's see how it works.

I before E: **Niece, believe, siege, reprieve, thief, pierce, shield, brief, field.**

Except after C: **Receive, ceiling, conceive, deceive, perceive, receipt, deceit.**

Now we have the exceptions: **Seize, leisure, weird, either, neither,**—all are spelled contrary to the "I before E" rule. **Financier** and **species** are not spelled according to the "Except after C" rule.

When ei has the sound of A think of **eight.** Write **weight, neighbor, freight, sleigh.**

For all other spellings when the sound is neither ee nor A you're on your own. Examples: **Sieve, height, friend, foreign, glacier, view.** It's a toss-up which goes first the i or the e.

The rhyme noted above was learned by the oldtime American scholar in this exact form: **I before E—Except after C—Or when sounded as A—As in neighbor or weigh.** It's not taught in school anymore. For two commonly misspelled words **believe** and **receive** here's a tip: Think of ALICE. I after L—E after C.

Words ending in SEDE, CEED, CEDE: Intersede, interceed, intercede. Which is right?

Here we have a consistent, foolproof rule with no exceptions. It is presumed that **seed** would not be used for this class of words. This ending is for compound words like hayseed, flaxseed, birdseed. It is used nowhere else.

Only one English word ends in **sede. Supersede.**

Only three words end in **ceed. Exceed, proceed, succeed.**

All other words in this class end in **cede. Precede, secede, recede, concede, accede.**

You must concede that a man, anxious to succeed, will supersede one who is not. Easy as pie to spell that sentence correctly when you know the rule.

Words ending in FUL or FULL: Pailful or pailfull? Spitefull or spiteful?

Only one word in the English language ends in **full**—the word **full** itself.

Remembering that, you will never write **cupfull, skillfull, spoonfull, bucketfull.** This seems screwy. Isn't a cup full of coffee a cupfull of coffee: Not in English—it's a cupful of coffee. So write it that way and no argument.

Words beginning with the prefix DIS or MIS: Mishapen, disatified, missguided, mispell, missnamed, disimiliar. Which are spelled right? Which are wrong?

(Continued on page 33)

Editorial

Chickens Do Come Home To Roost

There is an old saying to the effect that "chickens always come home to roost." To those of us who have been kicking around on this beat-up old world for half a century or more, it takes no special selling to convince us of the truth of this saying. Experience has taught us that sooner or later things even themselves out, and the good or the evil that men do eventually catches up with them.

Lest you get the idea this is a piece on philosophy or morality or something equally mystifying, let us hasten to assure you it is not. The above is merely an observation brought on by the fact that we have a fairly long memory.

In the April issue of "Economic Intelligence," a publication issued by the United States Chamber of Commerce there is a searching piece on the economic prospects of the nation. In part that article said:

"A number of economic indicators are pointing down and some are pointing up. Which will predominate in the period ahead? There are good reasons for believing that whatever kind of economic ailment we are having—recession or dip—it will not be transformed into any serious depression. Our economy today has a number of built-in stabilizers which it did not have in the early 1930's. These stabilizers have already indicated what they can do; they helped to prevent the dip in 1949 from becoming serious."

The article then goes on to list the built-in stabilizers which will keep the purchasing power of the people from slipping to dangerous lows as it did in the 1930's. Among the things which the article listed as contributing to the stability of the economy are: 1. The farm price support program. 2. The Unemployment Compensation system. 3. The numerous private and public pension programs, including Social Security. 4. The Federal Deposit Insurance System.

The piece goes on to explain that the farm price support program will prevent abrupt price collapses and discourage disorderly marketing and price slashing. It points out that there is a trust fund of some 9 million dollars which will provide unemployment insurance payments ranging up to 26 weeks for employes temporarily laid off. It calls attention to the fact that social security and other pension plans will help to keep up the continuity of sales regardless of economic conditions. It admits that the Federal Deposit Insurance Program will prevent widespread bank failures such as created untold misery during the 1930's.

With all this we agree. In fact these are all things for which we fought and argued and lobbied year in and year out. Organized labor can take the bulk of the credit for their adoption. In working for them, organized labor used exactly the arguments that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is now advancing regarding the stabilizing effects of such things as Unemployment Insurance and Social Security.

The point is that all these pieces of social legislation were passed over the bitter opposition of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber and most other employer groups fought them tooth and toenail. They called them creeping socialism and communism. They called them unconstitutional. They predicted that the private enterprise system was through once Uncle Sam took on some responsibility for the welfare of citizens. If these groups had their way 15 or 20 years ago, not one of these pieces of social legislation (which they now admit are built-in stabilizers against depression) would be on the books. Year in and year out they have conducted a running fight against all of them.

Only last year the Chamber advocated the elimination of the Social Security trust fund, out of which benefits are now paid. Instead of the present system, the Chamber wanted Social Security turned into a sort of glorified dole, with those entitled to benefits having to depend on the generosity of Congress each year for their benefits.

We have Unemployment Insurance and Social Security and guaranteed bank deposits in spite of the Chamber rather than because of it.

Now, at long last, the chickens have come home to roost. The legislation the Chamber fought so bitterly in the 1930's and 1940's it is now looking to as antidotes for depression.

Having reached this point, one might assume that it would be logical for the Chamber and other employer groups to change their attitude toward the adoption of new social legislation or the improvement of old. Such, however, probably will not be the case. If history holds true, the employer groups in the 1950's will fight any and all efforts to broaden the program of social legislation, but, come 1970, they will be looking toward it to keep the economy on an even keel.

Investigate Before You Donate

This is to warn all Local Unions, State, District and Provincial Councils, as well as individual members, not to extend any financial assistance to any outside appeal without first making sure the cause is not Communist-inspired. In recent months the labor movement has been circularized by several cleverly-written appeals for funds. On the surface these appeals may appear to be worthy causes, but a little investigation shows that they are pro-Communist causes.

One example is an appeal recently issued on the West Coast, asking our unions to help defend a man indicted for perjury in connection with signing the non-Communist affidavit. The literature put out by this group is extremely clever. It quotes from speeches by George Meany, John L. Lewis and other reputable labor leaders, thereby giving the impression that these men are backing the appeal. This, of course, is not true, but by the simple medium of picking out suitable words from the speeches these labor leaders made in connection with other occasions, they make it appear so.

They also make it appear that fundamental labor rights are involved and that a dollar contributed to the cause will help eliminate the Taft-Hartley Law. This, too, is pure fabrication. The man involved in the indictment has always been a bitter foe of our Brotherhood and of all American Federation of Labor Unions. The charges made against him are that he did not tell the truth when

he signed the non-Communist affidavit. However, by very clever writing, the appeal makes it appear that he is fighting labor's battle single-handedly and that all organized labor has a vital stake in the outcome of his case.

A number of Red front organizations operating out of New York are also making similar appeals. These, too, are cleverly worded and could easily mislead the unwary. Therefore it behooves all our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils, as well as individuals, to be on guard against such outside appeals, for any money contributed to them may only put money in the coffers of pro-Communist organizations. "Invvestigate Before You Donate," may be a good rule to adopt in handling all outside appeals for financial assistance.

Move South, Big Boy

We all remember Horace Greeley's sage advice given some years ago when he advised "Go West, Young Man." Another direction has been found far more profitable and rewarding for the big boys of industry and that direction is due south. In practically every issue of our daily papers, we read of some industrial plant making preparations to either move all of its operations or establish another branch well below the Mason-Dixon line. In fact, in some states, such as New England, the southern trek has become a mass migration resulting in widespread unemployment and human suffering.

The major reason behind this move to the South is not too hard to realize if one checks wage rate statistics. For example, WEEKLY WAGE EARNERS IN MISSISSIPPI FACTORIES, LAST YEAR NETTED AN AVERAGE OF $46.28 A WEEK—EXACTLY $25.45 LESS THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE OF $71.73 AND EVEN FURTHER BELOW THAT OF THE AVERAGE OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

In other words, the standard of living achieved by the average northern worker through many years of struggle, sweat and sacrifice will mean naught if the working conditions he has won disappear as a result of industry moving southward. The most revealing phase of this industry evasion of paying a decent wage is the fact that the manufacturer's product sells for no less as a result of the cheap wage rate paid in the South.

The price to the consumer remains the same with the additional "take" going into the profit pocket of big business. For example, automobiles that are assembled in the south at cheap labor do not sell for any less than the same automobiles assembled in higher paying northern industrial areas.

Even more vicious is the ultimate prospect of northern workers finding jobs so scarce that they too will have to work for a wage far below the subsistence level. And through clever comparison of southern wage rates, manufacturers can attempt to drive down earnings all over the country.

The answer to this growing crisis is not an easy one but it is within reach of American labor. The answer, of course, is organization and unionization of southern industries with unyielding demands of equal pay for equal work. That the standard of living of our southern brother is far too low is a matter of record and for a humanitarian reason we must strive to raise it to an adequate level. But even more important to us as individuals is the grim fact that unless his living standard is brought up to ours, ours will fall down to his.

We in labor cannot control the current rush southward of industry but we can demand that cheap labor, unemployment and job discrimination do not follow in its wake. For the welfare and well-being of our workers everywhere, industry's escape southward must be dealt with through the insistence of a uniform wage level regardless of how susceptible certain workers may be to exploitation.—A.F.L. Auto Worker.

FHA Needs Cleaning Up, Not A Death Sentence

Millions of people have been shocked by recent disclosures of scandals in the Federal Housing Authority. Readers of this journal, however, should not be numbered among them. As far back as July, 1952, General President Hutcheson warned of impending scandals in FHA. In fact the July, 1952, issue of this journal carried an editorial pointing out some of the questionable practices being followed by FHA. In part, that editorial said:

"A host of speculative builders were enabled to build without any investment of their own, and to draw out, as net profit from the government-insured mortgage, anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent of its face amount, besides owning the rental housing projects. In the case of small homes, the 10 per cent down payment was so much added velvet. . . .

"The FHA commitment has become a saleable commodity in the open market. Land with only a nominal value when puchased by a speculator has been peddled in the open mark for profits ranging from $30,000 to half a million dollars. The reason is that the FHA commitment automatically enables the speculator to reap from the insured mortgage loan far more than the building costs. Approval of a loan by a small-time government servant in a locality can thus make a man (with connections) a tycoon overnight without his ever wasting the slightest effort in building the project.

"Dummy leases have now become routine. Under this device, speculators, who buy land at nominal prices, lease it to themselves through dummy corporations at fantastic rentals. A project is then built on the leased land. . . . As a result, the rent, which was only a paper entry before, is secured by the building project. The builder then raises a government-insured mortgage for a higher amount than the cost of the building. The speculator makes a double profit; first, by getting more than the project cost from the mortgage funds on the leased project, and then by cashing in on the land which the leased project stands."

Subsequent investigations have found these charges laid by The Carpenter to be true in all too many instances. The Real Estate Lobby latched on to the FHA program and milked it to the limit. The veteran, the working man and many other ordinary people, who aspired to own a place of their own, paid the penalty.

Now the danger is that the same interests which chiseled on FHA may try to use the scandals they created as a weapon to try to kill all Federal aid to housing. They want housing scarce so that they can charge all the traffic will bear.

This must not be allowed to happen. That there have been abuses in FHA this organization was one of the first to acknowledge. But the cure does not lie in killing the program. Rather it lies in eliminating the conditions which made the abuses possible.

Political action can be a strong—

ANTIDOTE FOR DEPRESSION

★ ★

WITH the economic pendulum gradually swinging downward, the time has come for the nation to take a critical look at the several anti-depression measures which were enacted into law following the major depression of the 1930's. Unemployment Insurance and Social Security are two of them. Both of these measures were adopted in the 1930's. Both have been amended only slightly since then. In the main, therefore, inflation has largely nullified the effectiveness of both pieces of legislation.

Unemployment Insurance, which was adopted to alleviate some of the shock of being laid off, scarcely fulfills its mission any longer. The $26 per week which some states pay may have been adequate in the 1930's, but under the inflationary conditions which exist today it hardly can be considered as any sort of a cushion against involuntary unemployment. Social Security has been improved several times since it was first enacted but many more improvements are needed before it adequately meets its avowed purpose of providing workers with sufficient purchasing power to live in minimum comfort.

Happily, the Administration is aware of the need for strengthening both Unemployment Insurance and Social Security. Many months ago President Eisenhower recommended to Congress that certain improvements be made in the Social Security setup. As yet, Congress has not seen fit to take any real action on his recommendations. Sooner or later, however, the matter must be brought up. When it is, organized labor must be prepared to throw all its weight behind the amendments. They may not measure up fully to the program of changes labor would like to see, but they do head in the right direction.

In the matter of Unemployment Insurance, the Administration is also recommending some improvements; again not all that labor would like to see, but definite improvements, nevertheless.

But before Unemployment Insurance can be improved, state legislatures must be prevailed upon to take appropriate action, for Unemployment Insurance is a joint venture of the Federal government and individual states. Earlier this year, Secretary of Labor Mitchell sent a letter to the governors of all states urging them to prod their legislatures into improving Unemployment Insurance. Part of that letter is worth reprinting:

"There are several areas in which we believe the Unemployment Insurance program needs to be strengthened in order to realize its full potentialities in providing protection against unemployment. These are the extension of the system to additional workers, improvement in benefits, protection of State funds against insolvency, and more adequate financing of administration.

"The President has recommended action to Congress to improve the program in some areas and is suggesting action by the States in several other areas. Specifically, the President has recommended to the Congress changes in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act which should result in the States' extending protection to some four million additional workers.

These include, primarily, employes in firms with one or more workers at any time. In addition, the President has recommended Unemployment Insurance protection for the two and one-half million civilian employes of the Federal Government. I hope that you will call the attention of your legislature to the desirability of similar action to extend the protection afforded by your own program to State and local government employes.

"The President is also recommending to the Congress amendment of the Federal law so that the States can give new and newly covered employers the advantage of experience rating after one or more years of coverage under the program, instead of after the three or more years now required. In addition, he is making certain proposals to the Congress which will safeguard State unemployment funds against insolvency and will permit more adequate financing of employment security administration.

"The President has also directed attention to the fact that the present statutory benefit maximums under State laws have resulted in too high a proportion of claimants getting less than 50 per cent of their weekly wages. Only by raising these maximums in line with the rise in wages and living standards can the program serve its purpose of providing sufficient purchasing power to aid in assuring an adequate benefit to the worker for loss of earnings and to effectively help in curbing economic decline. His report describes, as a desirable goal of the program, that maximum weekly benefits be raised ' . . . so that the payments to the great majority of the beneficiaries may equal at least half their regular earnings.'

"In his Economic Report the President has also called attention to the importance of assuring longer periods of Unemployment Insurance protection. This is needed, since when unemployment increases in volume, it also increases in duration for the individual. The President has urged that all States provide 26 weeks of benefits uniformly to all eligible claimants, in order to assure that even in a minor business downturn most workers would remain protected by the program until they could find other jobs.

"At its most recent meeting in January the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security took action supporting the President's recommendations on improving benefits. The Council recommended that in each State, the maximum weekly benefit amount should be equal to at least 60 to 67 per cent of the State's average weekly wage.

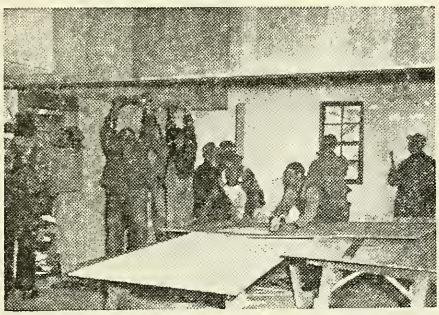
"Recognizing that these are matters for State rather than Federal action, I suggest that you evaluate the protection afforded by the provisions of your State law as compared with the goals mentioned above. At the same time, of course, you will wish to make sure that qualifying requirements are such as to assure that only workers in fact attached to the labor force are entitled to benefits.

"The strength of this program is of great interest and concern to the Federal as well as to the State governments. It is one of the more important measures—along with credit and debt management, tax and lending measures, foreign trade, farm and public works plans—which the President referred to in discussing the Nation's economic growth and stability. Unlike some of those mentioned, this program is one where vigorous and farseeing State action can do much, directly and immediately, to promote the Nation's economic health. I should like to lend my efforts to help achieve close collaboration between the Fed-

—STORY OF THE MONTH—

The Girl Scout organization has often discovered that union men are willing to lend a helping hand in aiding them to find solutions to their difficulties. Overcrowding of Girl Scout troops has developed into a serious problem for branches in many Eastern cities and often new memberships must be deferred until facilities can be provided.

Hackensack, N. J. was facing such a problem last year as many girls applied for membership. Meeting



A few of the members of Local 265 who helped remodel the headquarters of one of Hackensack's Girl Scout troops.

places were becoming so crowded as to be almost unusable. The city's Girl Scout Council had a problem, but only until Local Union 265, of Hackensack, heard of their difficulty. They acquired a barn but found that it needed some remodeling before it would be satisfactory for their purposes. They appealed to Local 265 and their problem was soon solved.

A call for volunteers by Business Representative Henry Spotholz, Jr., brought a sufficient number of members to do the work and their feelings of charity were communicated to building supply dealers, who provided the necessary materials at half price.

Seventeen members donated their week-ends to the project and soon the barn was usable, equipped with a new floor and insulated walls and ceiling. One Girl Scout representative estimated that the carpenters had donated $1250 worth of labor to the project, and agreed it would have been almost impossible without their aid.

eral Government and the States in this cooperative effort.

"The Bureau of Employment Security of the Department is furnishing materials to the head of your employment security agency which should be useful in evaluating the adequacy of the benefits provided under your Unemployment Insurance Law. I shall also be pleased to keep you informed from time to time on the progress of those measures which the President is proposing for Congressional action and other developments pertaining to the employment security program."

Judging by the record of the present Congress, neither Social Security improvements nor Unemployment Insurance improvements will get much attention unless public pressure forces the issue. State legislatures, too, seem to be more interested in passing "right to work" (which really mean "right to scab") bills than they are in adopting any progressive legislation. Therefore, little action can be expected unless a great deal of grass roots pressure is applied.

Yet, as Secretary of Labor Mitchell points out, higher Unemployment Insurance is a major weapon in fighting depression. It keeps some purchasing power in the hands of workers involuntarily separated from employment, thereby ameliorating the drastic effects of lay offs. The higher the benefits, the less unemployment affects the economy.

Better Social Security payments mean more purchasing power in the hands of retired workers, also a powerful weapon for staving off economic recession.

Therefore it behooves organized labor and all its members to exercise all the political pressure they can muster in favor of improving both Unemployment Insurance and Social Security.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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JOHN R. STEVENSON
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1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

SPECIAL NOTICE

This is to remind all Local Unions that the 27th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will be held in the auditorium of the Cincinnati Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning at 10 a.m., November 15, 1954, and continuing in session from day to day until the business coming before the Convention has been completed. The Convention Call was issued under date of June 1, 1954, by authority of the General Executive Board. Recording secretaries not in receipt of same within a reasonable time after June 1st are requested to notify the undersigned.

In considering the matter of arrangements for the Convention, the General Executive Board decided that it would greatly expedite the work of all concerned if delegates to the Convention were elected in the months of July and August. In any event, the names of duly-elected delegates, and alternates, together with their mailing addresses, must be in the General Office by September 15, 1954.

We also wish to call your attention to the following:

All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by the Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils, for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the office of the General Secretary and in accordance with the action of the General Executive Board will be published in our journal, "The Carpenter," after the September 15th date preceding the Convention and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee.

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT E. FISCHER, General Secretary.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

HARRY AMANN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
JOHN W. ANDERSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
LOUIS A. ANDERSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
KURT BAER, L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa.
JOSEPH BECKER, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
OBE BILLINGS, L. U. 915, Detroit, Mich.
JOSEF BONYAY, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM J. BRIGHT, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
JOHN T. CLORAN, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
MORRIS COHEN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
AMOS CONRAD, L. U. 368, Allentown, Pa.
PETER E. CORR, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
OULESE DUPRE, L. U. 2258, Houma, La.
BENJAMIN T. DUVALL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN EMMER, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
THOMAS ESTRATE, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
AUGUST B. EVELER, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo.
JAMES EVES, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
LOUIS FENTNOR, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
E. B. FRANKLIN, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas.
ISIDORE FRIEDLAND, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
MICHAEL GALLAGHER, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
WILLIAM HANLON, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
JEWEL H. HARBOUR, L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo.
ALVIN G. HENDERSON, L. U. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
WILLIAM N. HENDERSON, L. U. 455, Somerville, N. J.
EDMOND HUSBAND, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
EVART JARVI, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
HIRMA KILLION, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
HENRY KOELACH, L. U. 525, Coshocton, O.
SAM KOENKE, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
WILHELM KRUEGER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM KUUSELA, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
NOAH LACHNEY, SR., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
OTTO LAECHELT, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN LAU, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
ALBERT F. LEBLANC, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
HARRY C. LESH, L. U. 1725, Daytona Beach, Fla.
SAM LUKITS, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS MAIER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK MASCHIO, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
CHARLES McCABE, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
E. S. McKENZIE, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
ALEXANDER McKINNON, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
ANTON MENSCH, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JAMES C. MILAM, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
SELDEN H. NICKERSON, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
MILTON E. PEEBLES, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOSEPH PELRINE, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
REUBEN RALPH, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
R. R. RANSOM, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas.
GEORGE F. RAY, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass.
NICHOLAS RODEMS, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
WILLIAM B. ROYALL, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
NITOFF RYDBERG, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
OTTO SAARI, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
WALTER SANDLEIN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
ANTON SCHLEGEL, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE SCHWINGER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CLIFFORD SHEDD, L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
ANTHONY SIKORA, L. U. 1725, Daytona Beach, Fla.
HENRY SMOKER, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
JESSE STEELE, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
FRED SUNDELL, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD SUNESON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
VINCENT C. SVETZ, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
E. R. SWINNEY, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas.
EINAR TILLSTROM, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
ROBERT VALLER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
ANDREW VERKAIK, L. U. 272, Chicago Ill.
NATHAN WEBER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT WEINERT, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
ARTHUR WERRIN, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
CHARLES WEST, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
JOHN WEST, L. U. 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich.
WILLIAM WILCKELING, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN YACAVONE, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.

(Continued from page 23)

A prefix is a group of letters placed at the beginning of a word to alter its meaning. **Dis** is a prefix. Placed before the word obey it becomes disobey, giving it an opposite meaning. A tip for the proper spelling of words prefixed by **dis** and **mis** is: Write the prefix first and then the word. Examples: **Mis shapen, misshapen. Mis guided, misguided. Mis spell, misspell. Dis similar, dissimilar.** In this way you will not have one **s** where two are needed and vice versa. All the words at the head of this paragraph are spelled wrong.

Words ending with the suffix ABLE or IBLE: Divisable or divisible? Reversable or reversible? Irritible or irritable? Defensible or defensable? Right or wrong?

General rule: If a noun ending in **ation** can be formed from the root word then the spelling is **able.** Examples: **Irritate, irritation, irristable. Value, valuation, valuable. Imagine, imagination, imaginable. Adore, adoration, adorable.**

If a noun ending in **ion, tion** or **ive** can be formed, then the spelling is **ible.** Examples: **Reverse, reversion, reversible. Defense, defensive, defensible. Collect, collection, collectible.**

This rule is certainly rather restricted. It does not apply to such words as **eligible, pliable, gullible, capable, feasible.** Well, there's always the dictionary to fall back on. **Doubling the last letter when a suffix is added: Compelled or compeled? Beveled or bevelled? Capping or caping? Bigotted or bigoted? Prefered or preferred?**

The rules for doubling the last letter when a suffix is added are hard to remember and, of course, have many exceptions. Here they are, anyway.

Words of one syllable ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the last letter if the suffix begins with a vowel. Can you remember that? Examples: **Cap, capping. Step, stepped. Slop, sloppier.** All one syllable words ending in a single letter preceded by a vowel. All suffixes begin with a vowel.

Words of more than one syllable: Doubling depends on the accented syllable.

When the accent is on the last syllable—double the last letter. Examples: **Compel** (accent on **pel**) **compelled, compelling. Remit, remittance. Occur, occurrence.**

When the accent is not on the last syllable—don't double. Examples: **Enter** (accent on **en**) **entering. Bigot, bigoted. Kidnap, kidnaper. Travel, traveler.** The spelling of the last two words is American style. The British, and some Americans, prefer **kidnapper, traveller.**

The final letter is not doubled when the suffix begins with a consonant. Examples: **Cap, capful. Commit, commitment. Quarter, quarterly. Fret, fretful. Sad, sadness.**

Words ending in two consonants never double the last letter. Examples: **Flirt, flirtation. Respect, respectful. Resist, resistance. Convert, converting.**

Words ending in a double letter keep both before all suffixes. Examples: **Stiff, stiffness. Trespass, trespassing.** Exceptions: Words ending in **ll** drop one **l** when **ly** is added. Examples: **Still, stilly. Full, fully.** Variable spellings: **Instalment** or **installment. Enrolment** or **enrollment. Fulfilment** or **fulfillment.** Either may be used.

GENERAL RULES

Words ending in **c** add **k** when a suffix beginning with **e, i** or **y** is added. Examples: **Picnic, picnicked. Mimic, mimicking. Panic, panicky.** This is to keep the hard sound of **c.** The spelling of **panicy,** for instance, might be pronounced **panissy.** Exceptions to this "ck" rule: **Arc, arced. Talc, talcing.** No **k** used here. Don't ask why.

Words ending in **n** keep it when **ness** is added. Examples: **Mean, meanness** (not meaness) **Keen, keenness. Stern, sternness. Green, greenness. Lean, leanness.**

Words ending in single **l** do not drop it when **ly** is added. Examples: **Cool, coolly.** (not cooly) **Real, really. Loyal, loyally. Cruel, cruelly. Royal, royally.**

Words ending in single **e** drop it before any suffix beginning with a vowel. Examples: **Move, movable. Use, usable. Love, loving.** Exceptions: Soft **ce** or **ge** endings keep the **e** when the suffix is **able** or **ous.** Example: **Peace, peaceable. Courage, courageous. Peaceable** might be pronounced **peakable,** so the **e** is kept to keep the soft sound of **c.**

Final **y** of a word following a consonant changes to **i** before any suffix except one beginning with **i.** Examples: **Busy, business. Lazy, laziest. Pretty, prettily.**

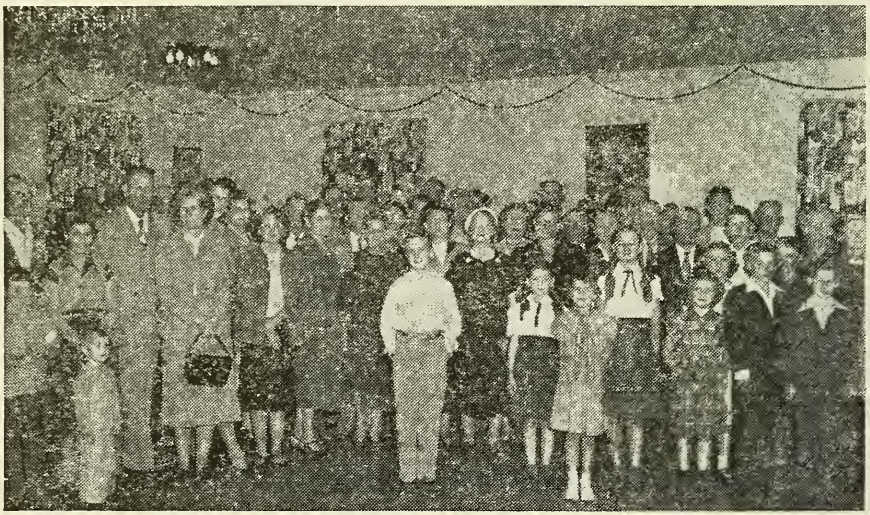
Nouns ending in **y** preceded by a vowel add **s** to form the plural. Examples: **Pulley, pulleys** (not pullies). **Honey, honeys,** Exceptions: **Money, monies** or **moneys.**

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

OKLAHOMA LOCAL HOLDS CHRISTMAS PARTY

Last December Local Union No. 2008, of Ponca City, Oklahoma, opened the doors of its gaily decorated hall to a huge throng of members and their families who came to their Christmas party.



Members, their wives and children pause for a moment during the festivities of their Christmas party to give the cameraman an opportunity to record the event on film.

Refreshments were served to all and each child was presented with a gift.

So greatly enjoyed was the party that the members of the Local have decided to make it an annual affair.



LOCAL 1680'S FINANCIAL SECRETARY GOING STRONG AT 83

Life didn't begin at 80 for J. W. King. It just kept rolling along at the same old pace. The venerable financial secretary and treasurer of Local 1680, Wellsburg, West Virginia, was initiated into the Brotherhood on June 22, 1904 and the pace he sets still gives an uneasy feeling to many younger members.

At the age of 83 Brother King retains a great deal of youthful vitality and is avidly interested in the affairs of his Union. This is attested to by the fact that he rarely misses a day at the offices of the Local Union and carries out his duties promptly and efficiently.

Just in case some 60 or 70 year old youngster wonders what Brother King's secret may be, the answer may be found in the accompanying photo. He has jet propelled roller skates.

Relaxing from the duties of financial secretary of Local 1680 is 83 year old J. W. King, engaged in his favorite sport of roller skating.

KANSAS BROTHERS HONOR FIFTY YEAR MEMBER

A few days after he had passed his twenty-eighth birthday W. W. Woody joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Local No. 1212, of Coffeyville, Kansas and began one of the longest associations of his life. That was on January 18, 1904, and Brother Woody, now 78 years of age, is still a member of Local 1212 in good standing.

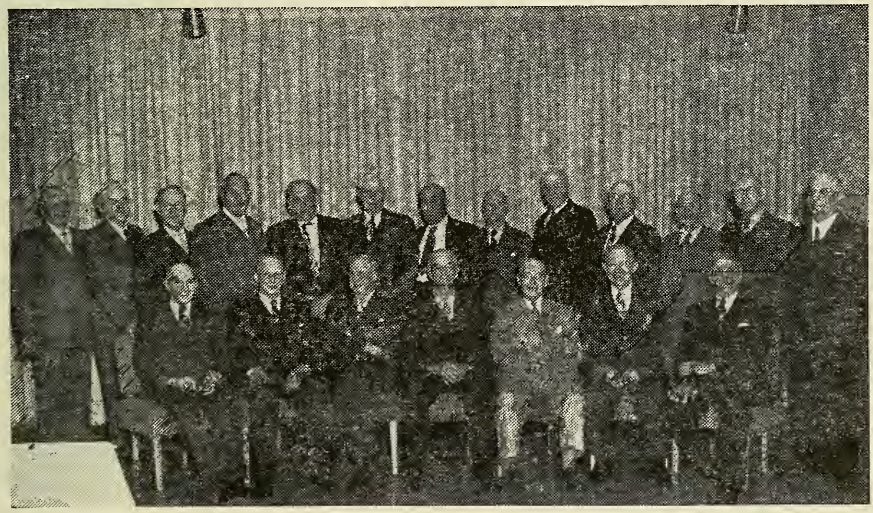
Recently several members and officers of Local 1212 made a trip from Coffeyville to nearby Bernice, Oklahoma, where Brother Woody now lives, to honor the old-timer on the event of the fiftieth anniversary of his initiation into the Brotherhood. Included among those making the trip were: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. White, Mr. and Mrs. William Graheck, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Phipps, L. S. Bohannon and G. H. Rice, financial secretary of the Local.

Brother Woody was presented with a gold pin, emblematic of his long service, by the delegation.

CALGARY LOCAL MARKS HALF CENTURY

The 50th anniversary celebration of Local 1779, of Calgary, Alberta, was held on April 12 this year. The event was attended by many members and their wives and was the occasion of a banquet and dance at the Al San Club.

Among the distinguished guests present were Mayor and Mrs. D. H. Mackay, Robert Rintoul, president of the Alberta Federation of Labor and secretary of the Calgary Labor



Old timers of Local 1779 enjoying the 50th anniversary festivities.

and Trades Council; Mrs. Rintoul, General Representative and Mrs. William Page; and General Executive Board member Andrew V. Cooper.

Although none of the charter members of the Local are still living, twenty-seven members with more than 25 years of membership were guests of honor at the celebration. Both Daniel McCutcheon, 74 years of age, and James Rae, 73, have 48 years of membership to their credit. All were presented with pins commemorating their long service.

As the main speaker of the evening Mayor Mackay spoke of the men of the Local as the "Builders of the fine city," and further praised them for their "vision, courage and talent, which you have used well."

LOCAL 1489 CELEBRATES FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

On March 20th members and guests of Local 1489, of Burlington, New Jersey, assembled at Log Cabin Lodge to celebrate the 51st anniversary of the organization's existence.

Old-timers who were honored guests at the event included two charter members who have 51 years membership to their credit, August Hart and Franklin Haines. Other veterans present were Angelo Mace, 39 years membership; George Hepfner, 38 years; David Warlow, 38 years; Bowman Brewer, 37 years; John Winkelspecht, 37 years; and John C. Williams, 36 years.

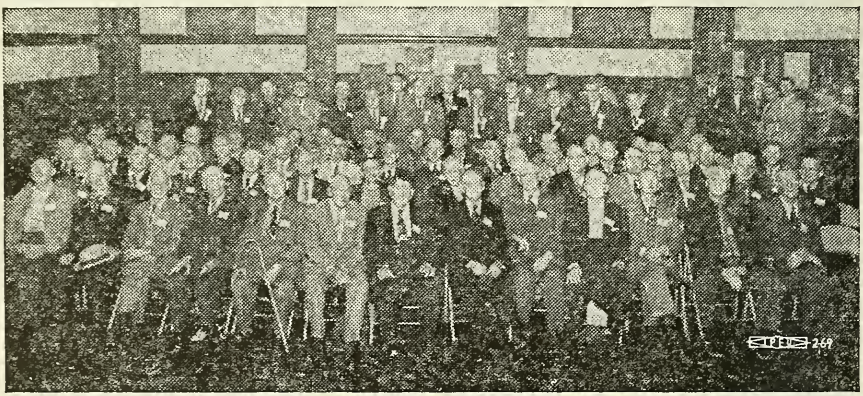
Typical of the loyal service of these old-timers is exemplified in the outstanding record of Brother Brewer, who served as secretary of the Local for 31 years and has the added distinction of having missed attendance to only one meeting in all the years of his membership.

Speakers of the evening included General Executive Board member Raleigh Rajoppi and Clarence Winkelspecht, president of Local 1489.

CALIFORNIA LOCAL HOLDS OLD-TIMER PARTY

Veteran members of Local 36, of Oakland, California were honored with a party at the union hall on March 20th. Of the 65 men for whom the party was given, nine have been members for 50 or more years, and the others have 30 or more years membership in the United Brotherhood.

The half-century men include Harry Harbison, 72 years of age; Fred L. Otto, 72; W. R. Allen, 71; George H. Gould, 80; Alfred Vindelov, 72; C. L. Benjegerdes, 80; and three 55 year men, J. W. Bibby, 79; J. W. Knowles, 82; and Gordon Hilton, 76. Brothers Otto, Benjegerdes and Bibby have spent their entire membership in Local 36.



Veteran members at Local 36's old-timer party.

Tribute was also paid to old-timers who have passed on since the last such party was held in 1950. As the twenty-two names of the deceased Brothers were read, the assemblage stood in silence, honoring their memory.

Pins emblematic of their long service were presented to each of the men by a past-president of the Local, Thomas Richards, Sr., who is a veteran of 44 years membership. Brother Richards also introduced the Brothers in attendance who had been similarly honored at the 1950 party.

Following the ceremonies a floor show was presented followed by a fine dinner, under the supervision of members of Ladies Auxiliary 160, which closed the affair.

"GOOD OLD DAYS" RECALLED BY OLD-TIMERS

Four graduating apprentices heard tales of what the "good old days" were like when they met veteran members at a banquet of Local 83, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Dan Rogers, who is 85, has been a member of Local 83 for 53 years, recalled when he received $20 and board for a year's work. He remarked that "When I look back on it I often wonder how I was able to buy chewing tobacco."

H. S. Horne, financial secretary of the Local for the past 29 years, and a member since 1907, confirmed the poor wages, while 89 year old George Collins could remember working for $15 for six months.

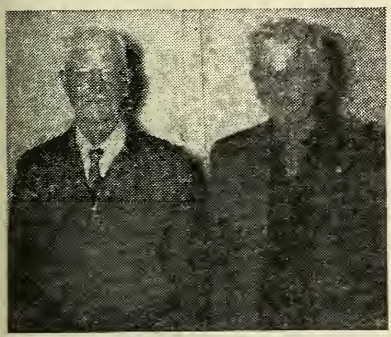
Other old-timers honored at the banquet included Jacob Snellgrove, 75 years of age and Ben Hollet, 86, who was recently honored by the Queen on the occasion of his 60th wedding anniversary. All of the veterans have spent all of their membership in Local 83.

The undismayed and slightly dubious young graduates of Halifax Industrial Training School included Philip Keating, Alexis Wamback, Ken Barkhouse and Arthur Cole.

Each of the oldsters was presented with a replica of a sailboat, mounted in marble and suitably inscribed, by General Representative J. H. Dwyer. Presentation of journeyman's certificates was made by the president of Local 83, Brother George Peach.

ELEVEN HONORED AT 50-YEAR CELEBRATION

July 14, 1953 marked the 50th anniversary of the chartering of Local Union No. 1709, of Ashland, Wisconsin. The occasion was observed last year with a dinner at the Elks Country Club, in Ashland.



Fifty-year men of Local 1709: from left to right; John Johnson, 71 years of age and Andrew Mattson, 81 years.

Many members and their wives attended the event to honor the Local and eleven members who were special guests at the affair. Nine of the special guests have been members for twenty-five or more years and two have fifty years service to their credit. All of the veteran members were presented with gold pins emblematic of their long service to the Local and the United Brotherhood.

Of the two fifty year men, Brother Andrew Mattson is a charter member in Local 1709, having joined on August 7, 1903. Brother John Johnson's membership dates back to May 13, 1904. Both Mattson and Johnson are still active in Local 1709.

Unemployment Slows Down–3½ Million Unemployed

Unemployment declined 260,000 in April, but the number of jobless—3,465,000—remains the second highest figure for this month since the beginning of World War II.

A joint Commerce-Labor Department survey announced the first monthly decline in unemployment since last fall.

Economically speaking, things always pick up in the Spring, as the weather—particularly for outdoors work—improves. But the gain this time was lower than that which normally takes place in April.

An increase of 2 million more are out of work as compared with 1,582,000, the estimates of government for April, 1952.

The post-war April record for unemployment of 3,515,000 was set in 1950.

From 1941 to 1953 the number of unemployed decreased every year except 1947, when the rise was 90,000.

Outside of agriculture, the number of jobs increased 125,000 from March to April to a total of 47½ million. This phase of the survey showed that seasonal gains in trade, construction and service industries outweighed a further drop in factory employment. The decline in manufacturing jobs began last summer and has continued each month since.

Also shown in the survey figures was a decline in the average work week of nearly two hours over the past year to about 39 hours per week. In April about 700,000 fewer persons put in a work week of 35 hours or more than had done so in the previous month.



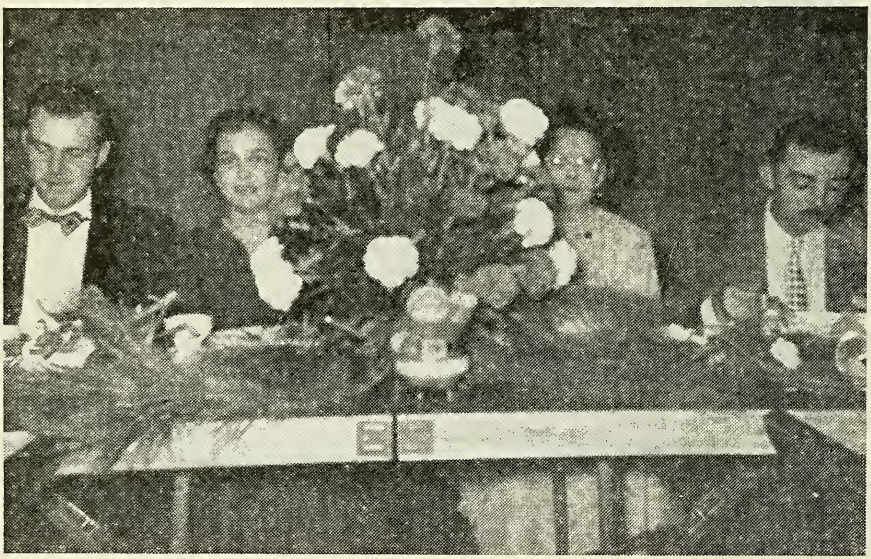
AUXILIARY 230 OBSERVES TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Greetings to all Ladies Auxiliaries.

Last December our group celebrated the 24th anniversary of its chartering. We still have several charter members who are quite active in the business of our organization.

Our meetings are held twice each month, the first being a business meeting and the second usually consists of a pot luck dinner and social affair. On the second Saturday of each month we also hold a pot luck dinner and invite our husbands and other members of our families.



At the anniversary supper the husbands of the president and vice-president of Auxiliary 230 were attracted by the good food, but the wives saw only the camera. From left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Willard Reside and Mr. and Mrs. William Loyes.

Each Thursday many of our members get together for a quilting party, which helps us accumulate funds for our Christmas charities. We also hold bake sales and white elephant sales so that we can provide food baskets for the Home for the aged.

We would appreciate exchanging ideas with other auxiliary groups and even if they don't have any helpful suggestions to offer, letters would be gratefully received.

Fraternally,

Bernice Kruger, Recording Secretary.

TORONTO LADIES HOLD OPEN HOUSE

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 303 sends fraternal greetings and best wishes to all Ladies Auxiliaries.

Last November the carpenters formally opened their beautiful new hall and we were fortunate in that we were hostesses during the week at their "open house." Many car-

penters brought their wives to tour the building and we were able to recruit several new members. Tea was served, with the refreshments, to all visitors.

Each November we hold a bazaar to raise funds for charitable work. This is the biggest event of our year. A "gypsy fortune-teller" is always in attendance and usually the most sought after person at the event.

This year we are celebrating the anniversary of our group in May, by taking an excursion to Buffalo, N. Y., by bus. The trip will take about three and one-half hours, which will leave us some six hours to see the sights of the border city.

We would be happy to hear from other Auxiliaries. Our address is:

Apt. H-7
36 Maitland St.
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Betty Deveau, Recording Secretary.

OREGON LADIES CELEBRATE 6th YEAR

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 502, of Coos Bay, Oregon, extends cordial greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

June will mark the celebration of our sixth anniversary. Although our membership is small, only twenty-three, twelve are charter members and will be honored at the celebration.

Each Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas we stage a pot luck dinner for all members and their families. Ham is served at the Easter event, and turkey on the other holidays.

Another special event in our year is a Mother and Fathers' Day dinner, held at some time between the two holidays. On this occasion the Fathers treat us to an evenings' entertainment and dinner.

Our best money raising projects have been rummage sales, food and plant sales and bingo parties.

Every Christmas since we were chartered we have prepared a large box of canned goods and groceries for a needy family.

If at any time we may be of assistance to a sister auxiliary, we would be very happy to hear from you.

Fraternally,
Gertrude Botsford, Recording Secretary.

HELLO FROM TEXAS LADIES

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 406, of Port Arthur, Texas, extends cordial greetings to all sister groups.

We will have been re-organized one year in August, and any ideas will be greatly appreciated.

Our business meetings are held in the Carpenters Hall twice each month. Business sessions are on the second Wednesday and social gatherings on the fourth.

We played host to our husbands and children at a Christmas party with assorted entertainment for the adults and stockings and gifts for the children.

We recently honored the Beaumont Auxiliary with a valentine, candle-light luncheon and the event was very well attended and apparently thoroughly enjoyed.

A successful cake-walk was held in April, with the public invited.

Present officers include Darienda Morris, president; Inez Harper, vice-president; Hilda White, recording secretary; Edith Boutin, financial secretary; Helen White, warden; Mary Ambrose, conductress; Joyce Boullion, chaplain; Evelyn Holcomb, parliamentarian; and Margaret Rucker, Mabel White and Ruby Quick, trustees.

We will be especially grateful to receive information concerning membership drives. Send all correspondence to the recording secretary at the following address:

2607 3rd Avenue
Port Arthur, Texas

Fraternally,
Hilda White, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 309

Old-Fashioned Porches.—There are still a great many old-fashioned porches that are in daily use, although the demand for such porches, so far as new homes are concerned, has declined. This decline, it seems, is due, to a great extent, to the high cost of building material. With the building of new porches reduced to mostly hoods and stoops, this treatment of porch problems will be confined to porches in use today, regardless of whether the modern homes have them or not.

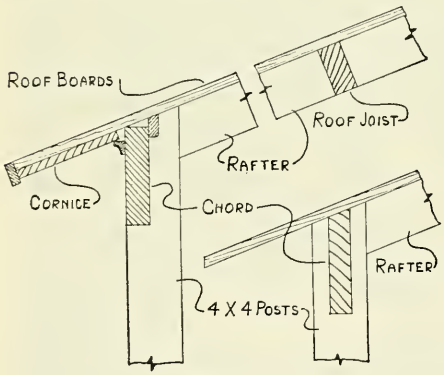


Fig. 1

This writer believes that the demand for porches, perhaps in a modified form, will be revived. This belief is based on the fact that those who have the porches, as a rule, do not discard them. Just recently, when it was suggested that a rather large porch be reduced to a small porch or an open stoop, at the entrance, the woman couldn't see how she could spare any of the porch space she then had. In this instance, the porch was repaired, rather than reduced in size. It was the porch space on which the decision hinged, for there were real advantages on the side of reducing the porch space.

Utility Room and Stoop.—As the utility room in the modern home, only partly answers the purpose of a basement, so the small stoop, enclosed or open, can not give the service of a porch, while most of the hoods only suggest that something is lacking at the entrance.

Cheap Porch Construction.—Fig. 1 shows two cross sections of cheap porch cornices and other porch constructions, which are

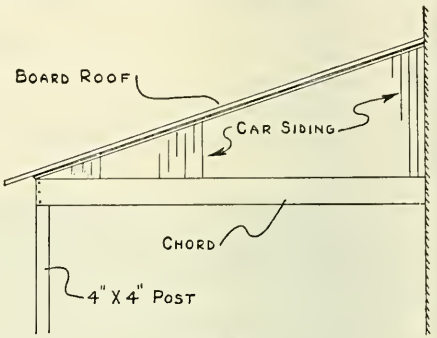


Fig. 2

symbolic of a great many different designs used in the first half of the twentieth century. The drawing to the bottom right, shows a simple construction, while the main

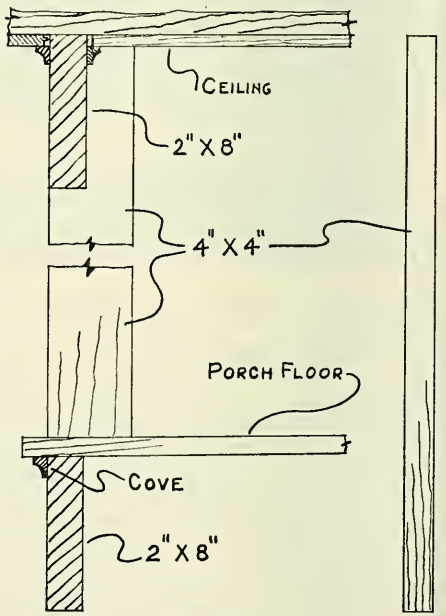


Fig. 3

drawing has a little better appearing cornice. The roof boards were usually tongued and grooved with some kind of fluting on the face side to carry off the water. The un-

matched roof boards had a groove about one-half inch from either edge, and battens nailed over the cracks. With the advent of roll roofing, however, the fluted and battened roof boards went out of use, and the roofs were covered with roll roofing. Most of the porches with such roofs were found on very cheap homes and quickly constructed temporary houses. They served a good purpose in their time and place, and some of them are still in use.

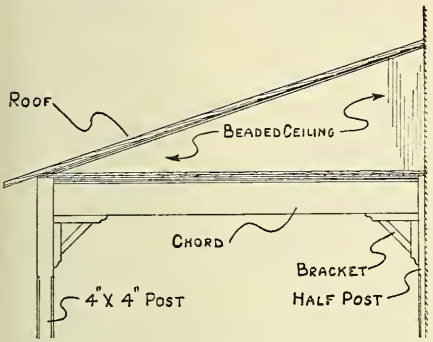


Fig. 4

Simple End Finish.—A simple end finish for a low-cost porch roof is shown by Fig. 2. This end finish of car siding, put on up-and-down, stresses economy with service. Fig. 3, to the right shows a simple 4 x 4 porch post, while the main drawing gives details of the edge of the chord and the porch

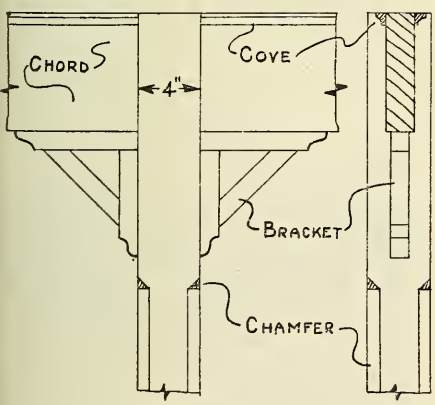


Fig. 5

platform, showing how the post joins them. A level cornice and a level ceiling is indicated here. But in many of the cheap porch roofs the rafters and roof joists were dressed and, together with the bottom side of the roof boards, constituted the porch ceiling. A little better end finish and general porch construction is shown by Fig. 4. Details of the chord, brackets, and chamfered

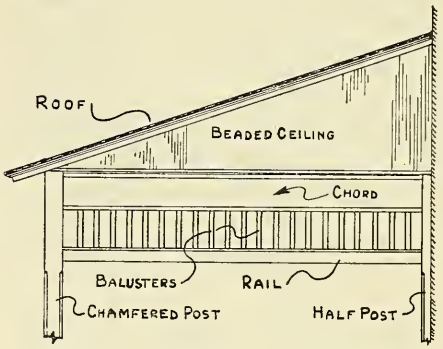


Fig. 6

4 x 4 posts are shown by Fig. 5. The details as shown are for a level cornice and level ceiling, but this construction can also be used with the pitched cornice and pitched ceiling. The brackets are suggestive of gingerbread and can be omitted without damaging the appearance.

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Gingerbread Finish.—Fig. 6 shows an end view of an old-style porch construction. The balusters and rail pointed out on the drawing, constitute what was called gingerbread. The balusters shown on the drawings are square, but in the early practices these were usually turned spindles of a great variety of designs. Gingerbread in those early days was mostly seen on cheap constructions, and was not in keeping with the economy found in general. Fig. 7 shows details of the construction shown by Fig. 6, but for a level cornice and a level porch ceiling.

Level Cornice and Ceiling.—Fig. 8 shows two designs of porch chords for level cornices and level ceilings. To the left the chord is shown with a plain 4 x 4 post to support the roof, while to the right the 4 x 4 post has also a cap and a base. These, as indicated by the dotted lines and dots on the drawing, are nailed to the post, and do not add anything to the post's supporting qualities. In fact, they catch water, especially the base, and therefore often cause the post to rot. While such caps and bases might improve the appearance a little, when the porches are to be screened the caps and bases become a handicap.

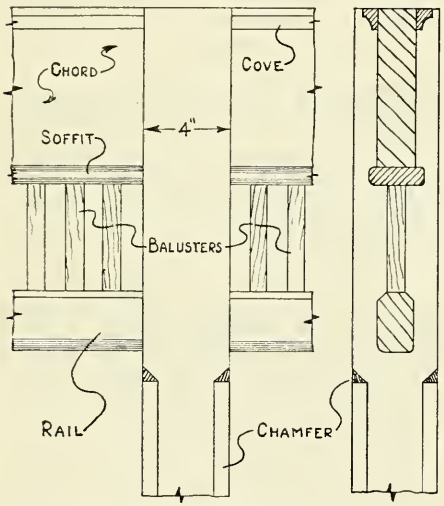


Fig. 7

Porch Cornice and Chord.—Fig. 9 shows a well-appearing, substantial, and economical construction for a porch cornice, showing besides the cornice a part of the roof, ceiling, chord, and post. This design, practically stripped of all gingerbread, was much used in the old days, and no doubt its use will be extended in many localities into the future.

It should be mentioned that the out-of date constructions of the different parts of

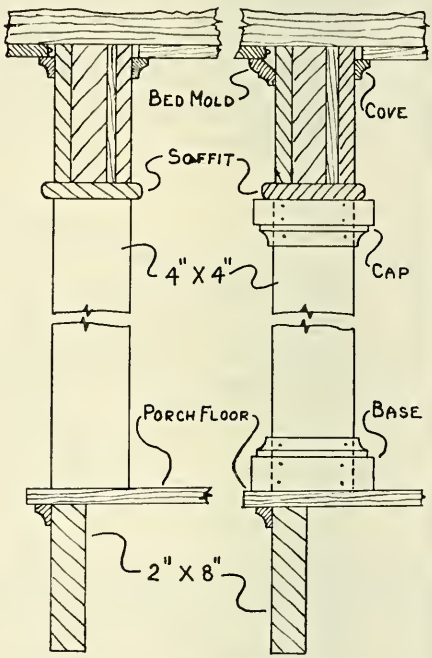


Fig. 8

cheap porches, can be changed and used in modern constructions. Modern designs are mostly simple, and by removing the

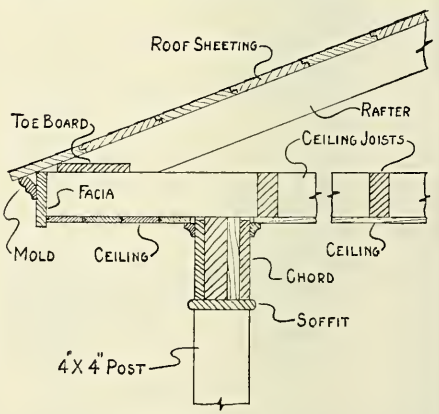


Fig. 9

gingerbread and modifying what is left, to conform to the architecture of the main structure, many simple and pleasing designs can result.

NOVELTY BASE AND BASE BLOCK

A design of a base block and base board to match, is shown by Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 1, to the left, shows an edge view

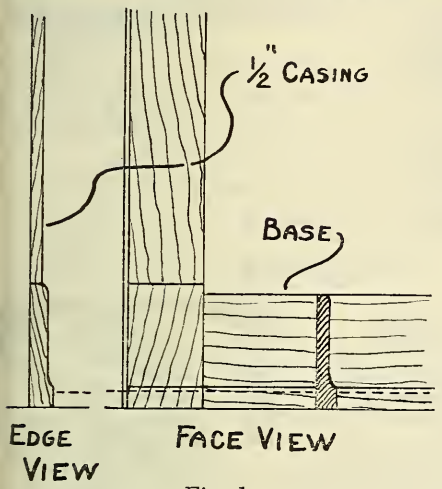


Fig. 1

of a one-half-inch casing, resting on a base block. To the right a face view of the layout is shown. The dotted lines indicate the finish floor line. Drawings in a larger scale are shown by Fig. 2. Here, to the left, an edge view of the base block is shown, while to the right a cross section of the base is given. It should be pointed

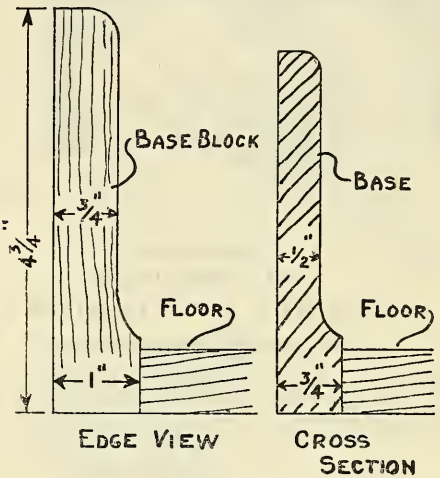


Fig. 2

out, that both the base block and the base board rest on the blind floor, which makes it necessary to fit the finish floor to them. This arrangement makes a neat finish, that is easy to keep clean.

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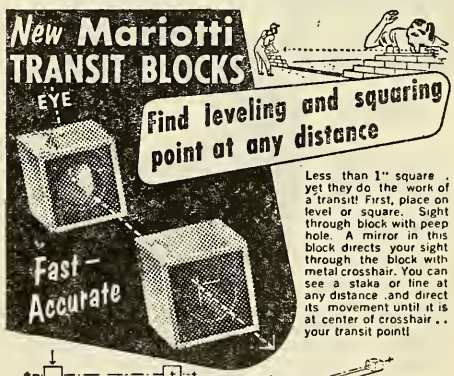


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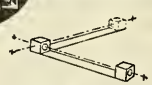


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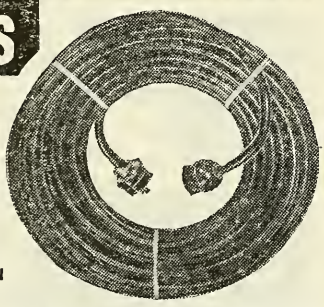
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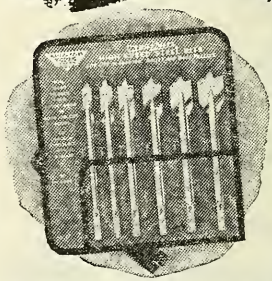
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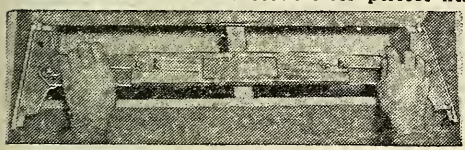
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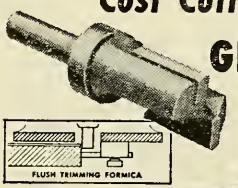
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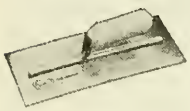
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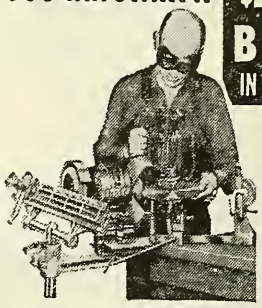
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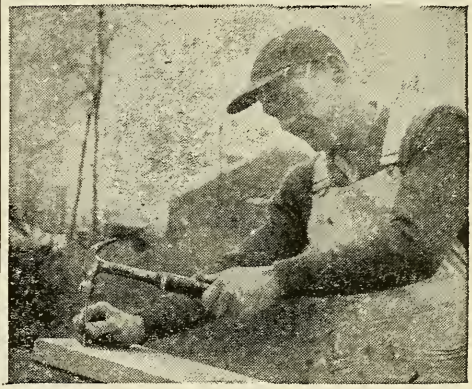
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ADVERTISERS

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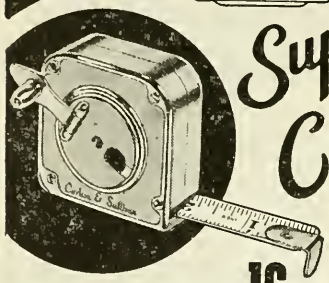
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3/4" WHITE BLADE

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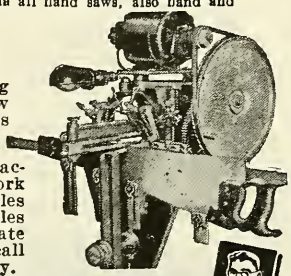
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Standard finish 15.95

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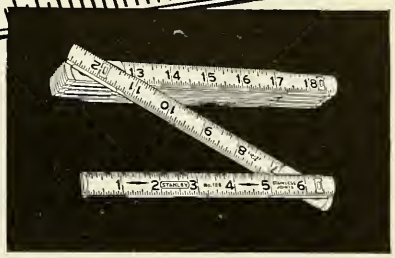
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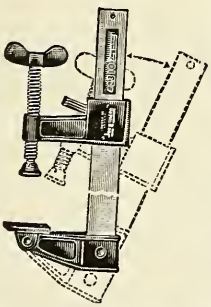
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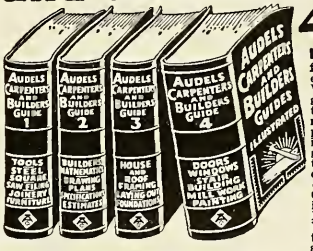
The distinctive "JORGENSEN" Multiple-Disc Clutch in the sliding-head adjusts instantly to the work—holds securely—releases easily.

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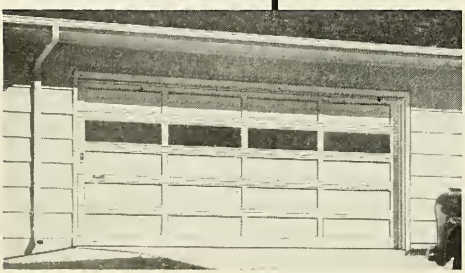
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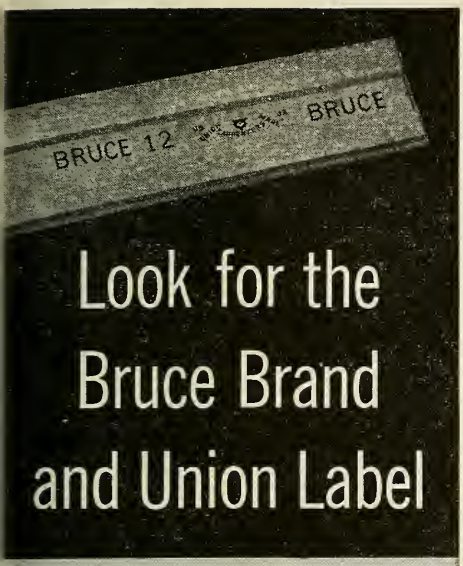
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JULY, 1954

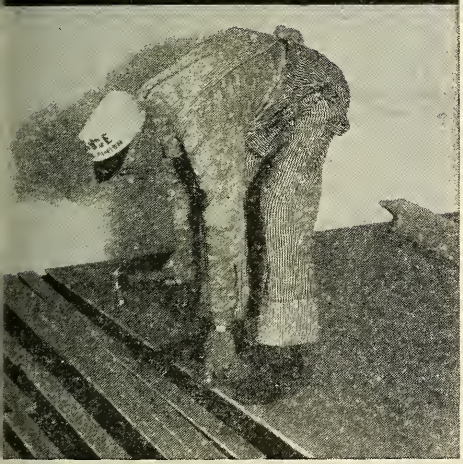


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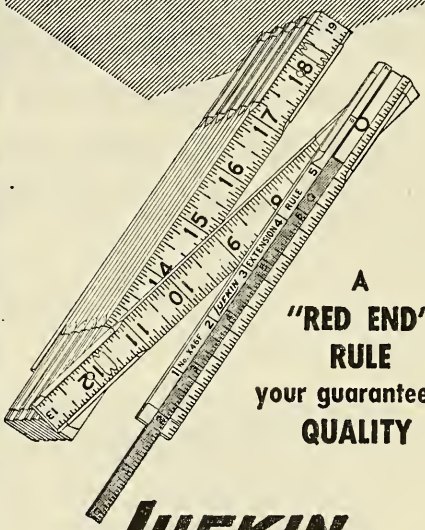
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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIV—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1954

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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★ ★ ★

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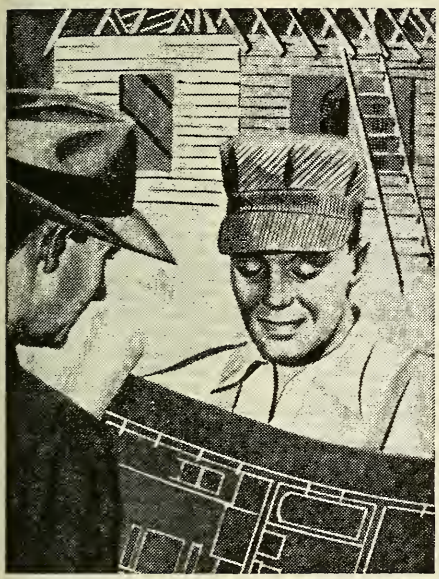
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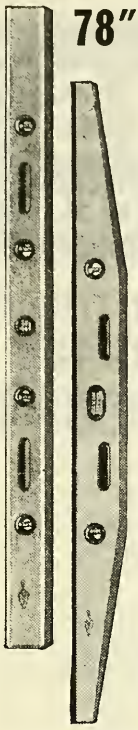
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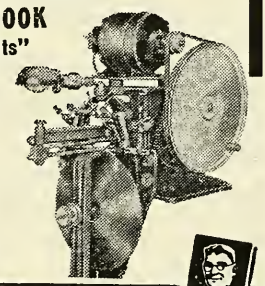
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LET'S FREE DICK APPLEGATE

★

SOMEWHERE in a Chinese Communist jail, the son of a long time member of the United Brotherhood is living in filth and degradation simply because not enough American citizens are interested in demanding his release. It is an appalling story and one that needs remedying promptly.

Dick Applegate was arrested by the Chinese Reds in December of 1952. His only crime was that he sought to be a good newspaperman in fulfilling his job as Far Eastern representative for United Press. That, in the Communist lexicon, is a crime, for Communist reporters meekly accept what statements are handed out by Communist officials; trying to check on them to determine their accuracy is "spying."

So Dick Applegate, the son of one of one of the oldest and most respected Brotherhood members on the Pacific Coast, is languishing in a Communist jail on trumped up charges because he thought it was a newspaperman's job to dig out the truth.

Let a letter from Local Union No. 2067, Medford, Oregon, to which Dick's father has belonged for many years, tell the whole story:

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER
And the Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to a resolution introduced and unanimously passed at a regular meeting of Local Union No. 2067, of Medford, Oregon, on April 30th, we present the following:

Frank L. Applegate, a descendant of a prominent pioneer family in this state, joined Local Union No. 190, in Klamath Falls on June 30, 1910, and was soon elected Financial Secretary of the Local, an office which he held for several years. In 1918 he transferred to Shipwrights' Local Union No. 1500, of Astoria, where he was also elected Financial Secretary and served in that capacity until the group lost its charter, in 1933.

He was a charter member of Local 2067, and served in the same official capacity for quite some time, including a period when Camp White was constructed nearby and some 3,600 carpenters passed through the Local in a period of less than six months. He also held several other offices in the Local, but this is all background for the story which we wish to present.

Frank's son, Richard, is one of the men who was kidnapped by the Chinese Reds, and has been held by them since March 21, 1953, and just now reported having been sentenced to prison for a term of from three to five years for espionage.

A brief resume of Dick's activities follows: After graduating from Medford High School he was for a time reporter and then sports editor of the Medford Mail Tribune. After that he was employed by the United Press. For a time he was in charge of the Salem newspaper office. After serving three and one-half years in the U. S. Navy he returned to serve four years as U. P. representative for all of S. E. Asia, in Singapore. For 23 months he

covered the Korean war, as well as the peace conference at Panmunjon, where he had some pretty hot debates with certain British and French communist reporters.

It had long been his dream to buy a boat and make a world tour. About this time, in December, 1952, he and some other young men purchased and outfitted a steel hull yacht in Hong Kong. With Don Dixon, a young correspondent from New York, resting after Korea, and Ben Krasner, a merchant marine captain who was helping to teach Dick navigation, and a couple of native crewmen, they set sail. Their immediate destination was Macao, a Portuguese port, where they were to pick up a photographer who was to join them on the world cruise.

The thirty miles or so from Hong Kong to Macao are supposed to be neutral waters, but a British lookout, on a small island in the bay, saw the ship of the reporters, the "Kirt," overhauled by a Chinese gunboat and forced toward Canton. For a long time the Chinese government denied the kidnapping, claiming it to be the work of pirates, but more recently word has come out of China of the trial of these men as spies, and now the reported sentence.

Dick Applegate's parents and friends have not received one word from him since his capture. An air mail letter was sent to Canton where he was supposed to have been over a year ago, but it was returned after apparently having been carefully opened and resealed. Correspondence from the family directed to the Chinese authorities in Canton, and to the British embassy in Peiping, have been ignored. These were sent upon the advice of the State Department.

We are convinced that the espionage charges are phony, and we suspect that the British and French correspondents, who bore ill will from the Panmunjon encounters, are involved in the matter.

Many letters and petitions have been sent to the State Department in regard to the release of these men, and it is certain that efforts have been made by the Department, but with no apparent results as yet.

A certain Army colonel from Medford, a friend of Dick's, now a military attache to a South American government, was stationed in Washington all last winter. He made a practice of repeatedly calling all government agencies which might be presumed able to get any action in the case, but with no noticeable results. He was told that the indifference of the American public in such matters is appalling, and if they could be more properly aroused some definite action might be expected.

It is the thought of the members of this Local that if this matter is brought to the attention of the members of the United Brotherhood, through THE CARPENTER, asking them to write to the State Department or send in petitions asking them to take vigorous action in regards to this highanded violation of freedom of the seas by the Chinese communists, much good might be accomplished.

Letters and petitions should be mailed to E. J. Madill, Assistant Director, Office of Protective Services, Department of State, or to Walter P. McConaughy, Director of Chinese Affairs, State Department, Washington, D. C.

Fraternally yours,
Carpenters Local Union No. 2067

George Potucek
Financial Secretary and
Business Agent,
Local Union No. 2067

That is the story of Dick Applegate and his friends. Unless sufficient pres-

sure can be brought to bear against the Chinese Reds, these American boys, guilty of no crime other than doing their jobs efficiently, will remain in jail for years to come.

Other American businessmen and newspaper correspondents unjustly imprisoned by Reds have been released through the force of an aroused American public opinion. These boys can be, too, if enough people demand it. Every letter or post card or petition to either or both of the above-mentioned sections of the State Department demanding the release of Dick Applegate and his friends will add to the pressure which apparently needs to reach fever pitch before action is forthcoming.

VA Announces Potential Life-Saver

Veterans Administration recently announced the development of a new substance which may be of great life saving value in restoring and maintaining blood volume in patients suffering from severe shock caused by burns, hemorrhage, gunshot wounds and the like.

Technically known as an expander of blood plasma volume, the new substance shows promise in situations requiring blood plasma.

Plasma volume expanders are substances which, when injected into the blood stream, increase the volume of circulating plasma and that of circulating blood. They may, therefore, be of life-saving value in the previously mentioned conditions, where the volume of blood is greatly reduced and result in the collapse of circulation if unchecked.

The VA said much further study will be required to fully evaluate the effectiveness and acceptability of the new substance before it can be put to use on a wide scale. Such study is now being pursued as rapidly as possible.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS 160,000 BETWEEN APRIL AND MAY

The number of unemployed workers dropped 160,000 between April and May, the Commerce and Labor Departments reported. The departments also reported that factory employment—the chief trouble spot in the economy since last fall—continued to drop.

The total of 4,305,000 jobless persons in the week ended May 8 compared with 3,465,000 for the first week of April.

The decline was described as "smaller than usually occurs at this time of year." Generally, there is a sharp pickup in farming, construction and trade.

The decrease marked the second successive month that unemployment dropped. Before that, the jobless figure had climbed steadily for six months.

The report showed that the civilian labor force of 64.4 million in May was 500,000 more than in April.

Unemployment was still more than double the figure for May 1953 when 1,306,000 persons were without jobs, and for May 1952 when 1,602,000 were jobless.

The increase in employment brought the number of persons with jobs to 61,119,000, compared with 60,598,000 in April. It was due mainly to an increase in farm, construction and other outdoor activity, the report said.

The number of persons holding jobs was below a year ago when 61,258,000 persons were employed and in May 1952 when 61,176,000 persons were working.

The cobalt bomb poses this question for mankind

Total Extinction or Total Peace

★ ★ ★

WHEN the first atom bomb dropped on Japan late in World War II, did time begin running out on mankind? Many people think so. A famous old English newspaper in all probability summarized this pessimistic outlook best when it said:

"At last mankind has developed a weapon with which it can annihilate itself—and don't think for a moment it won't."

With Korea marking time in a temporary truce and Indo-China erupting into a full-scale war, international tensions are mounting constantly. The predictions of the pessimists are thereby given additional weight with each passing day.

Yet it seems inconceivable that the human race, which has been able to split the atom, fly airplanes faster than the speed of sound and send pictures through space, cannot devise a method of living in peace and prosperity.

Is there nothing better than power politics and armament races and all the other devices which have led mankind from one war to another since the very beginning of human history? If there is not, then the human race is doomed. If there is, then we had better get on with the job of developing it, for time is getting short.

In 1945 we had a uranium bomb that could destroy a city. Since then we have developed the hydrogen bomb which can destroy a whole county. In the making is a cobalt bomb which may be capable of wiping out a state. Tomorrow it could well be an oxygen bomb or a tungsten bomb powerful enough to devastate an entire nation.

The weapons of destruction grow more powerful, but man's capacity for controlling the evil forces which he can unleash remains static.

Spurred on by the announcement of a new cobalt bomb, PULPIT DIGEST, a magazine for men of the cloth, recently invited leading thinkers in religion, science and jurisprudence to submit comments on how and where mankind can develop new means of preventing atomic warfare. Because it is a life or death matter for all of us, the comments of some of these outstanding thinkers are worth reading. A few excerpts are herewith reprinted:

HAROLD A. BOSLEY, Minister of First Methodist Church, Evanston, Ill.

". . . What is needed is a new attitude toward the problem, not a new weapon with which to fight a war. This new attitude must be equal to the problem. The only answer to a decisive weapon of war is an ultimate commitment of religious faith. An absolute weapon—one so deadly that its effects are decisive—cannot be met with anything less than an absolute commitment. And I am not at all sure we who call ourselves Christians are prepared to meet absolute weapons, like the H- and C-bombs and our mounting ability to use them.

with an absolute Christian commitment. Yet nothing less will do . . . Pope Pius has been asking a ban on what he called 'the A. B. C. war'—atomic, bacteriological, and chemical warfare. I'm all for this, but why stop there? Why not ban the bayonet, the rifle, and ordinary bombs as well? If the ban can be attempted on one type of weapon, why not on all? . . . If we intend to give an ultimate answer to these critical days, we must make it known that this grim game of seeking security by matching weapon with weapon as we have been pursuing it through the ages—club with club, spear with spear, sword with sword, musket with musket, cannon with cannon, plane with plane, and now bomb with bomb—is a negation of everything we believe to be true about God and man. We should make it clear that we will condemn and oppose it now and forever more, under any and all conditions."

EDWARD HUGHES PRUDEN, Minister of First Baptist Church, Wash., D.C.

"As we look out upon a greatly troubled world, we must also acquire the means to suffer as steadfastly for our faith as the devotees of pagan philosophies seem prepared to suffer for theirs. Men are not particularly interested in what we believe, but rather in the extent to which we will sacrifice for the ideals to which we have given ourselves."

HALFORD E. LUCCOCK, Professor of Homiletics, Yale University, Divinity School; author of "Communicating the Gospel" and other volumes.

". . . The mind of far too many Christian people today is simply a form of despair. They seem to feel that the bomb is too much for God. They are ready to throw in the sponge, asking: 'What can one person do?' That is the wrong question. The real question to ask is 'What can a hundred million people do?' Where there is no will, there is no way: But where there is a tremendous will, a way is found. What one hundred million people in the United States can do is to make a demand, stronger than anything in previous history, that the whole power of the nation be put behind the effort to find ways to settle the conflict with Russia without destroying the world. In history, when the demand is strong enough, ways are found to answer the demand. For instance, during many years there were tragic fires in railway cars with shocking loss of life—fires due to stoves which set fire to cars. The railroads said over and over: 'It can't be done.' The public insisted, loudly and continuously: 'We heard what you said. Now go ahead and eliminate the stoves!' They did it. If the united will of the people is strong enough, that can happen with the bomb . . . The cure for war is not a new weapon, but a new mind. . ."

MARTIN BUBER, Leading Jewish theologian and philosopher and Professor Emeritus of Sociology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

"It is now high time for men to tell the politicians: 'We do not want mankind to embark upon annihilating itself. We do not want you to proceed with gambling, the stake of which is the life of the human race, and in which partners must lose.

" 'We have given you the power you hold because we believed you to be persons who under any circumstances know what they do. We see we have been mistaken. The frenzy of the game has deprived you of the capacity to know the true nature of the game you play and whither it may lead. You are familiar with all the tricks and perform them methodically, but you are not aware that under your hands the game has changed into another one'."

KARL MENNINGER, M. D., The Menninger Foundation for Psychiatric Education and Research in Topeka, Kansas.

". . . The remedy St. Paul proposed, 'this medicine, love, which cures all sorrow,' was prescribed earlier by Jesus and Plato, long before John Donne and Freud. The question is, who will dispense the medicine to the patient? Is the nurture of love considered as important as the nurture of hate? Is it even considered something possible or practical? What would be the reaction to an appropriation by Congress of two billion dollars to further human brotherhood, matching the two billion dollars appropriated for the atom bomb? Does anybody really believe in love?

". . . Suppose a commission of thirty earnest and articulate clergymen of all faiths, who believe that God is love, should proceed quietly to Moscow, accompanied by thirty scientists, including psychiatrists, who believe that hate is destructive and that world suicide is a possibility. Perhaps Dr. Schweitzer would lead them. What would happen if these men were to talk quietly and earnestly with the Russian leaders, trying to convince them not that America is right, or that democracy is better than Communism, or that we have more atom bombs than they do—but only that scientists and religious leaders believe that the fate of the world should not be left to the chance of military plotting and action, but to the use of intelligence and vision and potential good which we assume that they, the Russians, like ourselves, must have?"

WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

". . . War or peace no longer depends on containment of Communism, for the Communist forces have broken through the vast perimeter. War or peace turns on the political balance in the world. If that political balance shifts to the Soviet side, war may well be on us. Then, eager adventurers would be likely to view the world as an easy prize. The prize would be within reach, once the industrial plants of America were laid low. The stage would be set for these adventurers, if Asia were lost to the West.

"That danger is greater today than we are led to believe. The political balance of the world is slowly shifting away from the West. The people of the world do not believe that America is empire-building. But they see America in the role of a powerful underwriter for empire builders. They see America fighting Communism abroad with weapons that only increase Communism. They believe America is so military-minded as to be interested only in military bases."

"We must resume our historic revolutionary role. We have been preoccupied with military bases. We must begin to seek bases in the hearts of men of all races. We must use the forum of the United Nations to plead the cause of equality, liberty, and independence for all peoples. We must help the United Nations make the democratic front the most revered, the most respected, the most honored alliance in the world. If we do, the way to peace can be found."

LESSLIE NEWBIGIN, Bishop in Madura and Ramnad, South India.

". . . Remember that what statesmen can do is limited by the outlook and character of their peoples. Peace between nations is only possible if the peoples genuinely seek what makes for peace. Every aggressive, self-centered,

and self-righteous temper, even in small matters, helps to generate a similar temper in the nation as a whole. On the other hand humility, thought for others, and a forgiving spirit generate in the nation as a whole a temper which makes peace possible."

FRANK C. LAUBACH, Missionary, author, educator.

". . . We are wicked, hideously wicked, not to ship all the surpluses of wheat, cheese, butter out to where people are hungry. We will hear complaints by those who profiteer off the hungry multitudes, but these vultures do not deserve our pity. If we go all out, nation-wide, in our aid to every need on earth, and ask no pound of flesh in return, we can easily capture the gratitude and applause of the whole non-communist world.

"Then both China and Russia will see that unselfish service is more effective than their propaganda. It is the most powerful weapon on earth and it has the blessing of God behind it.

"The Communists will try to rival us in being kind to the world. We and they will then wage a War of World Service, and in that war everybody will win. It will create a climate in which trade can begin. Confidence will take the place of fear, and we can begin a disarmament program that will be really effective."

CHESTER BOWLES, Former Ambassador to India, author of "Ambassador's Report."

"Specifically, I suggest that the new bombs—like Communism itself—require us to face and solve the world problems which unsolved will lead us to increased Communism and finally to war. These problems I would sum up as world poverty and world anarchy. As long as two-thirds of the world is ill-fed, ill-clad, and ill-housed, we have no right to sit back and enjoy our possessions, while Communism continues to enlist the blind energies of the hopeless and disinherited of the earth.

"To eradicate poverty requires a massive campaign of world development. Western science and technology and Western capital must be offered on generous terms to the people of the developing countries. Man does not live by bread alone, but no well-fed man has any right to tell this to his starving neighbor.

"To end world anarchy requires the constant strengthening of the United Nations. This means that the UN must be given the power to control atomic energy and all weapons of mass destruction, and to enforce peace.

"Russia cannot veto an expansion of Point Four in the under-developed areas until it ranks equal to Point One.

". . . Russia cannot veto a UN World Development Authority.

". . . Russia cannot veto our joining hands with the billion people of free Asia in positive programs that permit democracy to succeed on that crucial continent.

'. . . But the strange fact is that if we do these things that ought to have been done without the challenge of Communism, then as a by-product we will find that the evil of Communism will eventually wither and die, and mankind may at last stand free and unafraid."

PLANE GOSSIP

EITHER WAY, IT'S A WORRY

For a long time Russia boycotted ILO, the Labor branch of UN, which has been endeavoring to elevate working conditions throughout the world. The reasons for Russia's past disdain of ILO is not hard to figure; ILO has been collecting data on slave labor camps behind the Iron Curtain.

Suddenly reversing its field, the Kremlin has decided to join ILO and abide by the constitutional requirements it sets forth. Naturally, many students of world affairs are worried. They feel there is trickery involved in the move.

Judging by past actions they have a right to worry. It is a foregone conclusion that the Reds have joined ILO not to help it do its job but rather to keep it from doing anything effective.

However, the whole thing brings to mind the story of the guy named Bill who worried because his wife talked in her sleep and kept muttering "No, Frank, no" . . .

When he told his troubles to a friend, the friend advised:

"Quit worrying about it so long as she keeps saying 'no.' The time to start worrying is when she says 'yes'."



"The boss wants to marry me, but I think he's just trying to do me out of my paid vacation and retroactive pay raise!"

THE QUESTION IS, WHO?

Although unemployment is continuing to run somewhere in the neighborhood of four per cent, Washington is showing very little concern about the matter. Last month a million odd youngsters finished school and entered the labor pool, thereby adding to the problem. If something is not done to alleviate the matter soon, a really serious situation may develop. Waiting until unemployment reaches seven or eight per cent before doing something is really courting trouble.

The situation sort of brings to mind Board Member Roberts' story about the old Southern Colonel who was about to marry the young girl. It seems the old boy was in his sixties while the girl was in her twenties. Naturally there was considerable gossip. Even the household help was doing a lot of buzzing. One day his personal valet said:

"Boss, are you really going to marry that young gal?"

"Of course," replied the Colonel. "Why?"

"Well," replied the old retainer, "she's a powerful lot younger than you are."

"What difference does that make?" asked the boss huffily. "You know I'm in my prime."

"Yes, sir; yes sir," replied the valet quickly, "I knows you is in your prime; but what worries me is, who going to take care of her when she reaches her prime?"

That is about the way we feel about unemployment. Who is going to take care of it when it reaches unmanageable proportions?

★ ★ ★

HARDLY ANY DIFFERENCE

Another negotiating session was bogged down over a seniority and promotion clause. The two words "able" and "qualified" were being kicked back and forth, and on the question of which word should be adopted the whole session was hung up. Finally someone said:

"Just what is the difference between 'able' and 'qualified'?"

For a long time no one said anything. Finally an old geezer on the union's committee piped up:

"The way I see it is this; my wife is able, but Marilyn Monroe is qualified."

YOU CAN NEVER BE SURE

For many years Frank Hage, owner of one of the oldest restaurants in Prescott, Arizona, enforced a "cash only" policy by prominently displaying a sign reading:

"Credit extended only to those 80 years or over accompanied by their parents."

Then H. P. Stratton of Seattle, aged 82, walked in with his father who was 107. Hage was so surprised he paid for their food himself—after taking another good look at his sign.

★ ★ ★

EXAGGERATION

Angus had lived two months in America when he went to see a movie laid in the Canadian wilds. Presently he saw a close-up of a moose.

"I dinna ken what yon beastie is," he remarked to his companion.

His friend explained that it was a moose.

"A moose"? Angus cried. "Aweel, if that is a moose, I dinna want to meet an American rat then!"

★ ★ ★

COULD BE

June being the traditional month of weddings, Joe Paup recently turned his scissor-sharp mind to the problems of matrimony. In his monthly communique from Joe's Place he warned:

"Just because your wife tells you she will always remain a widow in case you die, don't assume she is afraid she will never meet another man like you. Maybe she is afraid she will."

★ ★ ★

PAY-OFF

For many years a rancher employed a Chinese cook. After an unusually good dinner the rancher decided to raise his wages. The next pay day the cook noted the extra money in his envelope. "Why you pay me more?" he asked.

"Because you've been such a good cook all these years," replied the boss.

After thinking it over for a while, the Chinese said: "You been cheating me long time, eh?"

★ ★ ★

SPEEDSTER

A rancher, 78 years old, admitted in traffic court in Walla Walla, Wash., it was his second speeding offense, the first one having been 55 years previous when police arrested him for racing his horse down Main Street.

HARDLY RIGHT

A small girl was taken to church for the first time. When everyone knelt down, she whispered: "What are they going to do?"

"They are going to say their prayers," whispered back her mother.

The child looked up in amazement. Then, in a loud voice, she exclaimed, "What, with all their clothes on?"

★ ★ ★

AROUND

A Hollywood actor was complaining to his friend that a starring career in Hollywood was fraught with pitfalls. "Why," he said, "one day you're making love to Jane Russell or Marilyn Monroe or Rita Hayworth and the next day poof! You're a has-been."

"Ah," sighed his friend, "but look where you has been."

★ ★ ★

IMAGINARY

While the young suitor was waiting to take out his young lady, the latter's little sister entered the room.

"Did you know my sister's got three other boy friends," said the child.

The suitor pricked up his ears at this piece of news.

"Really," he said in surprise, "I haven't seen any of them."

"Neither have I," returned the child, "but she gave me a quarter to tell you."



"I wish you'd stop maligning Unions in public—You know we can't afford steak so often!"

ILO investigator discovers Asian contractors consider—

One Donkey Worth 4 Women

★ ★

By MICHAEL O'CALLAGHAN

ONE DONKEY is as good as four women any day.

These words were spoken by a contractor on a dam "somewhere in Asia."

He was friendly and helpful, but unenthusiastic about his human transport.

It was my first visit to a project in Asia where I was investigating the working conditions of construction workings for the International Labor Organization, the specialized agency of the United Nations which tackles labor problems.

Before leaving Europe, where, as a civil engineer, I had worked on many a building site, I realized that it would be a mistake to judge conditions in Asia on the basis of current practice in industrially-developed countries. I also knew that I must take into account the general level of welfare as well as the economic, social, climatic and other factors which affect construction workers in particular.

But I was scarcely prepared for the sight of women, young girls and even children being used in such large numbers for the transportation and handling of rock, concrete, sand and water. In a region where widespread unemployment means hunger for many families, money earned by the women often means the difference between full and empty stomachs. Having failed to find work elsewhere, they were glad to have jobs here.

Nevertheless, I saw cases of the employment of women and children under conditions which could not be regarded as tolerable even in Asia. On one site I saw young girls of nine and ten years of age carrying bricks on their heads. On another, a woman in an advanced stage of pregnancy was transporting rocks.

On the safety front, both employers and workers in the construction industry appreciate the need for more safety, but the practical realization on the majority of sites leaves much to be desired. The most common form of scaffolding, for instance is bamboo which provides a flexible structure with considerable tensile strength. Cross-bracing of the scaffolding framework, however, is frequently non-existent. The majority of workers were bare-footed and there were frequently no foot-boards or hand-boards provided on scaffolding.

The housing of workers on large construction sites in isolated locations raised the most acute welfare problems, as is also the case in industrially-advanced countries. In some parts of Asia, it is traditional for the construction worker to be accompanied by his wife and family wherever he goes. It is necessary, therefore, to house not only the labor force employed on the job, but also to provide accommodation for their families.

In the case of large public works, such as irrigation schemes or dam-building jobs, the number of persons who must be housed may run into several thousands.

A striking feature of the majority of sites I visited was the great difference in the housing provided for skilled and unskilled workers. This disparity was paralleled by the difference in the wage rates of the two categories of workers.

On one large job I learned that the maximum rate for an unskilled worker was only 14 per cent of that paid to a skilled worker. This is in marked contrast to the situation in industrially advanced countries where unskilled workers may receive roughly 80 per cent of the wages paid to skilled workers. In Sweden, for instance, the "price-list" system entitles unskilled workers to over 90 per cent or more of the wages of skilled workers.

Unskilled workers frequently live in hovels without washing or sanitary facilities of any kind. These shacks were more often than not built of corrugated iron sheets supported on a crude timber framework of reed matting supported on a bamboo framework. Usually the workers themselves put them together.

Skilled workers, on the other hand, often lived with their families in pleasantly constructed bungalows provided with electric light, washing and sanitary facilities. Compared with the average housing I saw, these workers were probably better housed than they had ever been in their lives.

Housing of this kind is on a par with and in some ways even superior to that found on many construction sites in Europe. Except for the widespread overcrowding, the housing of skilled workers which I saw left little to be desired.

In the majority of cases, washing and sanitary facilities were rudimentary, but genuine efforts were being made to ensure that hygienic conditions prevailed on these sites. In several construction camps, however, the water supply was available only intermittently. On one site the supply was turned on between 6 and 8 a.m., for thirty minutes at midday, and between 4 and 6 p.m. There were only 16 outdoor taps providing this supply for a total of 216 families,—and Asian families are large.

Latrines were situated as much as 200 yards away from the workers' dwellings, and their number was frequently inadequate. In a majority of cases, a water-borne sewage system was not provided.

Clearly much remains to be done before the standard of living of workers in the construction industry in the underdeveloped countries can be labeled satisfactory. The problem of proper standards for workers on construction sites is not easily solved in any country, due to the temporary nature of the majority of sites, and in the underdeveloped countries, the difficulties are even greater, because the standard of living is low for most of the people.

Much can be done by the government, worker and employer members of the ILO's Industrial Committee on Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works to secure improvements for construction workers. But it is evident that the position of the construction worker in Asia can only be appreciably improved in the long run as labor standards are raised for the entire industrial population. It is for this reason that the efforts of the International Labor Organization to improve standards along the entire industrial front has importance for construction workers everywhere as a group. As the ILO says, poverty anywhere—whether in a nation or in an industry—is a threat to prosperity for workers everywhere.—IFW Bulletin.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

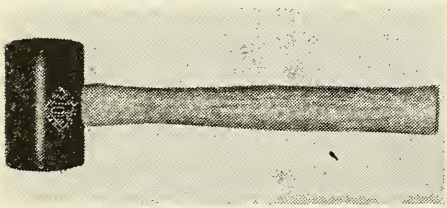
"Accurate rafter measurements are made easy with this new calibrator," is the claim of its manufacturer. Useful for measuring



common or hip and valley rafters, the steel and dural aluminum tool is made by Mears-Rodden Co., 6524 E. 4th Pl., Tulsa, Okla.

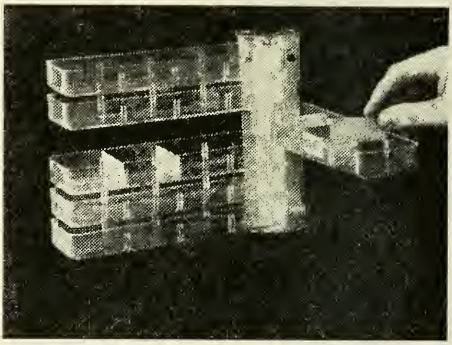
★ ★ ★

Carpenters needing a soft faced mallet can now find one with just the right amount of hardness for this type of work. Mallets of Nupaflex, a plastic which is said to recover



its shape when dented by hard blows, comes in four colors, each denoting the hardness of the hammer. Sold by New Plastic Corp., catalogues may be obtained through Willard Gregory & Co., 416 W. 8th St., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

A handy series of small parts storage trays are now available. Made of transparent plastic, they may be mounted on the side of a

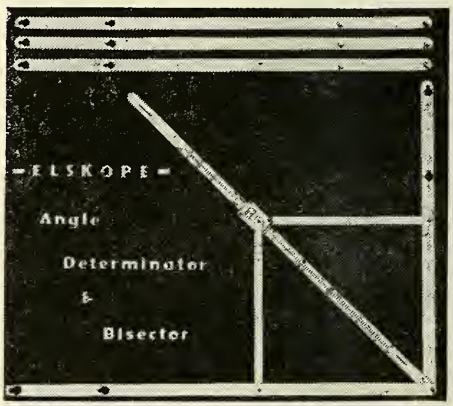


cabinet and swung out of the way when not needed. Called "Swing-Bins" they are a product of Akro-Mills, Inc., 820 E. Market St., Akron 9, Ohio.

★ ★ ★

Elskope 100 is a tool which the manufacturer claims, "simplifies the job of determining, bisecting and transferring of any angle."

Consisting of two mobile legs, which when locked at a given angle, determine the angle



on a graduated bar. The instrument legs are 18" and 24" and the extensions 24" each. Information about the measuring instrument may be obtained through Johnson Research and Products, P. O. Box 14, Flossmoor, Ill.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

HOME, SWEET HOME

You don't have to overstrain your memory much to recall the time when a young fellow, about to buy a home, was just satisfied to know that an architect designed it and skilled mechanics built it. If it was reasonably good-looking and the Missus liked the kitchen, the deal was closed. A short while later the furniture van pulled up, and somewhere around suppertime the new home already had that lived-in look. It's not as simple as that these days. Now, the architect and the mechanics are merely minor incidentals. A home is so much building material, drab and insignificant, until the advertising copy writers go to work on it, glorifying its surroundings, its breath-taking beauty, and the eternal happiness in store for the fortunate family destined to call it home. After these inspired purveyors of phrase and fable get through, what seemed to be just a neat-looking dwelling becomes the Taj Mahal. Does this sort of stuff sell houses? Well, it sells toothpaste, automobiles, face cream, and tombstones. Why shouldn't it sell houses?

The real estate section of our favorite four-pound Sunday paper contains the most exotic and ornate descriptive English written today. Only the TV commercial writers are in a position to be considered as possible contenders for the Oscar award for dispensers of gush. This high-flown language of the homes-for-sale ad writers soars to a dizzy height of unique superlatives and dazzling phrases nowhere equalled in the vast domain of classic English literature.

In the vocabulary of these frenzied ad-writers there is, for example, no such word as large. Anything not small is **giant, mammoth, tremendous, enormous, spacious, gigantic, over-sized, mansion-sized.** What we simple folks might call a pretty bathroom is—**fabulous, breath-taking, dramatic, lavish, intriguing.** Anything for which no superlative adjective is readily available is designated **Hollywood-type.** This is applied freely to any feature of the home—a **Hollywood-type stairs, a Hollywood-type window**—anything at all. When Hollywood seems overplayed they dust off **California** and give it a go—a **California living room, a California roof.** An over-large window used to be called a picture window. That's not grand enough now. Today, if it isn't **panoramic,** it's **scenic** or **vista. A panoramic window**—a **scenic window**—a **vista window**—always with a **breath-taking view**—of what they never say. You'll find out soon enough if you're interested further. It might be the gasworks, or the next door neighbor's Monday wash.

Only three styles of architecture are currently popular in small-house design—**ranch-type, Cape Cod type, split-level.** That's the way we read the ads. We have one ad in mind which comprehensively covers the whole territory, so to speak. It extolls a home with a **ranch-look interior, a split-level design,** and a **Cape Cod expanse.** Now what on earth is a Cape Cod expanse? In our section, split-level leads the field right now, pulling fast away from ranch-type in second place. Cape Cod is way back—a poor third. Well, it had its day once upon a time, remember?

When it comes to the kitchen, the real estate copy writers certainly go to town—riding on a phony. They have the housewives solely in mind, no doubt. An **all-science kitchen!** What would that be? One with an electric refrigerator, gas stove, and two wall outlets. Twentieth century modernization in line with the marvelous progress of science. A **magazine kitchen** is a puzzler at first reading. Then you get it. This is the kind of kitchen you see in the magazine color ads, polished and glistening, like the Mirror Room at the Palace of Versailles. A kitchen, no less! The happy housewife is always shown in a Hattie Carnegie dress, tastefully protected from the ravages of household chores by a French-lace apron hardly as large as a doily. Everything in a magazine kitchen must be ultra-ultra. That's where beauty reigns supreme.

According to these ad writers any closet more than two feet deep is a **walk-in spacious**—an **extra-spacious**—or a **storage-wall closet. Abundant closets** or **closets galore** refer to any number over two. We all know by now what an **expansion attic** is. This is now more optimistically called a **semi-finished spare room.** Semi-finished is a bit short of correct. A catwalk, two boards wide, laid over the ceiling joists. An awful lot of finishing to be done here—once you overcome the fear of balancing on the catwalk.

Many of the advertised features of these super-extraordinary homes are difficult to understand at first glance, but after a little concentration you catch on. A **cathedral living room,** for example. Would that be an immense, columned room with Gothic arches and

maybe stained glass windows? Not at all. It's simply a room with no ceiling joists. The so-called **sky-high cathedral ceiling** is the under side of the roof rafters and collar beams. Ideal layout for flying a kite or practicing up on your stilt-walking.

What's a **sewing nook**? Just a jog in the living room floor plan too small to be called a dinette. Buy a sewing machine and stick it in there. Looks very smart and so efficiently modern. Know what a **vanitorium** is? There's a sticker. This is one of the captivating features of those intriguing bathrooms. You know what a vanity is, of course. A vanitorium is the same thing only more dramatic. It's a recessed, glass-door medicine cabinet set low over the wash basin with a four-inch shelf underneath. For Milady, naturally. A vanitorium! What genius thought that one up? And we read of a **walk-in bay**, variably known as a **splay bay**. No trouble with that if you know what a bay window is.

Listen to this rave. **An imposing 4-foot grand stairway leading to a mezzanine balcony.** Man, that's something! Last one we saw was in the Roxy Theatre. A **soaring penthouse foyer**? Give you three guesses. Well, its just an ordinary foyer with no ceiling joists. It soars up to the rafters like the cathedral living room. Must be a bit draughty, this foyer. Here's something that has us buffaloed: A **dreamy tile bath**! Would that be a bath to fall asleep in and dream sweet dreams—of a paid-up mortgage for instance? Just the thing for a fellow who habitually comes home late on lodge nights. Set the alarm and flop in the dreamy tile bath without disturbing the slumbering spouse.

Patio is used quite often. A patio is a one-pour slab of concrete in what might be called the back yard. But we have no more back yards. Patios we've got! If not a patio, then it's a **terrace. An outdoor terrace.** Here is a luscious quote: **Dinner under the stars on the terrace.** Nice thing to look forward to after a hard day's work. And to think, once upon a time we were content to lap it up from the kitchen table within easy arm's reach of the stove, the icebox, and the kitchen dresser!

A basement is seldom mentioned any more in these ads. Instead we have many elegant variations—**recreation room, TV room, studio den, playtime-den area, utility area, workshop area, combination utility-laundry area. Hardwood oak floors** get a big play. So superior to softwood oak floors, don't you think? And **sunken living rooms.** Don't imagine a sunken living room is already under water. It might be, eventually. It's merely a room with two steps leading from the foyer and perhaps two more leading up to the bedroom hall. After you've twisted your ankle a few times you'll get the hang of a sunken living room.

A **carport** is a lean-to shed open all around. A little exposed admittedly, but it keeps the snow and rain off the old Cadi—or what have you. Provided you don't side-swipe the uprights getting in and out. A **colony** is a group of six or more houses all built from the same plan with differently colored shingles and different house numbers. A **tandem garage**? Just another way of saying a two-car garage.

Here are some selected descriptions of these dream homes. With very little effort you could set them to music. **Rosewood—the brightest gem in a star-studded tiara of value-filled communities.** (See Rosewood and die.) **Clasic suburban sophistication.** (Wash hung out only on Mondays.) **Masterful proportions.** (Entrance door is in the middle.) **Wingspread.** (Stuck-on garage.) **Modestly molded into modern.** (Ye gods!) **Unsurpassed beauty of design.** (That's what they used to say about the Parthenon.) **Enchantingly different.** (Geranium boxes under the front windows.) **Vacationland home.** (Spend your vacation fixing it up.) **Step-saving ranch home.** (Roller skates free.) **Multi-level miracle.** (Multi-level bushwah.) **For a lifetime of comfort, for a world of peace.** (Must be the Waldorf-Astoria.)

Buying a home nowadays is such a bewildering experience. **Inimitable, captivating, de luxe.** Which adjective would you pick? **Luxurious wood shingles.** Wood shingles— luxurious? One ad compares its gorgeous home with the renowned and beautiful Venus de Milo. Honestly. There's a picture of the semi-nude, armless lady herself at the top of the ad. Could any sane person find any connection between Venus de Milo and a split-level house?

One honest, simple ad impressed us. It went this way: **Excellent design. Fine construction. Roomy living room. Work-easy kitchen. Deep garage. Price $16,250.** That's all. Best house of the lot, we'd bet anything.

Board Member Muir Passes Away

AS IT MUST to all mortals, death came to General Executive Board Member A. W. (Abe) Muir at 11:30 a. m. on Memorial Day, Sunday, May 30th. Thousands upon thousands of hearts in the mining camps of Idaho and the lumber towns of Oregon and the construction sites of a dozen western states were saddened thereby, for Abe Muir was one of the truly colorful pioneers of the labor movement on the Pacific Coast.

Brother Muir passed away quietly in a San Francisco hospital at the age of 71. The stout heart which fought so valiantly for the working man for so many years finally gave out. Brother Muir literally died with his boots on, for he was in San Francisco on Brotherhood business when a heart attack took him to a hospital for the last time.

Without knowing something of the conditions which existed on the West Coast half a century ago, it is difficult to appreciate the tremendous contributions which Brother Muir made to American labor. Armed guards, vigilante squads, bought and paid for law enforcement officials were plentiful in the pioneer West. Those were bare-knuckle days of unionism. And Brother Muir was always in the spots where the going was the roughest and the labor movement needed bolstering most. He never dodged a battle nor compromised a union principle no matter how seriously his personal welfare might be jeopardized thereby.

Brother Muir was born in Woodcross, Utah, to Mr. and Mrs. William S. Muir. At an early age he had to strike out for himself for he was born into a large family. He travelled to Idaho in search of a job. Those were the days of the robber barons, when labor was a commodity to be bought at the lowest possible price. Waves of Italians and Greeks and Yugoslavs were being imported into the mines and given treatment far inferior to that accorded mules, which cost a few dollars a head, and, therefore, were



valuable, while human beings cost nothing.

Against this barbarity, the stout heart of Brother Muir rebelled. To him, unionism offered the one sure road to economic justice, and he threw himself into the labor movement with everything he had. For years he worked among the miners,

seeking to weld them into an effective organization.

Eventually, however, he entered the building field. In 1912 he joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. As a member of Local Union No. 1258 of Pocatello, he gave his undivided attention to the advancement of labor.

He helped to organize many Local Unions throughout Idaho and Montana. He assisted in the formation of a Building Trades Council and a Central Labor Union in Pocatello. He was a key figure in the formation of the Idaho State Federation and served as its first paid organizer. Later he was appointed an organizer for the American Federation of Labor by Sam Gompers.

In 1919 General President Hutcheson appointed Brother Muir a General Representative. He served in that capacity until 1928 when he was elevated to General Executive Board member. Until his passing on Memorial Day, Brother Muir continued to devote all his talents and his energies to the cause of organized labor.

Abe Muir is gone, but the work he did will live forever, and generations as yet unborn will reap the fruits of his labor.

The monument he leaves behind is as big and as broad as the North American continent. It is better shoes on the children of lumber workers in Oregon and Montana and Arizona. It is safer working conditions for the miners in the Coeur d'Alenes and Bisbee and the coal fields of Utah. It is the television set in the living room and the car in the garage of construction workers in all 48 states and 10 Canadian provinces.

Surviving him are his wife, Gertrude, and two brothers, George and Leo. Funeral service were conducted at the Halstead Funeral Home in San Francisco on Thursday, June 4th.

—STORY OF THE MONTH—

Frank Richardson joined Local 2046, of Martinez, California, in February, 1950 and soon acquired a good job at the nearby Port Chicago naval base. He had a wife, two fine little girls and a neat little house. The world was his oyster until one day in February, 1953.

Then the skies became black for the Richardsons. Frank injured his back on the job and doctors advised him that he wouldn't be able to work for a year and might never be able to do strenuous labor again.

Frank Richardson is a realist so he counted his assets and saw that if his home were to be saved drastic measures would have to be taken. He moved his family to a smaller, cheaper house and rented the home he was trying to save. Everything went along fine for a few months, then the renters became delinquent with their payments. With no money for his payments on the house, Richardson was threatened with its loss, and the tenants damaged the house quite a bit. To add to the troubles, one of the his daughters became ill and was taken to the hospital for an operation.

When the bank threatened foreclosure it seemed that Brother Richardson had fallen heir to all the troubles in the world. It was the kind of story he had laughed at when he heard it on radio soap operas, but it was happening to him. They say every cloud has a silver lining and soon the sun shined on the Richardsons.

Members of Local 2046 heard of the tough luck of their Brother and decided to do something for him. They donated money to stop the bank foreclosure and then began a campaign to give the family more permanent aid. Some donated to a fund for saving the Richardson home and others began to make the project a community affair. They solicited donations and advertising on the Local's billboard, and gathered prizes for the members responsible for the greatest contributions. A sizeable pot has been collected by the more than 1700 members of the Local and the Richardsons are smiling again.

The grateful family knows that "Brotherhood" is not just an empty, symbolic term to members of Local 2046.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

CONVENTION CALL

THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA— 69TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

To All Affiliated Unions, Trades and Labor Councils and Federations of Labor:

Greetings:

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada you are hereby notified that the 69th Annual Convention will be held in the City of Regina, Saskatchewan, commencing at 10:00 a. m., Monday, August 23, 1954, and continuing daily until the business of the Convention is completed.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPARTMENT

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the Union Label and Service Trades Department will convene in the Cocoanut Grove, the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California, 10 a. m., Thursday, September 16, 1954, and will continue in session until the business of the Convention is completed.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carpenters' Building
Indianapolis, Indiana
May 9, 1954

Since the previous meeting of the Board the following trade movements have been acted upon:

March 11, 1954

Vancouver, B. C., Canada, L. U. 452.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.17 to $2.48 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Cody, Wyoming, L. U. 585.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Havre, Mont., L. U. 718.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Meriden, Conn., L. U. 920.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.58 to $2.85 per hour, effective May 5, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

St. Cloud, Minn., L. U. 930.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.05 to $2.30 effective May 1st, from $2.30 to $2.40 effective August 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Algonac, Mich., L. U. 1154.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.85 to $2.00 per hour, effective March 16, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Holland, Mich., L. U. 2391.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.92 to $2.06 per hour, effective March 12, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada, L. U. 2404.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.22 to $2.47 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., L. U. 3140.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.05-$1.40 to $1.25-$1.60 per hour, effective April 28, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Marquette, Mich., Cloverland District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.60 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

March 12, 1954

New London, Conn., L. U. 30.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.53 to $3.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Worcester, Mass., L. U. 107.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.53 to $2.75 per hour, effective July 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 183.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.86 to $3.01 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Steubenville, Ohio, L. U. 186.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.80 to $3.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Lewiston, Maine, L. U. 407.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.25 per hour, effective March 10, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Pittsfield, Mass., L. U. 444.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.65 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Reading, Penn., L. U. 492.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.68½ to $3.03½ per hour, effective June 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Bozeman, Mont., L. U. 557.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.30 to $2.50 per hour, effective May 1. 1954. Official sanction granted.

Dover, N. H., L. U. 1031.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.00 per hour, effective May 1. 1954. Official sanction granted.

Riverton, Wyo., L. U. 1763.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Shelbyville, Ill., L. U. 1892.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00, Residential, $2.00 to $2.25, Commercial, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Beckley, W. Va., L. U. 1911.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.37½ per hour, effective June 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Natchez, Miss., L. U. 1994.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Ponca City, Okla., L. U. 2008.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.30 to $2.50 per hour, effective June 14, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Mexico, Mo., L. U. 2099.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3.02½ per hour for Millwrights, from $2.00 to $2.40—Commercial, effective March 15, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Willmar, Minn., L. U. 2465.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.30 per hour, effective April 29, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Kokomo, Ind., Wabash Valley D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.65 per hour effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Elgin, Ill., Fox River Valley D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.47-$1.75 to $1.62-$1.90 per hour, effective March 2, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Pekin, Ill., Central Illinois D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.75—Residential, $2.71 to $2.90—Commercial, per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

March 17, 1954

East St. Louis, Ill., L. U. 169.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.15 to $2.30 per hour, effective January 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Fort Madison, Iowa, L. U. 373.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.35 per hour effective April 15, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Eureka, Ill., L. U. 524.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.55 per hour, Residential, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

March 23, 1954

Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls D. C., Providence, R. I.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.45 to $2.60 per hour, effective March 29, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Ames, Iowa, L. U. 1948.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 974.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.85 to $2.00 per hour effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

March 31, 1954

Port Alberni, B. C., Canada, L. U. 513.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Dubuque, Iowa, L. U. 678.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.60 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Winnfield, La., L. U. 1813.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.92½ to $2.15 per hour, effective March 25, 1954. Official sanction granted.

April 13,1954

New Haven, Conn., L. U. 79.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.59 to $2.75 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Plainfield, N. J., L. U. 155.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.23 to $2.33 per hour, effective June 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Marietta, Ohio, L. U. 356.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.55 to $2.90 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Ann Arbor, Mich., L. U. 512.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.86 to $3.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Port Washington, Wis., L. U. 1131.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.41 to $1.44 per hour, effective June 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Girard, Ill., L. U. 1234.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.65 to $1.90 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

Recommended Reading For Congressional Labor Committees

The next time an anti-labor bill comes up for a hearing in Congress (and indications are there will be plenty of such times in the next few years unless the complexion of Congress is changed this November) our suggestion is that a letter to Local Union No. 1739, Mapleton, Mo., from Mrs. Joseph E. Paubel be introduced as evidence.

In future hearings on labor bills, if past history holds true, there will be plenty of jackleg lawyers, venal politicians and self-appointed labor "experts" lambasting unions right and left. They will be carping about labor "bosses," captive members, monopolistic practices and all the other warmed-over tripe that they have been dishing out for years. It might be refreshing to committee members to get a sincere, straight-from-the-heart expression from someone such as Mrs. Paubel who has lived with unionism and been a part of unionism and enjoyed the fruits of unionism day in and day out.

All this is by way of introducing a letter which Mrs. Paubel recently wrote to Local Union No. 1739, to which her husband belonged before his death. Since the letter speaks for itself, it needs no editorial comment:

My dear Brothers of Local 1739:

It is just a little hard to put into words, the deep feeling of appreciation that is in my heart, for you brothers who are big and great and kind.

Being a member of Brotherhood Local 1739 may not add years to your lives but it does add life to your years. Makes your lives richer, deeper and far more radiant, too.

What a great satisfaction to know that such quick action could be made possible, that twenty-four hours after a brother has had to "Lay his hammer down," that these hard working, unselfish, truly great men, should offer a helping hand to a bereaved sister in need.

I am sure you will remember the Master's words, "In as much as ye have done unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

Ever in my Sacred Garden of Memories shall be erected a towering monument, inscribed A. F. of L. Local 1739.

I feel the buildings the members of the A. F. of L. build are left here on earth as monuments to the unselfish men who put the best they had into them.

Long live Local 1739 and may God's richest blessings be yours always.

Thanks again, to the nicest, greatest men our country has ever known.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Joseph E. Paubel

Human nature being what it is, the jackleg lawyers, venal politicians and self-appointed labor experts of the country probably will go on lambasting

unions while the Mrs. Paubels of the land go about the business of living quietly, decently and in better circumstances because their husbands had the foresight to band together with their fellow workers in militant, humanitarian labor unions dedicated to improving the lot of all who work with their hands or their brains in earning their daily bread.

We Still Have A Long Way To Go

Last month a rail worker in Chicago was awarded $200,000 by a jury as compensation for critical injuries received in the performance of his job. A few days earlier a New York worker was granted $85,000 damages for permanent injuries sustained in an accident on the job. Awards of from $50,000 to $100,000 have been fairly common in recent years.

All this is a far cry from conditions which existed in the late years of the last century and the early years of this century. In those days, a man who received crippling injuries was lucky if he got his doctor bills paid by the company. In fact, there are alive still thousands of crippled men—victims of lead poisoning in smelters and mercury poisoning in hat factories—who got practically nothing for their suffering and broken bodies. The minute they become too crippled to work, some shyster lawyer in the employ of the company was around to browbeat them into signing a release on the company in exchange for a few paltry dollars. Frightened, bewildered and unacquainted with their rights, victims usually settled up quickly.

Of course, in those days not many men belonged to unions. They had no place to turn and nobody to ask for advice. And claim adjusters were not above making all sorts of glowing promises about what the company would do for the victims if they only signed a release. These promises, however, were never put in writing, and the victim who collected was a rare exception.

There is no blacker chapter in the industrial history of America than the barbaric treatment which disabled workers received at the hands of employers before the advent of workmen's compensation—a program which organized labor put over almost singlehandedly. Until 1904, when the first workmen's compensation law was passed, an injured worker had no legal rights whatsoever except the right to enter a private suit for damages, a costly process that few working people could pursue. Even if they did sue, their chances of collecting were practically nil, for there existed in American courts a "fellow servant" doctrine—a doctrine which held that all workers were fellow servants and that if one worker was injured as the result of negligence on the part of another "servant" the company had no obligation.

From the beginning, organized labor fought for a workmen's compensation law which would keep injured workers from being relegated to starvation or charity. It took many years of fighting, but compensation laws were pushed through in state after state. In general, these laws have not kept abreast of changing conditions, and mostly their benefits are still inadequate,

but they represent a big step forward and a real feather in the cap of organized labor.

As mentioned above, settlements in cases of permanent disability are becoming more realistic. Juries are recognizing that a man who is permanently disabled at 45 is losing 20 years of useful work. If his earnings are $5,000 per year, simple arithmetic proves that he stands to lose $100,000 in wages alone. No one has yet devised a yardstick for measuring the suffering, pain and anxiety that go along with a crippling accident.

Insurance companies are becoming alarmed over the size of awards being made by juries in accident cases. They are setting up an organization to reverse the trend if possible. Already they are grinding out reams of propaganda on the "unfairness" of sizeable awards. They even may seek legislation to limit awards by law.

Our industrial age being what it is, accidents can never be eliminated completely. However, statistics show that most accidents are preventable. The penalty for gambling with safety should be so high that no company can afford to take any chances. After all, the penalty for the man on the receiving end of an accident is so high that only a double-dyed fool will gamble with safety. In print, $50,000 or $100,000 may look like a lot of money but it is small compensation for losing a couple of arms or eyes or legs.

Accident prevention is the responsibility of both management and labor. There is no conflict of interest in safety programs. The company may have money at stake, but the worker gambles his body and perhaps even his life.

In the final analysis, the worker should be most concerned with the prevention of accidents. The company can only devise safety rules, but they mean nothing unless the worker carries them out. The safest guard in the world is meaningless if the worker leaves it off his machine.

It is good to note that injured workers are getting fairer treatment than they did, but the smart worker is still the one who takes absolutely no chances so far as safety is concerned.

A Question To Approach With Extreme Care

By the time this issue of the magazine reaches print, Congress may be debating the wire tapping bill. Some time ago Attorney General Herbert Brownell asked that his office be empowered, under certain conditions, to tap telephone wires and use evidence obtained thereby against suspected subversives. Indications are his request may come up for action before Congress adjourns for the summer.

While all good Americans are in sympathy with the Attorney General's plea for additional tools to make the catching of subversives easier, common sense warns that any legalization of wire tapping carries with it a grave danger. From the very beginning of our form of government, one of the basic concepts has been that a man's home is his castle. Another has been that privacy is the right of every citizen. If an arm of the government is empowered to tap a man's home telephone wire and listen in on private conversations, can any man any longer be assured that his home is inviolate or that his privacy is being respected?

It is true that the Attorney General asks for the right to tap wires only in cases where he suspects subversion may be present. But in this day and age of easy accusation and extremely loose use of the epithet "communist," who could truly feel himself safe? There is hardly a union officer or a public official or person with more than one enemy who has not been called a communist by someone who did not like him.

In the case of labor, no one can deny there are plenty of men in high places in government and industry who consider all labor subversive. Suppose one of them became Attorney General some day? Or suppose that wire tapping had been legal when the miners were out on strike during the war? Many newspapers were calling the strike subversion. In either of these cases would it be difficult for an Attorney General with no sympathy with labor to make a case for tapping union phones and the phones of union officials?

In a recent speech on the Senate floor, Senator Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina vigorously opposed any and all forms of legalized wire tapping.

"It is not a pleasant thing to contemplate what would happen under legalized wire tapping," Johnston declared. "One could not communicate with his friends, his pastor, his lawyer, doctors, or members of his family, in complete confidence that no outsider was listening in.

"Would there be any privacy left?" he asked. "Would not all of us lose the confidential right of free speech?

"There is no privacy today behind the Iron Curtain. Must we ape communistic practices to preserve our democracy?

"Chip away here and there at a vital human liberty, under the guise of national interest," and, Johnston warned, "soon all will be lost. Divest us of this and that personal freedom, and soon the individual is stripped of his hard-won inherited rights—the rights which distinguish us as Americans.

"I consider wire tapping to be a carbuncle on the free growth and exercise of one's rights and liberties in a democratic country."

For all the dangers involved in legalized wire tapping, all of us might be for it wholeheartedly if it actually helped to catch subversives. But once wire tapping became legal, no spy or subversive would ever again use a phone for underhanded purposes. They are all too cunning to fall for such an obvious trap.

However, there is still another danger involved. Tapped phone conversations are recorded on tapes which can be cut and edited. By cutting and editing, a conversation may be doctored to convey exactly the opposite to what was originally said. For example, a man might say over the phone: "I will never compromise with Reds." By simply cutting out the "never" the conversation could be edited to say, "I will compromise with Reds." Cropped photographs and doctored speeches have proved in recent months there are people not above using such devices for their own ends.

Adding everything together, it seems to us that Congress should approach the wire tapping question with the utmost caution.

(Continued from page 23)

Franklin, N. H., L. U. 1247.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per hour effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

New Orleans La., L. U. 1312.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Middletown, Ohio, L. U. 1477. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.60 to $2.80 per hour, effective June 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Guelph, Ontario, Canada, L. U. 2173.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.60 to $1.85 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Rochester, N. Y., Rochester and Vicinity District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50—Floorlayers, $2.78½ to $3.03½—Outside, $3.00 to $3.25—Millwrights, per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

April 14, 1954

Pawhuska, Okla., L. U. 1178.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour effective April 15, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Effingham, Ill., L. U. 2226.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.55 to $1.77 per hour (average), effective May 6, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Kalispell, Mont., Northwestern Montana District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.65 per hour, effective April 5, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

April 19, 1954

Fremont, Neb., L. U. 1881.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.05 to $2.25, effective April 5, 1954. Official sanction granted.

April 20, 1954

Newport, R. I., L. U. 176.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.60 to $2.85 for Wharf & Dock Builders, Pile Drivers and Bridge workers; $2.35 to $2.60 for Carpenters, $2.00 to $2.10 for Millmen, effective July 1st, August 5th and June 1st, 1954 respectively. Official sanction granted.

Roanoke, Va., L. U. 319.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to 2.17½ per hour effective June 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80 to $2.05 per hour for Fixture Workers, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Babylon, N. Y., Suffolk County District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $3.20 to $3.40 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

April 22, 1954

Peckville, Penn., L. U. 1678.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.12½ to $2.22½ per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Delavan, Wis., Southern Wisconsin District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.38 to $2.55 per hour, effective April 24, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Tuscaloosa and Vicinity District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.12½ to $2.40 per hour, effective March 15,1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

April 27, 1954

Colorado Springs. Colo., L. U. 515.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per hour, effective June 15, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Albuquerque, N. M., L. U. 1319.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.60 to $2.75 per hour, effective July 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

May 3, 1954

Milford, Mass., L. U. 867.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.47½ to $2.75 per hour, effective July 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

East St. Louis, Ill., L. U. 3150.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.05-$1.40 to $1.30-$1.65 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Marquette, Mich., L. U. 3190.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.04-$1.68 to $1.09-$1.76 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

May 5, 1954

Duluth, Minn., L. U. 361.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.40 to $2.60 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Uniontown, Penn., L. U. 1010.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per hour, effective May 15, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Muscatine, Iowa, L. U. 1559.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.72 to $1.82 per hour, effective May 4, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Glace Bay, N. S., Canada, Cape Breton Island District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.90 to $2.00 per hour, effective May 31, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

May 11, 1954

Erie, Penn., L. U. 81.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.75 to $3.05 per hour, effective May 31, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Williamstown, Mass., L. U. 979.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.37½ to $2.50 per hour effective June 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Chillicothe, Ohio, L. U. 1255.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.60 to $2.75 per hour, effective July 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Newark, N. J., L. U. 2212.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.75 to $3.00 per hour (House work), effective July 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

May 12, 1954

Washington, D. C., L. U. 2311.—Movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

May 13, 1954

Winona, Minn., L. U. 307.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.17½ to $2.50 per hour, effective June 29, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Aurora, Ill., Fox River Valley District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.85 to $3.10 per hour, effective June 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Carpenters' Building
Indianapolis, Indiana
May 9, 1954

The meeting of the General Executive Board was held at the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, commencing on the above date. Chairman M. A. Hutcheson presided.

All members of the General Executive Board were present, including General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy.

The General President reported fully on all matters of importance to the Organization which developed since the previous meeting of the Board.

At the previous meeting of the General Executive Board, the resignation of S. P. Meadows, General Treasurer, was accepted, to become effective May 1, 1954. The General President reported, in accordance with the provisions of the General Constitution, he appointed Frank Chapman, a member of Local Union 1845, Snoqualmie Falls, Washington, as General Treasurer of the United Brotherhood, effective as of May 1, 1954. The appointment was unanimously approved.

In considering the matter of making arrangements for the 27th General Convention, which will open in the City of Cincinnati on November 15, 1954, the General Executive Board decided that in view of the large number of Local Unions in the United Brotherhood and the large number of delegates to be elected, it would expedite arrangements to a great extent if delegates were elected in the months of July and August. It was further decided that the names of delegates must be in the General Office not later than September 15, 1954.

The Convention Call was drafted and approved. It was decided further that the Convention Call be sent out to the Local Unions of the United Brotherhood during the first week in the month of June.

The matter of arranging for the opening program of the Convention, inviting speakers, etc., was left in the hands of the resident General Officers.

The General President advised the General Executive Board that he had appointed a committee—namely, John R. Stevenson, A. E. Fischer and A. W. Muir—to check securities of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, reposing in the safe deposit box at the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The aforementioned committee, in the presence of General Treasurer, S. P. Meadows and Treasurer-designate, Frank Chapman, visited the bank and made a listing of the securities, which were verified with the official records of the General Treasurer and the General Secretary.

The committee reported that the securities conform to the records of General Treasurer S. P. Meadows, when his resignation became effective on May 1, 1954.

The Board considered a communication from the Puget Sound District Council Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Seattle, Washington, which pointed out that their District Council has spent a large sum of money in vital litigation to protect the contractual rights of the members of the United Brotherhood.

To defeat the aims and purposes of our Brotherhood, numerous promoters have, in recent years, invaded the Northwest lumber industry selling highly questionable "cooperative" plans which pose a serious threat to the wages and working conditions of our members. To stymie the efforts of these promoters, the Puget Sound District Council has carried numerous litigations through the Superior Courts of Washington, the Federal District Courts and National Labor Relations Board. The efforts of the Council have been reasonably successful, but the expenses involved have been considerable. Therefore, the Council requested financial assistance.

After thoroughly discussing the request and analyzing the expenditures incurred by the Puget Sound District Council in the struggle, as well as the legal expenses incurred by the Switchmen's Union of North America in this situation, the Board referred the request to the General President for favorable consideration.

At the previous meeting of the General Executive Board, the Board thankfully accepted several items of equipment for the Home at Lakeland, Florida, provided through the generosity of various District Councils. The General President advised that since that time he has received from the Toronto and District Council Carpenters and Millmen, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, a generous offer to provide the Home with a much-needed oxygen tent and the necessary carriage. A check to cover the cost of the equipment accompanied the letter.

The General President reported that he had acknowledged receipt of the check to purchase the welcome addition of oxygen equipment and had expressed sincere appreciation for the thoughtfulness of the District Council in making this liberal contribution.

By unanimous action, the General Executive Board accepted the gift of oxygen tent and carriage, and concurred that an effort be made to have a small plate attached to the equipment, in a suitable place, signifying the donor.

The Board considered a communication from Local Union 828, Menlo Park, California, regarding Section 43, Paragraph Q and the status thereunder of members holding an inactive contractor's license.

In this case, the General President ruled: "that when a member who has been a contractor desires to discontinue, he would be required to notify the Local Union, in writing, of his action to retain the status of a non-contracting member for a period of one year before becoming eligible to hold office, act as a committeeman or delegate, or vote on a wage question or election of officers." By unanimous action of the General Executive Board, it was decided to make this a permanent procedure for similar cases in the future.

The General President informed the Board of a request from Local Union 34 that a committee be appointed for the purpose of determining the dividing line between carpenter and pile driving classification on bridge work and other types of construction. The request was the outgrowth of a recent controversy brought on by a difference in wage scales between the two kinds of work.

After some discussion, it was decided by the Board that a committee of Board members be appointed to make a review of the situation. The General President appointed Board Members Charles Johnson, Jr., Raleigh Rajoppi and Henry W. Chandler as committee members.

The committee of the General Executive Board appointed at the last meeting for the purpose of holding hearings in protest of several Local Unions on decision rendered by the

General Executive Board on June 25, 1953 on material submitted by Local Union No. 56 of Boston Massachusetts. The hearings were held in the city of Boston, Massachusetts—affording all parties an opportunity to appear before their committee. The committee reported satisfactory progress had been made through the hearing. In effect, both sides agreed to sit down together and resolve the differences. Therefore, it was decided further action be deferred pending final outcome.

In recognition of 58 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood, 25 years of which were spent faithfully serving as General Representative, Second General Vice-President and General Treasurer, the General Executive Board, by unanimous action, granted Brother Spurgeon P. Meadows a life membership. Brother Meadows holds membership in Local Union 60, Indianapolis, Indiana.

A committee representing Local Union 2241, Brooklyn, New York appeared before the Board and presented a brief, outlining a number of problems existing in surrounding areas of the Local Union's jurisdiction. The brief called attention to need for organizing unorganized shops in the resilient floor industry and directed the Board's attention to the need for clarifying territorial jurisdiction. It further pointed out that new products are posing new problems.

The various questions raised by the Local Union committee were thoroughly discussed by the Board, after which it was decided that a committee of the Board be appointed to study the matter further and report back its findings. The committee appointed consisted of O. Wm. Blaier, Charles Johnson, Jr. and Raleigh Rajoppi.

A communication from the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, suggesting that the Union Label of the United Brotherhood be incorporated on the front cover of the member's due book, was considered. It was the thought of the Wisconsin State Council that this would serve as a constant reminder of the importance of the United Brotherhood Union Label to each member carrying a due book. After some discussion, it was unanimously decided that the matter be referred to the Label Committee at our fourthcoming 27th General Convention.

Reconsidered case of disapproval of death claim of the late Frank Arthur Fitzgerald of Local Union 1314, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, was reviewed. Upon motion, the case was referred back to the General Treasurer for reconsideration.

Appeal of Local Union 1507, El Monte, California from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability claim of Robert Thomas Rose of Local Union 1507 was carefully considered. It was unanimously decided that this claim be referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

The General Executive Board considered the correspondence on the funeral donation on the late John P. Magness, Jr. of Local Union 1089, Phoenix, Arizona. It was decided that the disputed claim be referred back to the General Treasurer for further disposition.

Appeal of Local Union 1483, Patchogue, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for disability donation of John Lamend, whose claim was not filed within two years from date of accident, was considered. Upon motion the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained.

Appeal of Local Union 36, Oakland, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for disability donation on Myron J. O'Connor of Local Union 36, was considered by the Board. Upon motion was referred back to the General Treasurer for further consideration.

A delegation from Local Union 974, Millmen, Baltimore, Maryland, consisting of two officers and a member, appeared before the Board and presented a number of problems which have been causing them concern in their area. Supplementing the oral testimony presented by the Committee, the Board had on hand rather voluminous correspondence from Local Union 974 concerning the situation existing within the Local's jurisdiction.

After prolonged discussion of the matter, the Board gave the delegated committee of Local Union 974 the best advice it could reach, based on the long and varied experience of all Board members. The Board decided if further assistance was necessary same should be referred to the General President for further disposition.

Correspondence from Local Union 499, Leavenworth, Kansas, in reference to affiliation of this Local Union with the Kansas City District Council was brought to the attention of the Board. A committee from the Kansas City District Council appeared before the Board jointly with an officer from Local 499. Both sides were given an opportunity to present material in reference to the affiliation.

After a thorough discussion by the General Executive Board, it was decided that the previous recommendation of the General President's representative, that Local 499 be instructed to affiliate with the Kansas City District Council, was concurred in unanimously and that Local 499 should be so advised.

Correspondence from Local 44, Champaign and Urbana, Illinois, and Local 347, Mattoon, Illinois, relative to the geographical area jurisdiction was considered by the Board. After some discussion it was decided that the requests to appear before the Board were received too late for this session. Therefore, it was decided to hold them over until the next session of the Board, and the Local Unions be notified to that effect.

The General Executive Board was apprised of the outstanding quality of the Union Industries Show, which was held in the Pan Pacific Building, Los Angeles, California, April 1-6, 1954, in which the United Brotherhood, in cooperation with the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles, California, promoted what was without question one of the most outstanding exhibits in the entire show. Our exhibit emphasized the tremendous part which United Brotherhood members play in the economic well-being of the nation. It was the consensus of opinion of the Board that we should continue our activities in this respect.

Resolutions and messages of congratulations endorsing the General Officers and General Executive Board, in recognition of their untiring efforts to protect the best interests of the membership of the United Brotherhood and all of organized labor during the past term of office were noted with satisfaction and were gratefully received.

The General President informed the Board of an analysis he had received from the superintendent of our printing plant, outlining requirements in connection with modernizing our mailing system to meet all our needs in the future. The superintendent assured the Board that the equipment he recommended would handle all our mailing requirements for many years, regardless of any increase in size of our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

After carefully considering the recommendation it was unanimously decided that the matter be left in the hands of the resident General Officers.

In connection with a jurisdictional difference involving pile driving work in the vicinity of Mobile, Alabama, a special report prepared by a General Representative assigned to look into the matter was considered by the Board. In addition, considerable correspondence from various Local Unions involved in the controversy was also given attention.

After considerable discussion of the matter, it was the unanimous decision of the Board to refer this situation to the General President for his further consideration.

A communication from the Quebec Provincial Council, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, together with a resolution adopted by the last convention of that organization, calling attention to the imperative need for more intensive organizing activity in the area, came before the Board. Both the letter and the resolution urged that the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor be prevailed upon to undertake a concerted organizing drive in the territory and that the United Brotherhood increase its organizing staff in the area as rapidly as possible. After a detailed study of all the problems involved, the Board decided to refer the matter to the General President.

Correspondence regarding request of Local Union 2162, Kodiak, Alaska for jurisdiction over carpenters in the Alaska salmon industry was reviewed by the Board and it was decided that the petition from 2162 be held in abeyance for the time being.

In accordance with the action of the General Executive Board at its previous session, the General Secretary submitted voluminous material in connection with health and welfare plans, in order that some concrete basic standards can be adopted to serve as a guide for our Local Unions and Councils.

In connection with this project, several Local Unions and District Councils furnished information as to their plans which are in operation. After discussing the matter, it was

decided that the General President request all of our Local Unions and Councils to file with this office copies of such health and welfare plans under which they are now operating, and that these various plans be co-ordinated for further study.

A circular letter from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Department of Labor relating to union activities in that area, particularly as to their organizational success under elections supervised by the Puerto Rico Labor Relations Board, was received as information.

Correspondence from the Union Label Trades Department of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, originally referred to Board Member A. V. Cooper of the Seventh District, was taken under advisement, by the General Executive Board. This correspondence urged that the United Brotherhood affiliate with the Union Label Trades Department to help promote its activities. After some discussion, a motion prevailed that the matter be left in the hands of the General President for such consideration and action as he deems necessary.

The annual report of the General Secretary for the year of 1953 was brought to the attention of the Board, and after several items in connection with this annual report were discussed, it was unanimously decided that same be filed for future reference.

Renewal of bond on the Chief Clerk of the Bookkeeping Department of the United Brotherhood in the sum of $10,000 through the Capitol Indemnity Insurance Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, for one year ending April 1, 1955 was concurred in. Same was filed with the General Secretary.

Renewal of bond on Assistant to General President of Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida, in the sum of $20,000 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, for one year ending March 10, 1955 was approved. Same was referred to the General Secretary.

Correspondence from the American Heart Association requesting a contribution to the 1954 Heart Fund was considered, and, by unanimous action, it was decided that we make a contribution in accordance with our previous donations.

Correspondence from the American Federation of Physically Handicapped requesting that we reconsider our previous action, was called to the attention of the Board. By unanimous action it was decided that the request be laid on the table.

A communication from the Committee for Nation's Health, Inc., asking for financial support of this cause which was endorsed by the recent conventions of the American Federation of Labor, was carefully considered. It was decided that the request be referred to the General President for favorable consideration.

The Certified Public Accountants examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana and their report as of March 31, 1954 found same correct and properly accounted for, as shown in the monthly financial statement.

The General Executive Board recessed to meet at the call of the Chairman.

May 13, 1954

The General Executive Board reconvened on the above date at the Conrad-Hilton Hotel in the City of Chicago, Illinois.

General President M. A. Hutcheson reported that, pursuant to action taken at the American Federation of Labor's 72nd Annual Convention, a special committee studied plans for minimizing jurisdictional raiding within the Federation, something our United Brotherhood has long insisted as imperative if the labor movement is to be spared eventual chaos.

The General President further reported that the no-raid plan was to be submitted to the officers of the affiliated National and International Unions by the Executive Council of the Federation at a special called meeting to be held in the Conrad-Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

Representatives from at least 100 National and International Unions affiliated with the Federation were in attendance at that meeting at which the first draft of the proposed plan was presented. After thoroughly going over the entire plan, taking each article into

consideration and affording all those in attendance an opportunity to express their opinions, many favorable comments were made. By unanimous action of those in attendance the plan was adopted.

The General President presented to the Board a thorough summary of the main points of the plan. He summarized the situations in which the plan would apply, procedures that would be followed, and the machinery that would have to be set up to administer the plan.

The General President informed the Board that the plan would apply only to those organizations formally adopting it, and thus agreeing to submit jurisdictional differences with other organizations to mediation, once direct negotiations proved fruitless, and to binding arbitration if such a step became necessary.

After a thorough discussion of the entire matter following the AFL conference in the Conrad-Hilton Hotel, which our Board Members attended, it was unanimously decided by the General Executive Board that inasmuch as the entire Board was well informed on the entire matter, the General President be authorized and empowered to take whatever steps he may deem advisable in connection with the plan.

The General Secretary reported that satisfactory progress is being made in regard to the compilation of an historical account of the life of Brother William L. Hutcheson, late General President Emeritus, as authorized at a previous session of the Board. He further reported that wide-spread interest is already being manifested in the project, since the life of the late Brother Hutcheson was so closely allied with the growth and development of our Brotherhood as well as the labor movement in the United States and Canada, that it is impossible to tell the story of one without also telling the story of the other.

It was unanimously decided by the General Executive Board that sufficient copies of the book be printed to satisfy the demands of those who know and appreciate the tremendous part Brother Hutcheson played in guiding both the United Brotherhood and the labor movement as a whole through the perilous days of the past half century.

There being no further business to be acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

SPECIAL NOTICE

This is to remind all Local Unions that the 27th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will be held in the auditorium of the Cincinnati Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning at 10 a.m., November 15, 1954, and continuing in session from day to day until the business coming before the Convention has been completed. The Convention Call was issued under date of June 1, 1954, by authority of the General Executive Board. Recording secretaries not in receipt of same within a reasonable time after June 1st are requested to notify the undersigned.

In considering the matter of arrangements for the Convention, the General Executive Board decided that it would greatly expedite the work of all concerned if delegates to the Convention were elected in the months of July and August. In any event, the names of duly-elected delegates, and alternates, together with their mailing addresses, must be in the General Office by September 15, 1954.

We also wish to call your attention to the following:

All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by the Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils, for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the office of the General Secretary and in accordance with the action of the General Executive Board will be published in our journal, "The Carpenter," after the September 15th date preceding the Convention and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee.

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT E. FISCHER, General Secretary.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

CYRUS ALTIMUS, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
JOHN AMBROSE, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
GUNNAR ANDERSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
FRANK ARMBRUSTER, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
RALPH M. BAGLEY, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
HERBERT BAILEY, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
FRED BARBER, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
THEO. BENNEMANN, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
OLE BERSET, L. U. 2084, Astoria, Ore.
CECIL C. BIDDLE, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
EDWIN BRANTH, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
MICHAEL BRENCE, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
RAY CANTER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
CARL O. CARLSON, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN CASPER, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
TONY CESNUT, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
MARVIN D. CHISM, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
PETER CHRISTENSEN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
J. H. COLWELL, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
P. J. CONRAD, L. U. 2079, Houston, Texas
WALTER H. CORBETT, L. U. 1036, Taunton, Mass.
GEORGE D. CUATT, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
ADOLPH DAMBACHER, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
JOHN DAY, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
CHARLES W. DIGMAN, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
PETER DI NOTO, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
LOUIS DUFFANY, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
JOHN ERICKSON, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
THOMAS FASSETT, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
JOSEPH FELDMAN, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
OTTO H. FETT, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
CHARLES FORSTROM, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
H. G. GILES, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
LUTHER T. GILL, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
GROVER C. GOODGOIN, SR., L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
ARVID GRANATH, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
EUGENE L. GRIMES, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
L. W. HARRISON, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
FRED HAUG, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
GUSTAVE J. HAUSWIRTH, L. U. 1452, Detroit, Mich.
W. E. HAYES, L. U. 1274, Decatur, Ala.
FRED G. HEGNER, L. U. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio
B. W. HICKS, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
A. M. HILLEGAS, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
CHARLES HOFFELD, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
FRANK HOLUB, SR., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN HOWAT, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
OSCAR JOHNSON, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. G. JOHNSON, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
MARTIN JOYCE, SR., L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BERT KERKHOFF, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK A. KOPP, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
EDWARD KUTT, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
H. LAAPPER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
HELAS LAVOIE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
SHERIDAN LEE, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
OLIVER LEPAGE, L. U. 1035, Taunton, Mass.
WALTER LOCKE, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
OSCAR LOFBERG, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JESS O. LORENCE, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
EUGENE LYON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
FRANK MALONE, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
EARL W. MANN, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
FLOYD L. MARTIN, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
FRANK S. MARTIN, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
ROBERT E. MATHIS, L. U. 1517, Johnson City, Tenn.
MORRIS MAYER, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
RAYMOND McCOY, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
PAUL J. McDONALD, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
S. F. McGEE, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
ALLAN S. McLEAN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM H. MOGAN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
JOSEPH H. MORHEISER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
V. L. NEWLAND, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
JOE NOVICK, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE C. POPPY, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
FRED PUFF, L. U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
EARL PURKISS, L. U. 1461, Traverse City, Mich.
S. L. PUTNAM, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
LEO RAPPING, L. U. 1, Chicago. Ill.
SIGURD RASMUSSEN, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CHARLES E. RAY, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
EMIL ROBERTS, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
RAYMOND A. ROBINSON, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
FRED ROEHR, SR., L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
WILLIAM F. SAYLE, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
NATHAN SCHNEIDER, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
DAVID SCHOLAR, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ALLEN SHAW, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
ROBERT SHAW, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
ALVIN SHECKLER, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
A. L. SILVERA, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
CARL SINGMASTER, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
VERNON C. STEWART, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
CHARLES L. STONEROAD, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
GEORGE TREMBLAY, L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass.
MELVIN E. TYREE, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
SAM UMAN, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOSEPH VEHUE, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
THOMAS VLCEK, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
CHARLES H. VOORHEES, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
OTHO E. WALLACE, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
HAROLD L. WALLDORFF, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
HERMAN G. WENDT, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
ROBERT P. WILKS, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
FRED WILLIAMS, L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
ROBERT M. WILSON, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
GEORGE E. WINGREN, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
PETER YACTOR, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. ZIEBARTH, L. U. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

ILLINOIS STATE COUNCIL ENTERTAINS MEMBERS AT HOME

In February, the Illinois State Council entertained occupants of the Home from their state. The party was held at the New Florida Hotel, in Lakeland.

At the time of the party there were fifty-one members from Illinois in residence at the Home. Forty-three had signified their intentions to attend the party, but one old-timer, who had recently celebrated his 100th birthday, was unable to attend due to illness.

Several guests from Illinois and other points attended the affair, including First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson, former General Treasurer S. P. Meadows, La Vern Schwab, of Peoria, and Henry Mock, Carl Romano, Inar Larson, Olaf Lofgren, Harvey Anderson and Thomas Slater, all of Chicago.

Brothers Meadows and Stevenson gave short talks to the assemblage and J. Earl Welch, president of the Illinois State Council, was the featured speaker of the evening. Several of the old-timers also spoke a few words.

Following the speeches and the dinner the occupants were escorted back to the Home and from all indications they were very pleased by the party and expressed their thanks to the delegation from their home state.

LOCAL 1725 HONORS VETERANS

Pension members and other veterans were recently honored at a banquet given by Local 1725, of Daytona Beach, Florida. Three men in particular were singled out for honors due to their long standing in the United Brotherhood. John Messing, 51 years membership, John Benning, 54 years membership, and Charles Tomlin, 53 years, were presented with fifty year pins by General Representative Van Pittman. A fourth old-timer, Jacob Acton, also 53 years a member, was unable to attend the affair and was presented with a similar gold emblem at a later date.



All of the pension members of the Local were present with their wives and were guests of honor of the evening. Corsages were presented to the ladies and appropriate membership emblems were presented to all the old-timers.

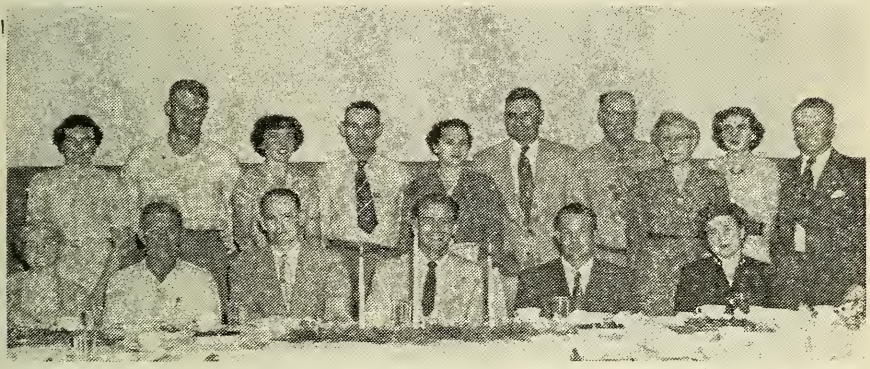
Brother Messing has the honor of being the oldest member of the Local in years of continuous membership there, having been the first man initiated after it closed its charter.

Joining hands under the emblems of the organizations they served so long and faithfully are, from left to right, Van Pittman, General Representative, and Brothers Benning, Messing and Tomlin, of Local 1725.

LOCAL 1004 OBSERVES THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Members of Local Union No. 1004, of Selma, California, observed the thirty-fifth anniversary of the organization with a dinner at I.O.O.F. Hall. Many members and their wives attended the affair.

Speaker of the evening was Grant Erickson, secretary of the nearby Kingsburg Chamber of Commerce. Walter E. Staley, Jr. acted as master of ceremonies.



Officers and their wives and guests in attendance at Local 1004's 35th anniversary included, seated from left to right: Mrs. Sturgis, Brother Sturgis, Mr. Erickson, speaker; Mr. Staley, toastmaster; Brother and Mrs. Woodward.
Standing, left to right are Mrs. Hansen, Brother Hansen, Mrs. Peak, Brother Peak, Mrs. Weaver, Brother Weaver, Brother and Mrs. Overstreet, Mrs. Bogdanovich and Brother Bogdanovich.

The Selma Local was chartered in May, 1919. The only charter member who is still in the organization is its business representative, L. D. Sturgis.

Other officers present at the banquet included Lloyd Woodward, president; Ace Overstreet, vice-president; Norman Hansen, warden; Robert Bogdanovich, conductor; and Elwin Peak, Clyde Weaver and E. D. Hart, trustees.

3RD ANNUAL GRADUATION DINNER HELD FOR ESSEX COUNTY APPRENTICES

Members of the 1954 graduation class of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee, Essex County Carpenters, Newark, New Jersey were recently honored with a dinner and celebration on the completion of their training period.



Graduating apprentices of the Essex County District Council pause during the evening's festivities for a photo with the principal speakers at the graduating ceremonies.

The affair was held at the Robin Hood Inn, Clifton, New Jersey. The Essex County and Vicinity District Council provided tools for prizes to the outstanding men in the class. Brother Robert Walter of Local Union 349, Orange, received first prize, Albert Smithy of Local Union 1209, Newark, second prize, and John Vellela of Local Union 1209 third prize. Each graduate also received an appropriate gift from the District Council.

Brother Michael Sebastian of Local Union 1613, Newark, in behalf of the graduating class, presented Brother Michael Boscaino, the instructor, with a gift for his untiring efforts in assisting all the men in giving them his unlimited time and attention with their problems.

Also in attendance with the graduates were: Mr. George Baxel, principal of Bloomfield Vocational School, who acted as master of ceremonies, Mr. Elston Meyer, Supervisor of Apprentice Training, Essex County Vocational Schools, Brother Michael Boscaino, Local Union 1209.

Secretary-Treasurer John J. Walsack, Business Agents F. J. O'Horo, G. W. Campbell and W. F. Purcell, all of the Essex County District Council of Carpenters were the speakers at the affair.

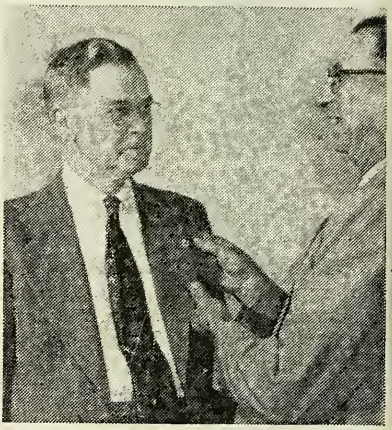
TENNESSEE FIFTY YEAR MAN HONORED

Local Union No. 259, of Jackson, Tennessee, is justly proud of one of its members, J. W. Cherry. They recently showed their appreciation of him by giving an honor dinner on the fiftieth anniversary of his joining the Local.

When Brother Cherry was initiated into Local 259, in October, 1903, the group was entering into its fifth year of existence. Each new member was to be counted as a blessing for not many had the courage to dare to belong to a labor organization. The threat of the black list was too ominous for many and among the others who did join, quite often their membership was quickly terminated by a threat from their employer.

But Brother Cherry was not one of the faint-hearted ones. He cherished his membership and still retains it today, at the age of 76 years.

The dinner was open to all members and their wives. Mr. and Mrs. Cherry were presented with flowers and Brother Cherry also received the small gold fifty year pin, which proudly proclaims to the world his devotion to the cause of the United Brotherhood.



Brother Cherry beams proudly as Local 259's president, John Dyer pins the gold fifty-year pin on his lapel.

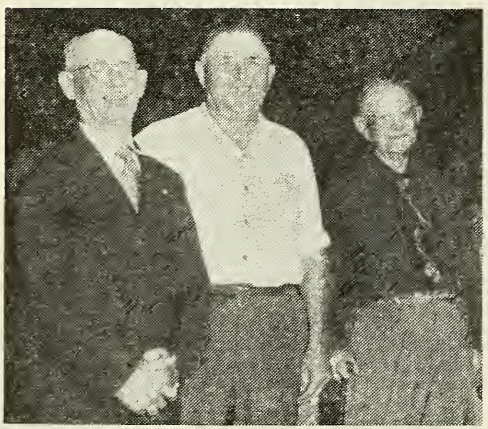
CALIFORNIA LOCAL HONORS FOUR OLD-TIMERS

Members of Local 586, of Sacramento, California, recently gathered to pay tribute to the integrity and loyalty of four of their fellow members. Each of the honored members has spent his entire membership in Local 586 and all have more than fifty years service to their credit.

One of the old-timers, Fred S. Oltman, became a member in 1900, when the Local was first chartered. Shortly thereafter E. J. Moore joined the Local and has now completed his 53rd year of continuous membership. The other two Brothers, George P. Still and Edward J. MacNeil, have been in the Local for the past 51 years.

In recognition of such long and faithful service, each of the old-timers was presented with a gold emblem signifying more than fifty years of membership in the United Brotherhood.

Brother Moore was unable to attend the affair and was presented with his emblem at a later date.



Veteran members of Local 586 beam proudly as they sport their gold emblems, received in recognition of their long continuous membership. From left to right, they are Brothers McNeil, Oltman and Still.

THE WAY OF A BOY WITH A CONE

Each month we print many pictures depicting the various activities of the Local Unions and their members, but here is one we believe needs no identification. The boy pictured is so typically American that he could be found in your backyard or mine, or even in the neighbor's.



As the great tree behind him has already done, he is beginning to fight the hard battles of early life, hoping to emerge strong and prepared for the best or the worst the future has to offer.

His name? He doesn't need any. He's a boy with an ice cream cone at the right moment, as if there could be a wrong one for boys and ice cream. He has the capacity for enjoying it in a manner that makes for the greatest satisfaction from the smallest things.

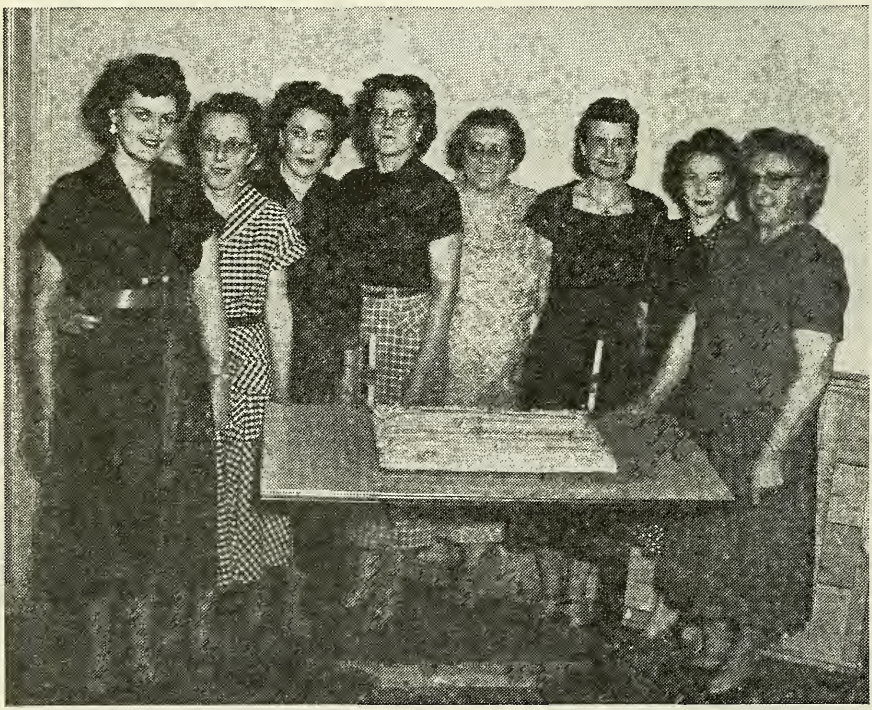
Just for the record, he is an orphan at Shawen Acres, Dayton, Ohio, enjoying the refreshments at the Easter picnic provided by Local 104, of Dayton.



BILLINGS, MONTANA LADIES CELEBRATE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Seventy-five guests and members were entertained recently by Ladies Auxiliary 472, of Billings, Montana, at a banquet celebrating the 7th anniversary of the group's founding. Decorations at the affair, held in the Labor Temple, included a large birthday cake, horseshoe-shaped tables and shamrock-covered candles.



Grouped around their birthday cake, officers of Auxiliary 472, for 1954, include, from left to right: Mrs. Lloyd Metcalf, financial secretary; Mrs. Frank Radford, trustee; Mrs. Orin Stevenson, warden; Mrs. John Bender, recording secretary; Mrs. Erie Hormann, president; Mrs. Ed. Schuling, vice-president; Mrs. Paul O'Leary, trustee; and Mrs. Rose Dewitz, conductress.

During the past year several new members have been initiated into the organization increasing the membership to its present total of 48 Ladies. Auxiliary 472 has 13 charter members who are still active in the organization.

Meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month. Every fourth meeting is a social affair, attended by members, as well as husbands and other guests.

Funds for activities of the Auxiliary are raised through raffles and periodic Sunday dinners for the public at the Labor Temple.

Twin Bridges Orphans Home is one of the special projects of the Ladies. The children there are regular recipients of gifts at Christmas, Easter and on their birthdays. Other activities include showers for expectant mothers and fund raising for the purchase of an iron lung.

Ten men offered their services last year at a style show, (of women's garment) and the result was an enjoyable affair and a financial success. The annual picnic, held in August, was attended by more than 100 guests.

We enjoy reading the letters from sister auxiliaries and welcome suggestions which will help make our Auxiliary a greater success.

Fraternally,

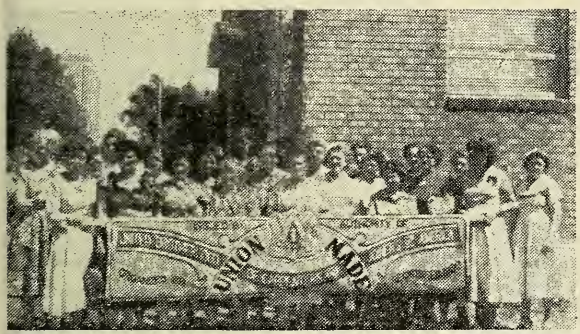
Mrs. Lloyd Metcalf, Financial Secretary.

POCATELLO LADIES MAKE LABEL REPLICA

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary 593, of Pocatello, Idaho.

Our Auxiliary was chartered in July, 1950, with thirty-five members, most of whom are still active within our organization. We hold meetings twice each month on the first and third Tuesdays. The former dates are for business meetings and the latter reserved for social events.



Members of Ladies Auxiliary 593 pose proudly in front of the beautiful replica of the Brotherhood Label, which they recently presented to Local 1258.

We recently completed a large replica of the union label. It is made of colored wool on a burlap background and measures two feet wide, by nine feet, four inches in length. Upon its completion the label was presented to Local Union 1258, of Pocatello, and now hangs in their new hall.

On behalf of our Auxiliary I cordially invite correspondence from all sister groups and wish each and everyone happiness and success.

Fraternally yours,

Pearl F. Pack, Recording Secretary

DINNER MARKS GARY LADIES FIFTH YEAR

To the Editor:

As another year passes we pause to reflect and consider what we have accomplished and find ourselves thankful for the bonds of sisterhood which bind us to our organization.

Our Auxiliary, No. 471, of Gary, Indiana, is now in its fifth year. We recently celebrated the anniversary with a dinner banquet at Phil Smith's Restaurant. Our membership now totals 49 active Ladies.

Our meetings are held twice each month, the business meeting being on the first Thursday and the social meeting on the fourth. The hostess each month is a member whose birthday falls on, or near, our social meeting date and each member brings a gift of a handkerchief.

Present officers are Mrs. E. Bosak, president; Mrs. K. Prentiss, vice-president; Mrs. J. Pierce, recording secretary; Mrs. W. Kundrat, treasurer; Mrs. J. Dolon, warden; and Mrs. N. Sedan, conductress.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. D. Dorothy Pierce, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 310

Porch Columns.—In the first half of the twentieth century, the greater part of the home-builders wanted porches. Not only front porches, but also back porches. The thing about the porch that the owner usually took great pride in was the porch columns. This period saw perhaps a much greater variety of porch-column designs than were used previous to it, or that will be used after it.

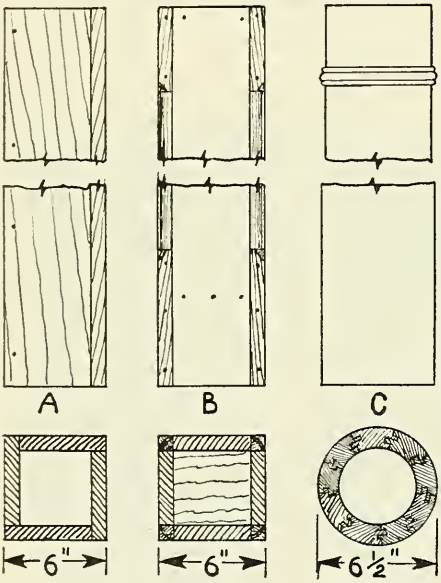


Fig. 1

Round and Square Columns.—In speaking of porch columns, it should be remembered that the term covers both round and square columns. This is well supported by common usage. There is a logical basis for calling solid porch supports posts, whether round or square, when the sides or the diameters are less than six inches. When the diameters or sides are more than six inches, call them columns. There is little to support the theory that square porch supports should be called posts, and that round supports shoud be called columns.

Simple and Substantial Columns.—Fig. 1 shows three sections of porch columns at the bottom, and just above them, are the elevations shown in part. At **A** is shown a simple but substantial job-made porch column.

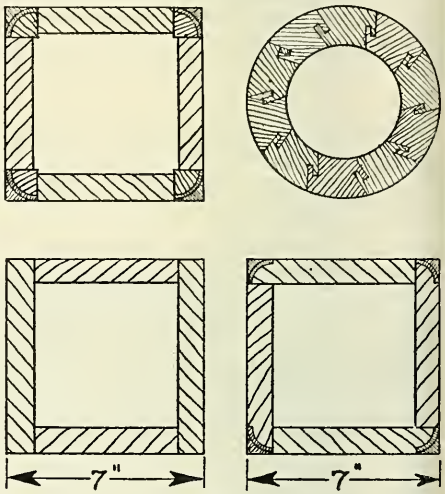


Fig. 2

It is made of four jointed and sized boards, nailed together as shown by the section directly below it. At **B** a better appearing column is shown, which is equally substantial. This column is also made with four jointed and sized boards, that are nailed to core-blocks, as indicated by the dots representing

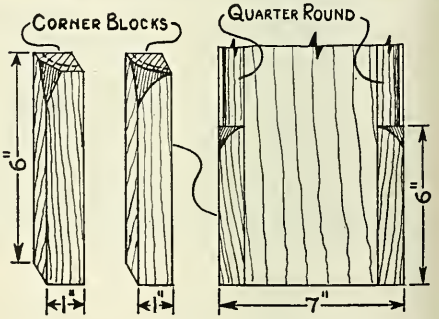


Fig. 3

nails. The corners are filled in with corner block at the top and at the bottom, with quarter round between these blocks, as a study of the drawings will reveal. At **C**, bottom drawing, is shown a section of a round column. The upper drawing shows the top and bottom part of the column. Fig.

2 shows four sectional details of columns. The upper left detail is of the column shown at **B**, Fig. 1, while the section to the upper right is of the round column shown at **C**, Fig. 1. In this detail a different joint is used to hold the column together. The sectional detail shown at the bottom, left, Fig. 2, is of a simple design, while the detail shown to the right is also simple. Here the corners are shown with worked-on quarter rounds, that join corner blocks at the bottom and at the top. Excepting the worked-on quarter rounds, the construction is the same as the one shown at **A**, Fig. 1.

Corner Blocks.—Fig. 3 shows to the left a rather simple design of a corner block,

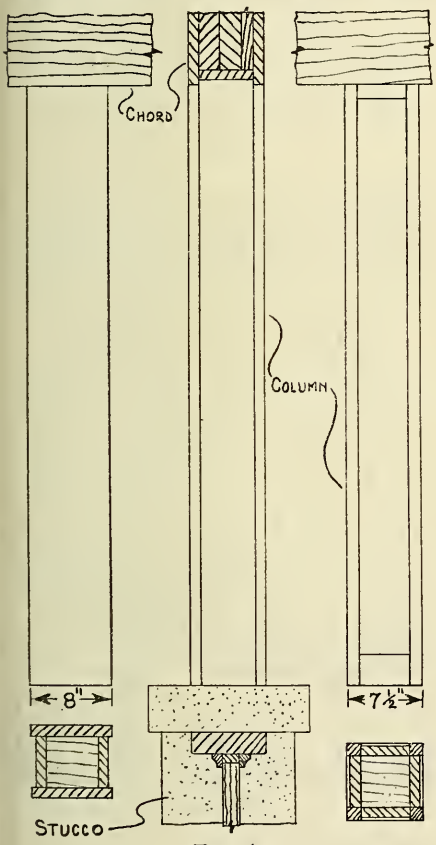


Fig. 4

while the center drawing shows a design that is a little different. The drawing to the right shows an elevation of the bottom of a column with corner blocks in place. The quarter rounds that join these blocks are pointed out with indicators. The corner blocks are made of 1x1's.

Pleasing Designs of Columns.—Fig. 4 shows drawings of two pleasing column designs. To the left is shown a section at the bottom and an elevation of a column joined to a chord at the top. The center drawing shows one of the paneled sides of this column. At the top a cross section of the chord is shown, joining the column,

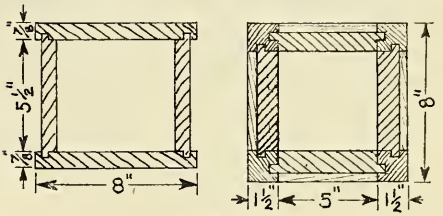


Fig. 5

while at the bottom of the column rests on the cement cap of the stuccoed column base. The drawing to the right shows a column with a panel on each of the four sides, as shown by the section at the bottom. Details of the construction of these two columns are shown by Fig. 5. The one to the left shows a tongued-and-grooved construction of the column shown to the left and center of Fig. 4, while the detail to the right shows a tongued-and-grooved construction of the column shown by the drawing to the right in Fig. 4

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Cap and Base.—Fig. 6 shows simple cap and base designs of round columns. Such columns are still in use on many of the older homes. While these columns were substantial, they, in many instances, did not harmonize too well with the architecture of the main structures. The square columns,

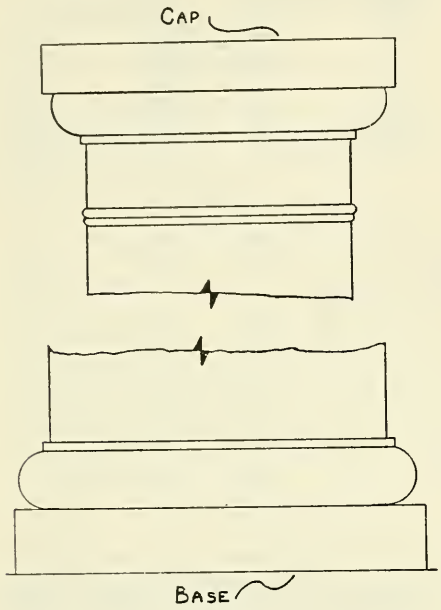


Fig. 6

when aptly chosen, usually presented a more pleasing appearance.

Joining Columns to Chords.—Fig. 7, to the left, shows a small square column in part, joining the chord as it should be joined. To

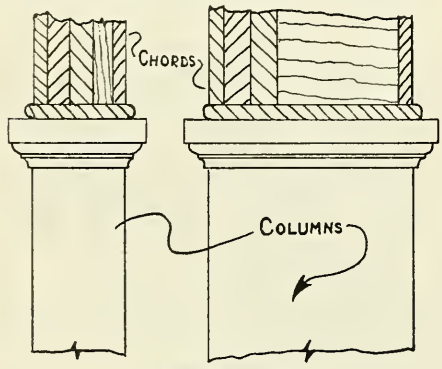


Fig. 7

the right a larger column, also in part, is shown joining the chord in the right way. Fig. 8 gives similar columns, shown in part, joining the chords in the wrong way. Study these illustrations.

Tapering Columns.—Fig. 9 shows two designs, in part, of tapering square columns.

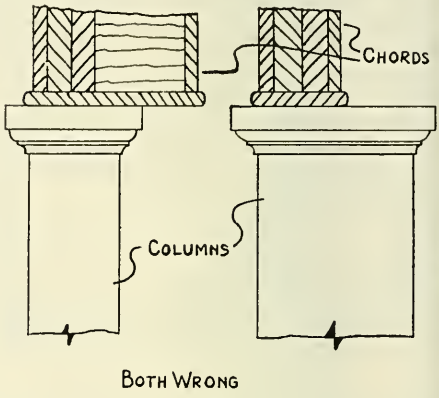


Fig. 8

Innumerable variations of these designs can be found on porches of homes built in the period when such designs were much in use. These columns were supported by stone,

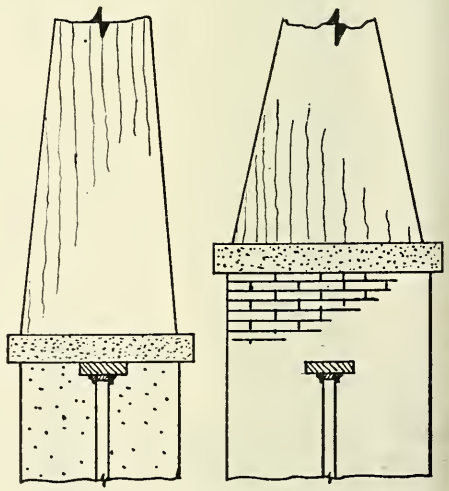


Fig. 9

brick, cement, or stucco bases, that had caps of cement and sometimes stone. The columns ranged from slightly tapered to over-much tapered. A study of such columns together with the bases that supported them, will reveal the fact that there was a time when building material cost much less than it does today. Fig. 10 shows how sometimes a base of wood was used at the bottom of large tapering columns. The two

perpendicular dotted lines show how similar bases were used on untapered square col-

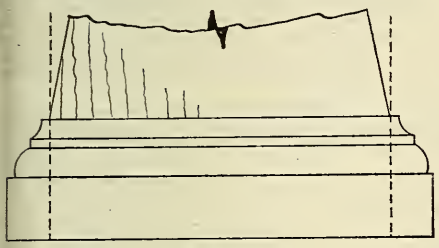


Fig. 10

umns. Such bases are water catchers and sooner or later will cause rotting.

SOMETIMES PRACTICAL

As the caption implies, the craft problem that is dealt with here is not always practical. But there are times when a mechanic has a starting point, with nothing but thin

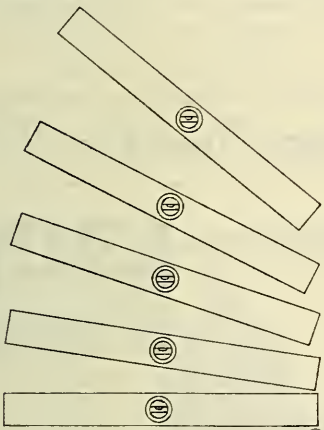


Fig. 1

air to go by, and then is when something like this becomes practical.

Fig. 1 shows five straightedges with leveling devices at their centers. The bottom straightedge is on a level, the one above it is on a little incline, and each one following that is on a little steeper incline than the one before. Now if the mechanic comes to one of those places where he has a starting point but nothing to determine the slope, then is when he can take his straightedge, set the leveling attachment so it will give the right slope and place the straightedge on the timber or whatever the object might be, and when the bubble centers, fasten it, and he is ready to go on from there.

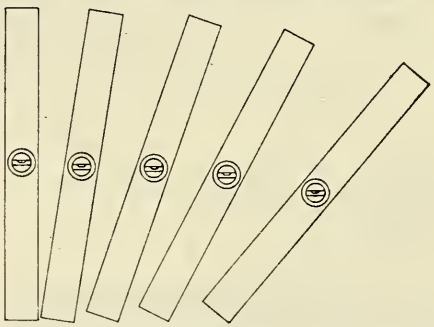


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows the same number of straightedges with a leveling attachment in place for plumbing. Here the left straightedge is in a plumb position, and the one next to it is in a battered position. Each succeeding straightedge shows a little less pitch than the one before. Here again, if the mechanic has a starting point and nothing else to go by, he can take his straightedge, adjust the attachment so that it will give him the slope and his problem is solved.

The two illustrations show the attachments all in the same position, but the straightedges are all in different positions, which were determined by the leveling devices. In practice, the leveling attachment can be used on any length of straightedge.

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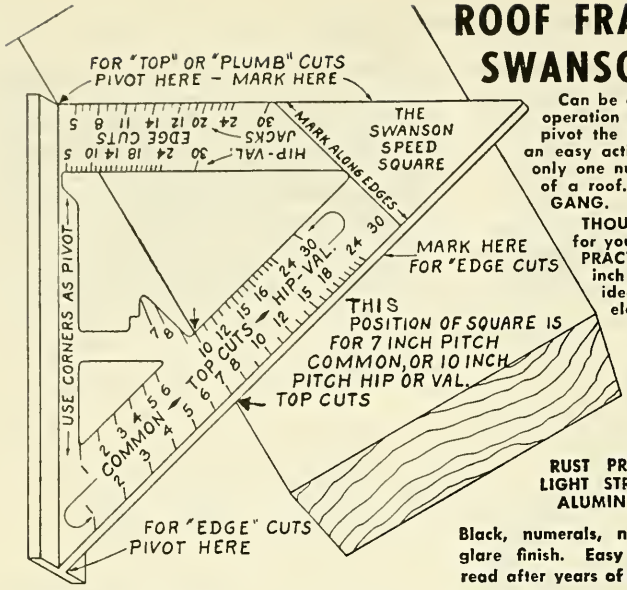


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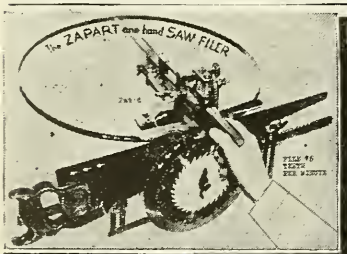


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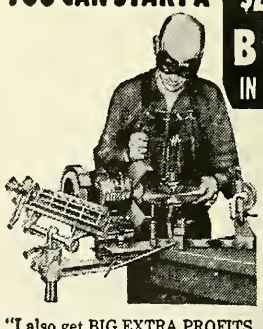
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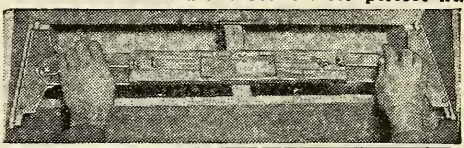
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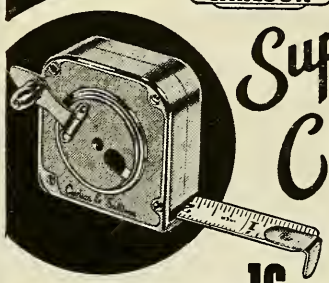
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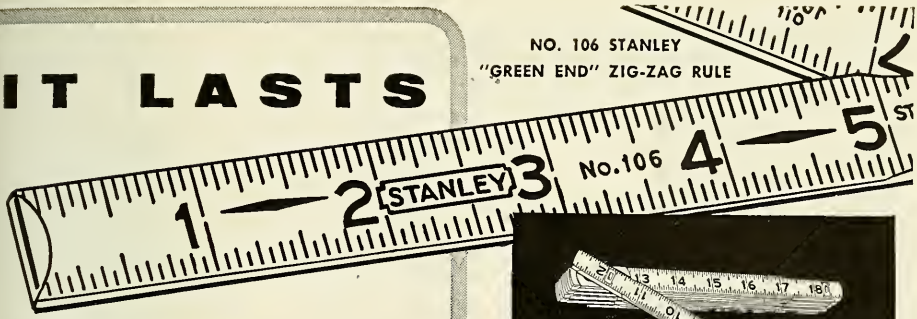
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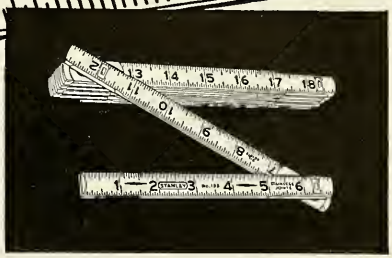
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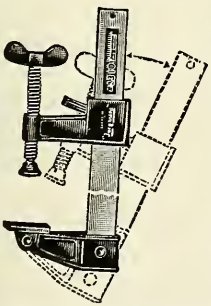


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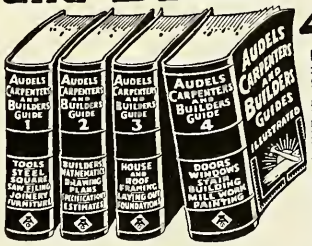
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FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
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AUGUST, 1954



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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

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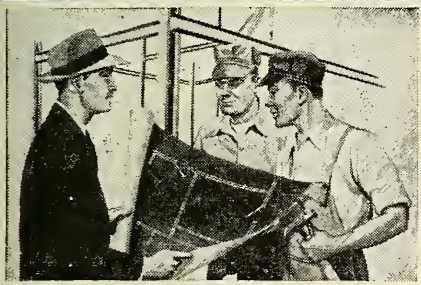
★ ★ ★

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Cover Picture—The cover picture this month shows Chattanooga, Tenn., as seen from Park Point atop Lookout Mountain. It is the intention of THE CARPENTER to honor, from time to time, various sections of the nation by featuring on the cover pictures which depict scenic or historic spots of national interest in each area. Photo by Louis C. Williams.

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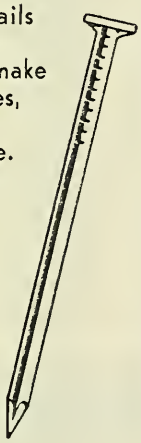
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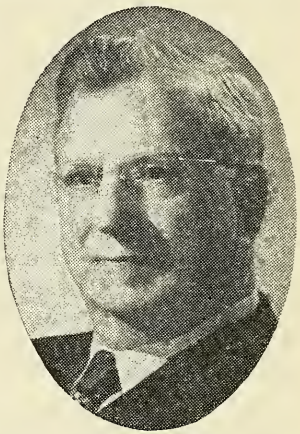
When it comes to accident-prevention work—

WE HAVE MOST TO GAIN

By JOHN R. STEVENSON, First General Vice-President

★ ★ ★

WHEN whistles and bells are ringing out the year 1954 in the traditional fashion, there will be some 2,500 American families which will not participate in the New Year's festivities. These will be families of the 2,500 building trades workers who will be killed in industrial accidents during the year. Another 230,000 families of construction workers will celebrate only half-heartedly because their breadwinners will be recovering from on-the-job accidents.



This is a frightening picture; unfortunately, however, it is a true one. If the accident rate for construction workers for the year 1954 conforms with the rate for the past few years, some 2,500 construction workers will be killed between January 1st and December 31st. Approximately 230,000 others will be laid up for varying lengths of time by disabling accidents.

As a member of our United Brotherhood's Apprenticeship Committee, I have been digging into accident statistics, because the Committee is now in the process of compiling a unit on safety to be included in the Standard Apprenticeship training course. When I discovered the appalling toll which accidents are taking in the construction industry, I was literally shocked.

Statisticians have figured out that the cost of deaths and injuries in the construction industry runs somewhere in the neighborhood of 700 million dollars per year—250 million for craftsmen and 450 million for employers. No one can deny that 700 million dollars represents a lot of money.

But the dollars-and-cents cost of accidents is insignificant in comparison to the pain and suffering and misery entailed. Who can measure the grief of a bereaved family, or the agony a widow faces in having to rear a family alone, or the heartache that orphaned children go through in growing up without a father? These are the real costs of an accident. Money lost can be replaced, but a life snuffed out or an arm amputated or an eye blinded is lost forever.

In order to fully appreciate the frightening toll which accidents take in the construction industry, it is necessary to know a little bit about how accident statistics are maintained. "Injury Frequency Rate" is a term constantly used by those compiling accident statistics. It is the measuring stick statisticians use for comparing accident records in various fields and in various periods of time.

Simply put, the Injury Frequency Rate is a device statisticians have developed for measuring the number of accidents incurred per million man-hours of work. For example, let us

take the case of a Local Union having 250 members in it. If every member works eight hours per day for a period of 20 days, it means that the members of the Local Union worked 250x8x20, or a total of 40,000 man-hours. If, in that 20-day period, two men were hurt, the statistician would figure out the Injury Frequency Rate by multiplying the number of accidents by one million and then dividing the result by the number of man hours worked in the period. In this case the formula would be $\frac{2 \times 1,000,000}{40,000}$.

This would give a frequency rate of 2,000,000 divided by 40,000, or 50.

Two disabling accidents in a group of 250 men working for a period of 20 days is something anyone can understand without being a statistician. This constitutes an Injury Frequency Rate of 50. How does this theoretical case compare with actual statistics?

For the year 1949, Department of Labor figures show that the Injury Frequency Rate was 45.5 for highway construction; 41.9 for heavy engineering construction; and 41.7 for building construction. All these figures, of course, represent lost time accidents only. Minor accidents are not even considered.

In the carpentry trade in the years 1948 and 1949, the rate was 38.2 disabling accidents for each million manhours worked. The injury rate for carpenters was among the highest in the building trades.

It is only when the injury rate in the building trades is compared with injury rates in other types of work that the real seriousness of the situation becomes apparent. For example, the injury rate in the iron and steel industry, which no one can consider a pink-tea affair, was only 6.8. In the manufacture of explosives, an occupation many people might think of as extremely dangerous, the injury rate was a low 1.8. Among those who manufacture industrial chemicals, the rate was only 8.7.

By contrast, the Injury Frequency Rate for some trades in the construction industry ran from three to 10 times higher. For the year 1949, the rate in the pipe trades was 30.7; in painting and paperhanging, nearly 18; in electrical work, a fat 27.7; in masonry and stone work, something close to 30; in plastering and lathing, a startling 42.5; and in structural and ornamental iron work, a whopping 52.8.

I think these figures make it plain that we in the construction trades have a big job to do in the safety field. Construction will always be more hazardous than some other trades, simply because it involves a great deal of moving equipment. Furthermore it is usually carried out on rough ground where good housekeeping is difficult to maintain. Equipment and environment will always present extra dangers which are absent in other lines of work, but even when allowances are made for these two factors, the gap between the accident rate in construction and the accident rate in steel, for example, is too great.

Accident prevention is a matter of education. The National Safety Council, the American Standards Association, the insurance companies and a dozen other agencies are all constantly working on ways and means of preventing accidents. In the final analysis, however, all the work they do is in vain if the men on the job do not understand or follow the recommendations they make. The most efficient guard in the world will not prevent an accident if the man on the job takes it off his machine. The most elaborate set of standards for scaffold construction are useless if the man building the scaffold ignores them

through ignorance, laziness or indifference.

Everybody loses when a needless accident takes place. The employer loses because production time is lost in helping the injured man. Then, too, there is the problem of finding a replacement. The insurance company loses because it has to pay the expenses of the injured man. The general public loses because accidents run up the cost of building.

But it is the injured man who loses most. He loses working time which Workmen's Compensation cannot begin to make up. If he is seriously injured, he may lose the ability to follow his trade, thereby incurring the tremendous expense of learning a new one. But it is in pain and suffering and worry that the price comes the highest. No amount of money can compensate for weeks or months of physical pain and mental anguish.

The fellow who thinks that safety is solely the employer's responsibility and worry is dead wrong. The employer may stand to lose some time or some profits through an accident, but a worker stands to lose his body, his future, and perhaps even his life.

So far as I can see there is no conflict of interest between employer and employe in the field of accident prevention. They both stand to lose through an accident even though the employe stands to lose a good deal more than the employer.

Therefore, it seems to me that both employer and employe ought to have a mutual interest in reducing the number of accidents in the construction industry. In industries such as mining (which is in a class by itself insofar as hazards are concerned) employer-employe cooperation has done a great deal to cut down the accident toll.

I think the time has come when we should take a page out of their book. If they can cut down the accident rate, so can we, if we work together more closely.

But whether or not a program of cooperation is worked out with employers I feel that we in our Local Unions or District Councils ought to be stepping up our efforts to promote safety. Every state has a safety code of its own. All of us should familiarize ourselves with the safety code in our own particular states.

In the main, these safety codes are pretty close to being the same. They are based on years of actual experience as to the causes of accidents on the building site. If necessary, I believe it might be wise to take up a study of these codes in Local Union meetings, so that they can be analyzed, section by section, over whatever period of time it takes.

Safety committees may profitably be set up in Local Unions, too, for the express purpose of studying safety methods and procedures and reporting back findings to the Local Unions.

Above all, I think it is imperative that we thoroughly educate every apprentice in the need for learning all there is to know about safety and then following safety rules religiously. The apprentice of today becomes the craftsman of tomorrow.

In 1954 construction workers may suffer accidents three or four times as often as workers in other fields of endeavor. But if we really apply ourselves to the problem of reducing accidents in construction, five years from now we may rate with the lowest industries in the nation.

That, at least, should be our goal.

Mounting productivity soon must pose the question—

What About The 4-Day Week?

★ ★

HAS THE TIME arrived for organized labor to start moving toward a four-day week? More and more thinking people are beginning to wonder.

From its very inception, organized labor has considered shorter working hours as one of its major objectives; first, because shorter hours mean more widespread distribution of employment, and, second, because all human beings should be endowed with sufficient leisure to develop their talents, pursue their hobbies and improve their minds.

In the past 75 years union pressure has managed to reduce the average work week from 72 hours to 40 hours. First the 12-hour day was cut to 10. Then the 10-hour day was reduced to eight. And finally the six-day week was cut to five. In the process the purchasing power represented by an hours' work has been multiplied manyfold.

Is it time now to seek further reductions in the work week—that is, fewer hours of work with no reduction in pay? Many workers are now on a three or four-day week but they are on three and four days' pay too. This is unemployment and not a cut in working time. What we mean is a cut in hours worked per week without any reduction in the number of dollars contained in the pay envelope at the end of the week.

The five-day, 40-hour week has been generally accepted throughout American industry less than twenty years. Around the time of World War I, the building trades unions began whittling away at the six-day week. Soon after the war was over practically all building trades were on a five and a half-day schedule. In the 1920's this was cut to five days. Soon other unions began agitating for a similar work week. One by one they succeeded in achieving the same standards as the building trades, but only in the last few years have department stores and banks finally capitulated.

The 40-hour week today is standardized throughout practically all walks of life. In fact it has become so standardized that many people have come to consider it as something natural and unchangeable. The truth of the matter is, however, that there is nothing natural or sacred about it. Historically, as productivity increased there has been a constant pressure for shorter hours. Over the past 100 years, the work week has been shrinking at the average rate of three hours per decade, thanks mostly to the tireless efforts of organized labor. In 1900 the average work week was 60 hours; today it is 40.

This record becomes even more remarkable when one takes into consideration the fact that there has been a vast shrinkage of the labor market during the past 50 years. Child labor has been eliminated, children are staying in school longer and immigrants are no longer pouring into the country. Whereas in 1900 less than 20% of our eighteen-year-olds were in school, today almost half of them are still hitting the books. But even with

a smaller percentage of our people working we have managed to triple our productive capacity and still cut working hours by 33⅓%.

All this was made possible, of course, by the fact that productivity has increased tremendously. Productivity is the key to all the social improvements that have been made in the past 100 years or will be made in the next century. Only as productivity increases can hours be cut or living standards increased or social legislation financed.

Looking at it in the simplest possible terms, our wealth is nothing more or less than the total amount of goods we can produce in a given period. If the amount is high, there is a lot to divide between capital and labor. If the amount is low, nobody gets very much no matter how it is divided. The higher productivity goes, the better chance everyone has of getting enough to provide a decent living standard.

If all profits were eliminated in Zanzibar or Nigeria tomorrow and all the fruits of labor were turned over to workers, their living standard would still be low, simply because productivity is not high enough to provide a decent scale of living.

Recently Professor Wassily Leontief of Harvard did a little research on this productivity factor and the conclusions he reached are very enlightening. In the year 1870, he estimated, the average per capita income for Americans was about $440, figured in 1953 dollars. By 1950, he estimated that this figure had climbed to $1,350. In other words, he found that the average American upped his purchasing power by more than 100% in that period. During the same time, higher productivity enabled the American workman to reduce his hours of labor from 67 to about 40.

But the interesting part of Professor Leontief's study is the speculating he does as to what might have occurred if American workers had concentrated all their efforts on increased pay rather than on increased pay plus shorter hours.

Theoretically, at least, the workers could have continued to work 67 hours a week and taken all the fruits of increased productivity in the form of more wages. Had they made this decision, Professor Leontief estimates that the 1950 per capita income would have been $1,815 instead of $1,350. Comparing the 1870 figure of $440 with the theoretical 1950 figure of $1,815, he concluded that American workers gained about $1,375 in the 70-year period.

Had the workers chosen to continue working 67 hours per week they would have, in theory, increased their living standard by that amount. But instead of taking the entire amount in more purchasing power, they chose to take some of it in more leisure time. Professor Leontief estimates they took about 65% of it in higher earnings and about 35% of it in more leisure time. So instead of being $1,815, as they could have been if he remained on a 67-hour week, the per capita earnings of the average American in 1950 were only $1,350. However, his hours were reduced from 67 per week to 40 per week in the interim.

This, of course, is an oversimplification of the problem but it does represent some basic truths. As productivity increases, workers do have the choice of reaping the benefits in higher pay or shorter hours or a combination of the two. In recent years a third alternative has been added; old age pensions and protection against illness and accidents.

Productivity is now increasing at a faster pace than it ever has in history.

Over the past 50 years, productivity has increased at a rate of somewhere between two and three per cent per year. Since the end of World War II, the rate of increase has accelerated by an amount that cannot as yet be measured accurately.

So Americans are now facing a three-way choice. Shall all the fruits of increased productivity be channeled into more purchasing power, or shall part of them be devoted to more leisure, or shall a bigger share be directed toward providing greater security against accidents, illness or old age?

Shorter working hours apparently rank high with a substantial part of labor. Recently the Garment Workers negotiated a 35-hour week agreement. Many parts of the printing industry are on a 7½-hour day, as are construction workers in some areas. Even office workers have some 35-hour-week contracts. In times of decreasing employment, shorter working hours are especially attractive to union people, for nothing spreads employment more effectively than does a shorter work week. Years ago William Green, late president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"So long as there is one man who seeks employment and cannot find it, the hours of labor are too long."

That statement still summarizes the feelings of many union people.

What are the chances of the four-day week being adopted in the near future? No one can tell with any degree of certainty. However, there is no doubt but that even industry is devoting some serious thought to the matter. The July issue of Fortune Magazine carried an article entitled "The Four-Day Week: How Soon?" Many of the figures in this piece are based on that article. It is interesting to note the sub-heading on the article, which had this to say:

"Most businessmen shudder at the thought, but the four-day work week may be coming anyway—and sooner than you might expect. If and when it does come, of course, it will create 'insurmountable' problems. But remember, please, so did the five-day week."

In connection with the last sentence in the above statement, the Fortune article quoted some of the objections which businessmen raised in 1926 when Henry Ford adopted the five-day week. Here are a few of them:

"I am convinced that the average American workman does not want anybody, Mr. Ford or anyone else, to coerce him into curtailing his hours by arbitrary compulsion."—A. L. Humphrey, president of Westinghouse Air Brake.

"I regard the five-day week as an unworthy ideal. It would be an economic faux pas, imposing further penalties upon industry and undermining our social structure. So, let the emphasis be turned from leisure to work for all, from rights to obligations, from agitation to education. More work and better work is a more inspiring and worthier motto than less work and more pay. . . . It is better not to trifle or tamper with God's laws . . ."—John E. Edgerton, president of NAM.

"The commandment says, 'Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work.' The reason it didn't say seven days is that the seventh is a day of rest, and that's enough." — Judge Elbert Gary, board chairman of U. S. Steel.

"Mankind does not thrive on holidays. Idle hours breed mischief."—James Carey Martien, president of the Baltimore Association of Commerce.

"My own view is that the destruction of economic wealth resulting from

the World War was on such a colossal and incomprehensible scale . . . that the work of the world cannot in this generation be done in five eight-hour days per week."—Paul J. Kruesi, president of Southern Ferro Alloys Co.

If one had the time and the means to dig back into publications of 50 and 75 years ago it would probably be no trick at all to uncover similar quotations made by business men when hours were cut from 12 to 10 per day, or when the 10-hour day was reduced to eight hours—a movement, incidentally, which our own United Brotherhood spearheaded in the 1890's at the behest of the American Federation of Labor.

All of this adds up to the fact that business will undoubtedly fight, tooth and toenail, every move aimed at shortening the present five-day week. However, there never was a time when it was different. Recently the National Association of Manufacturers published a bulletin pointing out that Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, Guaranteed Bank Deposits, etc., were all important bulwarks against a serious depression catching up with us. Yet the NAM fought each and every one of these proposals when they were being debated in Congress.

When will the four-day week come? We have no way of knowing. All we do know is that it is coming, and that it will come only after NAM and other spokesmen for business have fought it to the last ditch. If our interpretation of the Fortune article is correct, it admits as much.

It has always been thus, and probably always will be. Unions increase wages and shorten hours only over the bitter protests of organized business groups. But once the advantages of such improvements become apparent in the form of a more sound economy, everybody wants to get into the act.



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PLANE GOSSIP

NOT MUCH OF A CURE

For all the measures that have been taken to ward off a depression, unemployment still continues to increase as the labor pool grows and the number of jobs shrinks. Congressmen up for re-election are spouting about great things which are being done to "stabilize" the economy, but all their oratory reminds us of is the old story about the Chicago grocer who got sick.

After being in perfect health for 60 years, this particular purveyor of foods got a severe pain in his chest. When he consulted a doctor the medic told him he had a bad chest disease and the best thing he could do was to move to a dry climate.

So the grocer sold out his business and moved to Arizona. After he had been there a couple of months he died, and the body was shipped back to Chicago for burial. Two friends called at the mortuary to pay their respects. As they were looking at the remains, one of them remarked:

"My, he looks nice, doesn't he?"

"He certainly does." replied the other. "Arizona must have done him a world of good."

That's the way it is with our economy; all this talk about stabilization may look good but the patient is gradually dying.



"We're glad to see your standing here kept in such good shape, Miss Lovewell!"

SIX OF EACH

The cost of living is approaching new, all-time highs; drought is turning a good deal of the Middle West into a desert; floods are causing millions of dollars' worth of damage in the South and West, but the picture is not all bad. At least the Army-McCarthy hearings are over.

In looking back over the months of wrangling, shouting and finger-pointing that went on in the hearings, the only conclusion we could come to was that the whole opposition reminded us of a pretty good story.

The motorist and his wife hadn't spoken for many miles. They'd had an argument and neither would budge. Suddenly the man pointed to a mule in a pasture they were passing.

"Relative of yours?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied, "by marriage."

★ ★ ★

TRULY SAFE

We were much amused the other day by a statement made by a man who was at the time a high FHA official in the Middle West. After the Congressional investigators had uncovered numerous scandals in his area in which people in the know made millions of dollars of profit on a few thousand dollars of investment, he said:

"I am going to see that nothing like this is repeated in my area."

That was one true statement he made. Two days after he made it he was canned. The whole thing brought to mind the one about the old lady who trusted her husband.

"I never worry about George chasing after another woman." she said. "He is too fine, too noble—and too old."

★ ★ ★

TWO-WAY PROPOSITION

A Japanese politician recently expressed fears that the Japanese people were becoming too Americanized, and he recommended the acceptance of American customs and fads be slowed down.

Shucks, the Japanese are having quite an effect on Americans, too. For hundreds of years the Japanese have had a quaint custom of taking off their shoes before entering the house. That is a custom more and more American men are adopting, but only after coming in from lodge night or a union meeting.

WHAT THEY UNDERSTAND

Because of Russian arrogance, another international conference has ended in failure, just as all such conferences have since the end of World War II. The more we think about the situation, the more we are convinced an old Western conductor had the answer.

Back in the days when outlaws were ravaging the old West, they often terrorized conductors into letting them ride free on trains. One day the leader of a particularly vicious outlaw gang boarded a coach, pulled out his gun, and announced to the conductor:

"Here is my fare."

"Okay," meekly replied the conductor. But he slipped into the baggage car and picked up a sawed-off shotgun. In a little while he was back at the side of the desperado. Poking the business end of the weapon into the ribs of the bad man, he gently announced:

"All right, Bub, I'm here to punch your ticket now."

P. S. : He got the fare.

★ ★ ★

WE'LL STILL TAKE GONE WITH THE WIND

When the Democrats were in power in Washington, the Republicans made a good deal of capital out of the fact that the government had printed a pamphlet on how to bake bread, and another one on the love-life of a frog. This, the Republicans contended, was a sheer waste of public money.

Last month there came to our attention a list of new pamphlets and books published by Uncle Sam in 1954. Among them were listed the following:

"Distribution of Some Shallow-water Foraminifera in the Gulf of Mexico."

"Electric Current Abroad."

"Standard X-ray Diffraction Powder Patterns."

From where we sit, it looks as if the poor old taxpayer is going to be stuck for a lot of printing no matter who is in power. And there ain't none of the publications going to break "Gone With the Wind's" record.

★ ★ ★

NICE DOGGY, SIR!

A regular Army unit adopted as mascot an amiable bulldog who was named "Sergeant" and had three stripes duly sewn on his blanket. One day, the pooch chewed up a stack of vital documents. "Why didn't you stop him?" roared the officer in charge. "I didn't dare," the clerk answered. "He outranks me."

A MATTER OF SALESMANSHIP

A recent article in the Wall Street Journal exposed a whole new set of tax-dodging devices which corporation officers are using in an effort to beat Uncle Sam out of tax revenue. A new tax bill is being worked on by Congress, but instead of closing the loopholes, it seems to us it is opening up new ones.

It sort of reminds us of the fellow who ran into a slick real estate salesman. The salesman sold him a piece of property for a big price sight unseen. When the client went out to look at his property he found it under several feet of water.

When he went back to the real estate salesman to complain and get his money back, the guy sold him a motor-boat.

★ ★ ★

LET'S HOPE NOT

A union member from California recently wrote his labor paper complaining that the political situation looks anything but good to him. He concluded his letter by saying:

"If we don't elect a liberal-minded Congress this Fall you are going to see a fast return of the small community grocery store. Back in the early thirties I used to run a corner A&P myself—sold Apples and Pencils."

★ ★ ★

SO SAYS JOE

Joe Paup says his wife does bird imitations. She watches him like a hawk.



258.

"Listen, fresh guy, the only passwords I respect are those of my Union!"

A check of annual earnings shows that

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS AREN'T MILLIONAIRES

★ ★ ★

ARE BUILDING TRADES workers the "aristocrats" of the labor movement? Are they rolling in wealth, as many people, including some contractors, often contend?

A look at cold, hard figures quickly reveals that the answer is "no." It is true that the hourly rate in the building trades stands high among wage scales in general, but the true measure of prosperity of any worker is the amount of money he earns in a year. Measured in the terms of annual earnings, the building trades worker hardly qualifies for the title "aristocrat of the labor movement."

It is easy to understand how the myth that the building trades worker is in a class by himself as a money earner grew up. Statistics developed by various arms of the government and various employer associations continually proclaim "building trades wage rates lead the field" or "highest hourly earnings are found in construction."

As far as these statistics go, they are absolutely true, and the building trades unions can be mighty proud of the achievements they have chalked up in the matter of improving wage rates. But such statistics tell only part of the story. Hourly earnings may be high and even weekly earnings may be high, but annual earnings are the test of whether or not a worker is prosperous.

Using annual earnings as the yardstick, construction workers do not even come close to heading the list. Ordinarily it is difficult to obtain any reliable statistics regarding annual earnings in different occupations. The Department of Labor does not compute them that way.

However, the Department of Commerce recently released a breakdown of annual earnings in 13 different categories, based on information taken from the last census. Of the 13 major divisions of our economy, ranked in order of average income, construction workers came in a poor fourth from last. As listed by the Department of Commerce, the various categories fared as follows in the year 1949:

Average Income Experienced Male Labor Force by Industry, 1949

Finance, ins. and real estate	*$3,371*
Public administration	*3,221*
Transportation, communication and other public utilities	*3,108*
Professional and related services	*3,009*
Durable goods manufacturing	*2,978*
Nondurable goods manufacturing	*2,949*
Wholesale and retail trade	*2,752*
Mining	*2,691*
National Average Income	*2,668*
Business and repair services	*2,662*
Construction	*2,510*
Recreation and entertainment services	*2,338*
Personal serv. (Laundries, etc.)	*2,055*
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	*1,260*

In all fairness, it should be pointed out that the above figures probably are not confined to union construction workers. They undoubtedly include everyone who told the census taker

he was a "construction worker." Therefore, they are not a valid gauge of the annual earnings of organized construction workers. But they do comprise a sort of yardstick for comparing annual earnings in various categories of our economy.

The reason why the annual earnings of construction workers rate so low is no mystery to anyone following the trade. Construction work is not a steady, year-round proposition for a substantial percentage of the men who follow it. Jobs end and new work is not always immediately available. Then, too, weather plays havoc with steady work in many sections. Weather and the intermittent nature of construction work combine to keep many craftsmen from getting in a full year of work.

That is one reason why construction unions require higher than ordinary wage scales and why construction unions will continue pressing for higher than ordinary wage scales and why construction unions will continue pressing for higher hourly earnings.

Recently the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor devoted considerable space in its Monthly Bulletin to the question of annual earnings in the building trades. Part of the Bulletin's findings are well worth reprinting:

"There has been widespread skepticism about this claim of the building tradesmen that construction employment is so irregular. From U. S. Government collected statistics—we wish to emphasize that these are not our own figures—your Department has prepared a table on working time and annual income. (Table above.) Information in this table is taken from published and unpublished material from the aforementioned Census and from

Average Income and Working Time
Selected Building and Construction Trades
1949 and 1953

Occupation	(1) Average Hourly Earnings (1949)	(2) Average Weekly Earnings (1949)	(3) Average Weekly Hours (1949)	(4) Average Weeks Per Year (1949)	(5) Average Annual Income (1949)	(6) Average Annual Income (1953)
Brickmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile Setters	$2.74	$109.60	40.0	24	$2,611	$3,149
Carpenters	2.25	88.43	39.3	32	2,895	3,543
Cement & Concrete Finishers	2.27	89.67	39.5	32	2,869	3,527
Electricians	2.49	97.86	39.3	35	3,449	4,137
Painters	2.19	85.41	39.0	29	2,431	3,003
Plasterers	2.67	98.26	36.8	28	2,725	3,424
Plumbers & Pipefitters	2.52	97.52	38.7	34	3,344	3,969
Roofers and Slaters	2.24	89.60	40.0	26	2,353	2,808
Stone Cutters & Stone Carvers	2.66	104.27	39.2	27	2,837	3,394
Structural Metal Workers	2.42	96.56	39.9	36	3,428	4,220
Tinsmiths, Coppersmiths & Sheetmetal Workers	2.49	90.46	39.3	35	3,203	3,895

SOURCES:
Columns 1 and 3—Bulletin No. 976, U. S. Department of Labor
Column 2—Derived, Column 1 times Column 3
Column 4—Derived, Column 5 divided by Column 2
Column 5—U. S. Census of Population, Volume II, Part 1 and Census unpublished reports
Column 6—Column 4 times Union Wages and Hours—1953, Bulletin No. 1152, U. S. Department of Labor

information supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

"As can be seen from this compilation, we arrive at some startling figures on how many full weeks of employment are available to our skilled craftsmen. Bricklayers, for example, worked equivalent to less than a half-year full-time work. We can apply the average number of weeks worked in 1949 to hours and earnings reported for 1953 as last year was also a boom year for construction and presumably the weather was about the same. You can see the results of such a tabulation in Column 6.

"While we are not here advocating guaranteed annual wages or anything of that nature, it should be clear from a perusal of this data that wages paid to construction workers are not high, and that considerable work has to be done to bring annual income of our members to a level commensurate with their training and experience. These figures should finally set at rest claims by employers and legislators that the building and construction tradesmen are well off economically and that their claims for wage adjustments and legislative relief from Taft-Hartley are unnecessary.

From all the foregoing, it is clear that one of the most pressing needs of the construction industry is greater stability. Nothing much can be done about weather, but cooperative planning probably could go a long way toward eliminating the intermittent nature of construction, the one great stumbling block to steady employment in the building trades.

Exactly how such cooperation between contractors, building trades unions and prospective builders can be achieved is not easy to visualize offhand. However, an industry that is capable of erecting 34 or 35 billion dollars worth of buildings, bridges, homes, dams and highways in a single year should be capable of solving any problem. Everyone has a vital stake in such a program; the building trades worker in steadier employment, the contractor in steadier wage scales, and the customer in lower building costs.

Convention Call

Pursuant to Section Four of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Forty-seventh Annual Convention will be held in Los Angeles, California, at the Ambassador Hotel, Wednesday, September 15, 1954, at 10:00 a. m. and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

ORGANIZED LABOR IN CANADA

There were 1,219,714 members of labor unions in Canada in 1953, according to the 42nd annual report of the Federal Department of Labour, Ottawa. This figure was 6.4 per cent higher than the total reported a year earlier. In 1940, the total membership of trade unions in Canada was less than 400,000.

Eighty per cent of the members are in unions that are federated in three major labor congresses of Canada, the Trades and Labor Congress, the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Catholic Confederation of Labor. More than 30 per cent of the non-agricultural paid workers in the Dominion belong to labor unions.

Those most highly organized are the transportation and communication industries, while retail trade, finance and public utilities have the lowest proportion of workers organized. Most unions have small memberships, more than half the organizations having each less than 5,000 members.

Approximately 55,000 members of the United Brotherhood are Canadian citizens.

THE LOCKER

BY PAUL R. HAUTER, LOCAL UNION 1957, Toledo, Ohio

Editor's note: **This month, for a change of pace, THE LOCKER offers an absorbing piece on pile driving prepared by Brother Paul R. Hauter of Local Union No. 1957, Toledo, Ohio. Most construction carpenters, who have followed the trade for any length of time, have come in contact with pile driving often enough to be able to answer most of the questions on pile driving asked by Brother Hauter.**

The word "Pile" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "Pill" meaning an arrow or sharp stake. It is also derived from the Latin "Pilum" meaning javelin and from "Pila" meaning pillar.

In an engineering sense a pile may be defined as an element of construction, composed of timber, concrete or iron, or a combination of these, that is either set, driven, or screwed into the ground, or molded in place vertically or nearly so, for the purpose of increasing the power of the pile to sustain the weight that is to rest upon it, or for resisting a lateral force.

They are used under skyscrapers, towers, monuments, bridges, airfield runways, and many other uses such as breakwaters, jetties, sea walls, dams, fenders and tying up posts.

Historically considered, archeologists and ethnologists recognize the fact that piles were used in Europe by prehistoric races to form rude foundations for supporting their dwellings in lakes a short distance from the shore and generally in shallow water. Whole villages were built this way. Some piles were driven and some set with stones placed around them afterward to pack the ground.

These piles were of wood 2½ to 10 inches thick, and up to 25 feet long. Their relics are common in the lakes of Switzerland. On account of its manifest protective features this type of lake or lasustrine dwelling is still used by many savage tribes in different parts of the world.

Caesar's commentaries describe pile bridges built by his soldiers, previous to the Christian era. He tells of one in particular--an 1800-foot pile-supported wooden bridge over the Rhine River, built about 55 B.C., a structure which figures largely in his history of the Gallic War.

In medieval ages Venice and the cities of Holland used wooden piles for foundations; these being driven by mallets or metal hammers lifted by men or animals.

Timber piles have been used in Europe continuously since medieval times and in America since the time of Columbus. I have no doubt that some form of pile hammer came over with the Pilgrims to Massachusetts, the Dutch to New Amsterdam and were found with Oglethorpe in Georgia.

Metal piles were first used about the middle of the 19th Century, mainly in England, in the form of cast-iron screw and disc piles to provide large bearing areas. Their use has been very limited, such as for lighthouses, ocean piers, and other marine work.

Concrete piles, both precast and molded in place, are quite modern, but a great improvement as they do not rot or rust out.

There are almost as many native and South American woods used for piles as there are pile contractors. I find 184 Pile Driving and Dock Contractors, and 204 Pile and Pole Manufacturers.

Bridge building was revived by the Napoleonic Wars. Napoleon realized the importance of the engineer in warfare, which accounts for his rapid marches and quick surprises.

General Sherman said in his memoirs, "The European Generals have added the shovel to the soldiers. I would add the axe." In his march to the sea he put this idea in effect. By hewing, sawing and chopping from the wealth of native timber, he built and destroyed many bridges and roads. He literally lived off the country.

In starting this article I meant to write about "Pile Driver Men" (Pile Butts), but I found so many things of interest about pile that it has developed into something about machines instead of men. If the Editor of The Carpenter sees fit to print this in the magazine then I will be glad to write an article about Pile Driver Men as I have known them. I will also write one about Ropes and Cables--another absorbing subject.

Here is a list of questions about pile driving readers can play around with. The answers are found on Page 30.

1. What is a fid?
2. What is a jet?
3. What is a jetty?

4. What is a **quay** (pronounced "key")?
5. What is the difference between a **cant hook** and a **peavy**?
6. What is a **cob house**?
7. What is a **pile butt**?
8. What is a **sheave**?
9. What is a **skid rig**?
10. How do you **scarf a timber**?
11. What is a **false lead**?
12. How do you **point** a pile?
13. What is a **fair lead**?
14. What is a **breast line**?
15. What is meant when one says, "We came up on the **lee side** of the vessel?"
16. What is the **painter** on a rowboat?
17. Where is the **paul post**?
18. What is another name for a **shackle**?
19. Where do you start to **reeve a set of 3 & 3 falls**?
20. What is meant by 2 balls by day and 2 lights by night, suspended one above the other and displayed in the rigging of a derrick boat or dredge?
21. Which has the right of way—a small sailboat or a large steamboat?
22. Where is the **Wedding Ring** kept and what is it used for?
23. What is a **batter pile**?
24. How do you **head a pile**?
25. What do you do when you **cut a roller**?
26. What is a **slick**?
27. What is a **gofer knot**?
28. Name four different kinds of pile hammers.
29. How would you **whip a line**?
30. What is meant by **sculling**?
31. What is a **duck**?
32. What is a **refusal**?
33. What does "She fetched up" mean?
34. What is a **head block**?
35. What is a **darby**?
36. What is a **hardy**?
37. What is a **wood composite pile**?
38. Name ten native woods and one South American wood used for pile.
39. What is a **sailor's palm**?
40. What is a **monkey's fist** and for what is it used?

Quebec Issues New Fire Warnings

Heavy penalties await any person found guilty of exposing Quebec's forests to damage by fire, the Canadian Forestry Association warned in a recent news release from Montreal. This year the severity of fines and possible prison terms for the infraction of forest protection laws give clear warning that Quebec intends to guard her timber resources for the benefit of industry and employment.

Persons entering a forest area must carry a "travel permit" issued by a ranger or other authorized public officer. Failure to do so may result in a fine of $15 for a first offense and $25 for a second offense. If the area is officially closed, due to eminent fire danger, persons entering may be subjected to fines as high as $100.

Smoking in forests while working, traveling on foot, in an auto or on horseback, is absolutely forbidden. It is still lawful to make fires for warmth or cooking, providing a safe spot is selected by the camper or hiker, and the fire is completely extinguished before leaving.

New amendments to Quebec's fire laws also deal with hazards caused by clearing land for new settlements and locomotive smokestacks and ashpans. Private citizens entering the forests can easily protect themselves from prosecution by securing travel permits and taking all required precautions with fire hazards.

For all the so-called anti-trust laws there are—

The Big Get Still Bigger

★

A FEW WEEKS ago the Federal Trade Commission issued a study on the growth of monopoly in the United States. By and large, that study has been almost completely ignored by newspapers, commentators and even by Congress; yet the implications contained in it are anything but reassuring to those who believe that a vigorous free enterprise system is the foundation-stone of our prosperity.

For example, the study showed that five top corporations in the United States produced 11.4% of the nation's goods in 1950. Some 200 companies produced more than 40% of the value of all manufactured goods in that year. Yet these 200 companies accounted for only .066% of the nation's 300,000 companies. Since 1950, mergers of various kinds have probably concentrated even a higher percentage of total production in a handful of companies.

The Commission's report covers the 15 years from 1935 to 1950. It shows that during this period the concentration of manufacturing in the 200 most important industries rose from 37.7% to 40.5%.

The alarming thing is that this concentration of business took place during boom times. Normally economists expect competition to increase during good times and shrink during bad times. It is when the going gets tough that the smaller fellows throw in the sponge and merge with the big fellows.

A tendency of this sort was already making itself manifest during the early months of this year. The nation's two top automobile producers were maintaining high production levels while the smaller, independent companies were laying off workers right and left. Ford production for the first quarter of this year was up something like 40%. General Motors' output was also up by a small percentage. The smaller, independent companies, however, were cutting production away back or closing down completely. In self-defense, smaller companies were merging in an effort to gain something approaching an equal footing with the giants. In steel, food processing, electrical equipment and many other fields the same sort of a pattern was developing.

To the average working man, the first reaction to the whole proposition may be, "So what?—Monopoly may be increasing but how does that affect me? I have to work for someone and what difference does it make who pays me?"

Admittedly monopoly and economics in general constitute a complicated field of study. But to anyone who has lived in a company town or taken a fishing trip to a remote area where there was only one store, the evils of monopoly are not difficult to explain. Whenever one company or one store or one corporation has no competition, the general public is charged all the traffic will bear.

A recent case handled by the Federal Trade Commission illustrates how monopoly or near monopoly can affect the consumer's pocketbook. While

the item concerned may be relatively unimportant, the principle involved is a far-reaching and important one.

Early in the century some bright boys discovered a pectin product which made the making of jams and jellies at home a lead-pipe cinch. This pectin product was put on the market under two trade names. One of the giants in the food processing and food distributing field had a patent monopoly on these items.

Late in the 1930's the patent ran out. Shortly thereafter competitors in the pectin field began doing business on the West Coast. Slowly but surely they began winning customers. So between 1940 and 1946 the giant allegedly offered "deals" to jobbers, wholesalers and retailers. If they bought two bottles at the regular price they got a third bottle for only a couple of cents.

On the face of it, this may appear to have been nothing but good, clean competition, with the consumer reaping the benefit in lower prices. But there was a gimmick involved. The offer of a third bottle for just a few cents was good only west of the Rocky Mountains where the competition existed. What it amounted to was that the people in the area where competition existed got reduced prices but the people in the areas where competition was non-existent paid the full price.

This, the smaller pectin manufacturers maintained, was a violation of fair trade practices. A complaint was lodged with the Federal Trade Commission in 1949. Recently the Commission handed down a ruling in favor of the giant. It was not, however, a unanimous one. Commissioner Mead insisted that the giant was violating the fair trade laws, but he was outvoted by the other two commissioners who held that competition was still active in the pectin field despite the fact the giant's share of the market increased from 62.2% in 1939 to 80.5% by 1946.

Mead insisted the evidence showed the giant had violated the law; that the small competitors had testified they were "victimized" and seriously hurt; and that the giant officials themselves bragged in 1942 that "liquid competition has been almost eliminated."

Pointing out that competition can be met by lowering prices, raising quality, or through better selling methods, Mead said the giant instead chose to make a "deal."

He continued: "But did this Goliath march bravely on the field of battle and compete with these little Davids by making this 'deal' available to all its customers? No. It chose instead to have its customers in other sections of the country, who did not enjoy the fruits resulting from this competition, to be charged higher prices so that the company would have a war chest to beat down the small business competition."

Under such conditions, Mead pointed out, the small, local area businessman cannot compete on "even approximately equal terms" with the nationwide distributor. "The large corporation," he said, "can play its area pricing pattern like a piano. It can crush small business competition wherever it appears and charge the tariff to other customers who have no price alternatives.

"The little Davids are deprived of even their slingshots in their contest with Goliath." This, he said, was "calamitous" for the "little Davids."

He also pointed out that the small businessman's retail customers, because of the limited area of distribution, are in competition with each other so the little distributor must charge everyone about the same, or

be guilty of illegal price discrimination. But the big distributor has no such problem.

"If the nationwide distributor," he said, "can legally use this area price discrimination weapon against his small competitors, he has another powerful weapon to add to his arsenal, which includes mass production, nation-wide advertising, large financial resources, research facilities and many others.

"Should a large distributor receive a price subsidy from other areas of the country in order to compete with a few small competitors on the West Coast?"

In a nutshell, the pectin case illustrates the dangers inherent in situations bordering on the monopolistic. Whenever a monopoly exists the public pays dearly. Monopolies cut down jobs, for the companies having monopolies not only keep out competition but they also tend to rely on big profits on small production rather than small profits on big production. One of the reasons why countries such as England and France lag far behind us in production is the fact that both of them are riddled with monopolies and cartels. When employers can make big profits on sure sales, why should they bother with expanded production?

Even President Eisenhower warned in his 1954 economic report that monopolies are dangerous. He said:

"Government must nevertheless remain alert to the danger of monopoly, and it must continue to challenge through anti-trust laws any outcropping of monopoly power. It must practice viligance constantly to preserve and strengthen competition."

Anti-trust laws have been in existence for nearly 50 years. However, through various loopholes and through administrative laxity, competition has been decreasing rather than increasing. The big get bigger and the small join hands with them or bite the dust. All indications are that anti-trust actions are going to become even less effective than they have been.

If the anti-trust agencies are lax in catching up with the big boys they certainly are not slow in clamping down on the little guys. A couple of months ago a union organizer and a half dozen strawberry growers in Louisiana got the works for "violating" the anti-trust laws.

The convicted men were members of the 3,000-member Louisiana Fruit and Vegetable Producers Cooperative Marketing Union, Local No. 312, an affiliate of the National Agricultural Workers and the American Federation of Labor. They were fined from $500 to $1,000 each and given suspended jail sentences of from six to nine months. The union itself was handed a $4,000 fine.

What were the heinous crimes these people—one of them a union organizer—were convicted of? It seems they were found guilty of "conspiring" to get better prices for strawberries from commission merchants and chain store buyers. In passing it should be noted that the six farmers convicted grew something like three and a half acres of strawberries each and averaged approximately $400 income in 1951.

In contrast to this case, anti-trust suits against major corporations often have dragged through the courts for as long as five or six years while whole batteries of high-powered legal talent wrangled and argued and the cost of their fees was ultimately passed on to the consumer. In the end, piddling fines of $10,000 or $20,000 have been levied against companies which made millions out of their manipulations; hardly a slap on the wrist.

In view of the Federal Trade Commission's report that monopoly is increasing in American industry rather than decreasing, the time has come for Congress to take a long, hard look at existing anti-trust laws. That they are not doing a decent job is obvious from the statistics. If the trend is not reversed soon, the United States may eventually become as stunted through monopolies as many European countries are today.

And perhaps the place to start is to have the anti-trust agencies display the same zeal in prosecuting billion-dollar corporations as they show when they catch a few beaten-down farmers and agricultural workers trying to squeeze a living wage out of growing an acre or two of strawberries.

ATOMIC ENERGY—*The Answer to Famine*

Nuclear fission has been developed to the point where one hydrogen or cobalt bomb has sufficient destructive power to wipe out a whole country. Can the power of the atom also be developed to the point where it can wipe out hunger and famine in the world as well? More and more scientists are coming to believe so.

Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, in his report on the recent hydrogen bomb tests declared the bombs were so devastating it seemed unlikely that any enemy of the United States would care to provoke a third world war. He said the danger had receded so far that more attention could now be paid to the development of atomic energy for peacetime uses.

American scientists were already in Washington, as Strauss addressed the nation, to report on progress that had been made in the application of atomic isotopes in the field of agriculture. They came with arms laden with pots of flowers, and seedlings, to demonstrate to a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy how radioactive isotopes had been used to trace the processes of nutrients in the growth of plants and animals. With a scientific understanding of how the various chemicals function in growth, it is believed possible to artificially induce growth results by providing the ingredients in a manner to utilize to the fullest extent all of the aids required of nature. National Patent Council believes the availability of isotopes opens up a big new field for inventions. Our Patent System offers the incentive to invent. New inventions make jobs.

Scientists pointed out as an example that some plants appear to sleep at periods during the day and fail to take advantage of the sun's energy for growth. Knowing this, as the result of the isotope tracing, it is believed some inventive genius can develop a means of keeping such plants "awake" throughout the sunlight hours and thus shorten the time for their productive development.

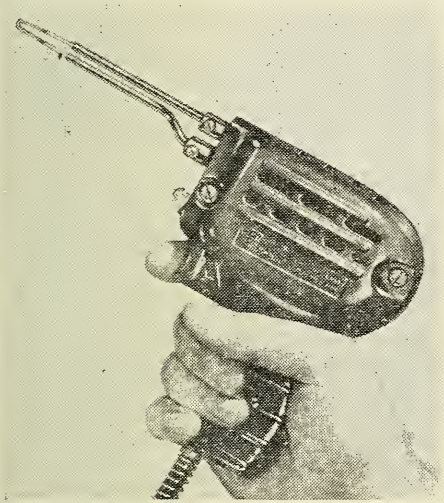
Isotopes also are being used to preserve foods. Electrical processing machines can be used to exterminate bacteria that create spoilage. Scientists who participated in the hearing included Dr. Sterling B. Hendricks, Dr. Byron T. Shaw, and Dr. Lyle T. Alexander of the Agricultural Department; Dr. H. B. Tukey of Michigan State College; and Dr. John C. Bugher of the AEC.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

For those small, emergency soldering jobs, the "Quick-Hot" Electric Soldering Gun looks like a good bet. Weighing only 1½ lbs., the gun slips easily into a corner of



your tool kit. It works on 110-120 Volt, A.C.-60 cycle, said to heat for use in 2½ seconds after trigger is pressed. Product of Wen Products, Inc., 5808 Northwest Highway, Chicago 31, Ill.

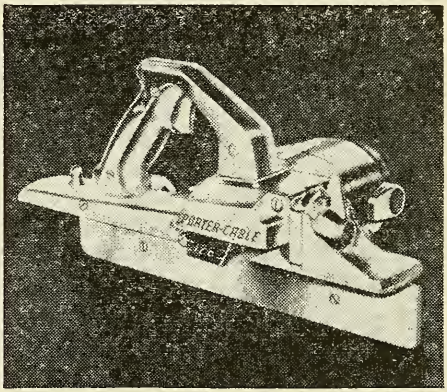
★ ★ ★

If you like to fish on warm summer evenings but are always too tired to clean those darn fish, when you're lucky enough to bring some home, here's a gadget that is just what



you are looking for. The stress and strain of removing scales is gone when you use this portable, power fish scaler. Made by American Homecraft Co., 3714 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.

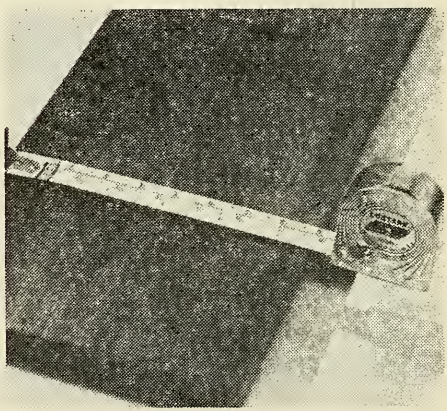
A new, high-speed electric plane is now on the market. Operating at 25,000 RPM, it is said to remove 3/32" of wood per stroke. Claimed by the manufacturer to be



10 times as fast as hand planing, the electric planer weighs only 9¼ lbs. Manufactured by Porter-Cable Machine Co., 36 Exchange St., Syracuse 8, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

Lumtape is a pocket-sized lumber rule marked in board-feet, simplifying the task of those who buy lumber in large quantities.



Ten feet in length, it is tipped by a large-size hook for easier one-man use. Sold by the Lumtape Corp., P.O. Box 614, Hillside, N. J.

Editorial

No Wonder Our Economy Is Sliding Down Hill

If your missus has been having a hard time making ends meet on what you bring home each week, don't blacken her eyes or send her packing until you take a good look at what experts say it costs to live these days.

There are many family budgets worked out annually by supposed experts. Some of them are good and some of them are phony. The most respected one is the one put out each year by the Heller Committee for Research and Social Economics, University of California.

Since 1920 the Heller Budget has endeavored to ascertain how much money an average family needs to live on each year on a moderately comfortable scale. It is based mostly on the actual spending habits of American working families. It does not include T-bone steaks every night, but, on the other hand, neither does it consider an occasional can of beer an extravagant luxury.

For a workingman's family of four—papa, mama, a boy of 13 and a girl of eight—the Heller Budget figures you need an income of $103.95 per week in 1954. Item by item, the budget breaks down expenditures as follows:

Food and groceries	$ 31.14
Housing	11.77
Household operation	3.98
House furnishings	4.08
Clothing and upkeep	8.87
Transportation	10.13
Medical and dental care	7.27
Insurance (including Social Security)	4.13
Personal care	1.83
Recreation	3.91
Alcoholic beverages	.95
Tobacco	1.81
Union dues	.84
Gifts and contributions	1.57
Miscellaneous	1.00
Income taxes	10.67
Total Weekly Budget	$103.95

This budget, of course, does not fit all families. Some families of four need less than $31.14 a week for food and perhaps more than $11.77 for housing. Or perhaps $8.87 per week is inadequate to take care of clothing bills for your family but transportation requires less than $10.13. But taking all things together, this budget probably comes mighty close to hitting a fair average.

Comparing this budget with figures on family income recently released by the Federal Reserve Board, it is not difficult to determine that a substantial percentage of American families are not living in the lap of luxury.

According to the Federal Reserve Board, there are some 54 million families, or spending units, in the United States. Of these, the Board found that some 11 per cent were in debt and 43 per cent had total assets of less than $5,000. About 46 per cent had assets totaling $5,000 or more.

In 1952, according to the Board's findings, 11 per cent of American families had an income of less than $1,000 before taxes. About 30 per cent had an income ranging from $1,000 to $3,000. Approximately 33 per cent had incomes falling somewhere between $3,000 and $5,000. Those in the $5,000 to $7,500 bracket totaled around 17 per cent, and the lucky few making over $7,500 before taxes accounted for only nine per cent of all families in the United States.

The main conclusion that can be reached from the foregoing is that purchasing power in the hands of millions of working people is far below what it should be. The American economy is beginning to sag from lack of buying. The figures released by the Federal Reserve Board make it all too obvious why. If it takes somewhere in the neighborhood of $103.95 per week to keep a family of four in moderate comfort, and 41 per cent of American families are earning less than $3,000 per year, one does not need to be an economist to realize that the economy is not properly balanced. A large percentage of American families are not participating fully in the American economy.

Of course, the Heller Budget is based on 1954 living costs while the Federal Reserve Board's findings deal with 1952 income. This, perhaps, paints the picture a little gloomier than it actually is. But even if all families increased their income 20 or 25 per cent between 1952 and 1954, far too many of them are still receiving too little money to contribute much to the health of the American economy.

One other conclusion can be drawn from comparing the Heller Budget and the Federal Reserve figures on 1952 income; namely, that it pays to belong to a union. There are very few union members in the nation making less than $3,000 per year in 1954. Yet the Heller Budget indicates that union dues account for considerably less than one per cent of income. When those workers now in the $1,000 to $2,000 bracket decide to elevate themselves to $3,000 or more, they will have to do it through organization. When the job can be done on one per cent of income or less, it seems incredible that they have not already done so.

Dick Applegate Is Still In A Red Jail

One month has passed since the July issue of THE CARPENTER urged concerted public action to free Dick Applegate, son of an old-time Brotherhood member, from a Chinese Communist jail. Dick is still in jail, but he may not be much longer if the ripple of public indignation created by the article can be multiplied into a groundswell.

Several dozen Local Unions, District Councils and individual members have notified THE CARPENTER that they have written the State Department urging immediate action to get Dick Applegate and his pals released.

As outlined in the July issue, Dick Applegate was a Far Eastern correspondent for United Press for a number of years. As an American newspaper-

man, he deemed it his duty to check on the veracity of statements made by public officials. In the Communist lexicon, this is spying, for Communist news hawks are expected to take what they are given and accept it as gospel truth.

When Dick and a couple of his newspaper pals early in 1953 started out on a world tour in an old boat they bought with their savings, they were overhauled in neutral waters and taken prisoners by a Chinese gunboat. In the usual Communist travesty on justice, they were charged with "spying" and given sentences of from three to five years. They are now serving those sentences because sufficient pressure has not been brought to bear on the Chinese Reds.

The fate that befell Dick Applegate and his associates is nothing new. Other American newspapermen, businessmen and missionaries in areas close to the Iron Curtain have been railroaded into Communist prisons in exactly the same manner. In fact, the trumped-up charge of spying, the phony trial, and the inevitable verdict of "guilty" have become standing operating procedure with Reds all over the world. Dozens of innocent American citizens have been clapped into Communist jails through such operations.

However, where American demand for the release of any of these prisoners has been loud enough and insistent enough, the Reds have eventually capitulated. Businessman Vogler and newspaperman Bill Oatis have been rescued from Communist jails by an aroused American public opinion. Probably Dick Applegate and his pals can be, too, if the demand is made insistent enough.

Letters and petitions urging the release of Dick Applegate and his colleagues should be addressed to E. J. Madill, Assistant Director, Office of Protective Services, Department of State, or to Walter P. McConaughty, Director of Chinese Affairs, Department of State—both at Washington, D. C.

A Report Full Of Hope

A few weeks ago the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research released another progress report. Although a good bit of the report was too technical for a layman, it contained a good deal of encouraging information.

Sloan-Kettering Institute is but one of the many institutions actively seeking a cure for cancer, mankind's worst scourge at the present time. It has some 175 scientists on its staff constantly exploring, searching and experimenting with drugs and techniques for controlling cancer.

Of all the reports published by the organization, the last report is by far the most encouraging. Experimenting with rats, mice and other small animals, the Institute has been able to effect cures in as many as 82 per cent of cases involving one type of cancer through the use of new drugs. However, the Institute was careful to point out, that curing cancer in small rodents and curing cancer in human beings are two entirely different things. The experiments on rodents and other small animals merely give scientists clues which they can try to adapt to the treatment of human beings. The institute emphasized that no chemical cures for any form of human cancer have been achieved as yet. But success in treating cancer in animals gives great promise that similar success can eventually be achieved in treating human beings.

While the part of the report which summarized the progress made to date in fighting cancer was heartening, it was not the only encouraging part. On the back pages there was a list of the staff members who are working on the

cancer problem at the institute. That list in itself was something to think about hopefully.

In addition to good Anglo-Saxon names like Moore and Walker and Pierce, the list of researchers at Sloan-Kettering Institute included such names as Kanematsu Sugiura, Aetano Ferlazzo, Jaques Ovadia, Max Schlamowitz, Farid Haddad, Felix Wroblewski, Win-Chiu Li, Sai Hau Ying, Munire Yuceoglu, and David Fukishima.

Protestant, Mohammedan, Catholic, Jew and Buddhist are all working side by side to eliminate one of the great scourges of mankind. Whether they are of British, Chinese, Spanish, Japanese, German or Turkish extraction, they are all standing shoulder to shoulder in one of the most important fights in human history.

If these scientists, whose roots go back to Asia and Europe and the Far East, can work together harmoniously to fight a vicious disease, is it not possible that some day Italian and Arabian and Swede and Indian will be able to work together harmoniously to eliminate poverty and exploitation and human slavery? Is it not possible that men of good will of all colors and creeds and races will one day be able to sit down around a table together to wipe out wars and aggression? Perhaps Sloan-Kettering Institute is doing more than evolving a cure for cancer; perhaps it is developing an understanding and devotion to a common cause that eventually may eliminate man's inhumanity to man.

Investigate Before You Buy Health Insurance

With the costs of medical care skyrocketing constantly, medical protection has become a major concern of the average American family. Even a slight illness or relatively minor surgery can entail costs beyond the ability of most families to pay. Consequently, there has been a substantial increase of interest in insurance plans and medical plans designed to afford working families medical protection on some sort of pre-paid arrangement.

This has been an open invitation to unscrupulous operators who do not care how much misery and heartbreak they spread in the world so long as they can make themselves a dollar. Gyp insurance companies with high-sounding names have invaded the health insurance field in droves. In their advertising, and in the sales talks of their agents, they make all sorts of glowing promises, but when the time comes to pay off they drag out all sorts of restrictive clauses that were buried in the fine print on the policies.

The most-used gimmick is the cancellation clause. So long as you are healthy the company takes your money, but as soon as you need medical care in any substantial amount the company cancels out your policy. Apparently this is a perfectly legal maneuver, since most state insurance laws do not prohibit such shenanigans so long as the insurance companies fulfill other requirements.

In your anxiety to provide medical protection for yourself and your family, do not be trapped into being a sucker for such a gyp operation. There are good health insurance plans and good health insurance companies. But there are many phonies, too. Before you buy, be sure of what you are buying. And above all else, look for the cancellation clause. If the policy you buy gives the company the right to cancel out the policy at any given premium payment date, look out. Investigate before you buy.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

CONVENTION CALL

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Seventy-third Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Embassy Room, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, September 20, 1954, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

SPECIAL NOTICE

This is to remind all Local Unions that the 27th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will be held in the auditorium of the Cincinnati Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning at 10 a.m., November 15, 1954, and continuing in session from day to day until the business coming before the Convention has been completed. The Convention Call was issued under date of June 1, 1954, by authority of the General Executive Board.

In considering the matter of arrangements for the Convention, the General Executive Board decided that it would greatly expedite the work of all concerned if delegates to the Convention were elected in the months of July and August. In any event, the names of duly-elected delegates, and alternates, together with their mailing addresses, must be in the General Office by September 15, 1954.

We also wish to call your attention to the following:

All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by the Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils, for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the office of the General Secretary and in accordance with the action of the General Executive Board will be published in our journal, "The Carpenter," after the September 15th date preceding the Convention and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee.

Fraternally yours,
ALBERT E. FISCHER, General Secretary.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

ARTHUR ALEXANDER, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
CARMAN ALLEN, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
ALFRED J. AMIRO, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
MOSES BAGGS, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM J. BELLOMY, L. U. 1183, Stephensville, Texas
W. F. BENGERT, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
W. E. O. BERRY, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
WILLIAM BETZ, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
AL BONOVITCH, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
ALBERT BOULTER, L. U. 885, Woburn, Mass.
G. L. BOWMAN, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN H. BROWN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT BURSE, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.
W. S. CHRISTENSEN, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
JOHN COBBAN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
WALTER C. CURL, L. U. 476, Winfield, Ala.
GEORGE F. DANSKIN, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
H. R. DARBY, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
J. D. DAVIDSON, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
JAMES B. DAWSON, L. U. 2359, Omaha, Neb.
MICHAEL DONOFRIO, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
SAM EGELAND, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
ALFRED EKENDAHL, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JESSE ELMORE, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
O. L. ERLENBUSCH, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
HENRY ESKOZ, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
ANDREW FERUGIA, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
GEORGE T. FISHER, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
COLEMAN FLACHBART, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
BLAIR FOUNTAIN, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLES H. FREEMAN, L. U. No. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
ED. K. FRY, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
HENRY GALMICHE, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
CARL GIEST, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
WILLIAM GOGLER, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
FRANZ GRAMER, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
J. F. HAGEN, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
LESTER A. HAKE, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
WILLIAM E. HANF, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa.
H. C. HARTVIGSEN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM HENDRICKSON, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
A. W. HIGDAY, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
FRED HOEKER, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
ERICK HOKANSON, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
CHARLES IRWIN, L. U. 498, Brantford, Ont., Can.
GUST JOHNSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
J. A. KANE, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
CHARLES A. KEENS, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
NICK KOLOSSEUS, L. U. 2359, Omaha, Neb.
HERMAN KROEGER, L. U. 1606, Omaha, Neb.
NICK LANG, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
OSCAR LARSON, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
F. E. LAWRENCE, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
ED. LINDSTROM, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
WM. L. LOLLAR, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
EDW. LOVOLD, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
ARTHUR C. LUND, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa.
ANSELM MacDONALD, L. U. 885, Woburn, Mass.
PETER D. MacKINNON, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM MATTSON, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
WILLIAM McCLEERY, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
JAMES A. McCORMACK, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
FRED W. McFARLAND, L. U. 1491, Royersford, Pa.
TOM McKINNON, L. U. 885, Woburn, Mass.
ALBERT H. MONTIETH, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
HUGH F. MORROW, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN J. MULARKEY, L. U. 1358, La Jolla, Cal.
ERNEST NEWMAN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
R. ORVILLE, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
CHARLES PARKS, L. U. 848, San Bruno, Cal.
JAMES W. PATTERSON, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa.
SAM PEARLMAN, L. U. 488, New York, N.Y.
P. A. PEDERSON, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
CLARENCE POLLARD, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
W. H. POOL, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
SIDNEY POPPLEWELL, L. U. 848, San Bruno, Cal.
CLARENCE C. RAMEY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ARTHUR E. READ, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
JOHN REINSCHMIDT, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
BEN RUIZ, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
J. SABO, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
HENRY J. SAUVIAC, L. U. 1931, New Orleans, La.
PETER SEEDIN, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
ISRAEL SKOLNICK, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
H. SNIDER, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
CLIFFORD SPONSLER, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa.
JOHN STARR, L. U. 1508, Lyons, N. Y.
CHARLES ST. AMOUR, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
JOSEPH ST. GEORGE, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa.
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OLIVER O. STEPHENS, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
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JACK SWARTT, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
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OTTO THOMS, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
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C. A. VETRANO, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
JOHN WEAKLAND, L. U. 2085, Ebensburg, Pa.
NESTER WESTERBERG, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
HORACE WESTON, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
DAVE WILLIAMS, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO "THE LOCKER"

1. A sharp piece of well-polished wood used for splicing rope and line.
2. A piece of pipe drawn down to a point through which water is forced down into the ground next to the pile.
3. A row of pile, either wood, steel, stone or earth, extending out into a lake, river or harbor.
4. A dock of wood, steel, stone or earth extending out from shore.
5. A cant hook has a ferrule with teeth on the end, and a peavy has a spike on the end.
6. A weak or unsafe crib.
7. After a pile is driven to required strength it is cut off to grade. The waste is the pile butt. It is also a nickname for pile driver men.
8. The iron or wood wheel in a set of blocks.
9. A rig that rests on wooden or steel beams and is moved by sliding on the ground.
10. A timber is scarfed either by using an axe or an adze and hewing it to a certain angle for joining to another timber.
11. A false lead is a set of leads suspended from the tip of a boom but not fastened to the rig at the bottom.
12. You sharpen it.
13. A set of sheaves usually placed on the gunwale of a scow for the deck cables to run through to the anchors, etc.
14. It is the cable or rope running from the center of the vessel as distinguished from the bow and stern line.
15. The calm side, or the side away from the wind.
16. The line used to tie up.
17. In the bow.
18. A clevis.
19. In the middle top sheave.
20. It means, "We are lying here at anchor to work. Give us room."
21. The small sailboat.
22. It is the ring used to set the shield on to knock the old head block out.
23. A pile driven out of plumb.
24. You trim it down to fit the hammer.
25. You move the end back or forward to steer the rig to the right or left.
26. A very big chisel.
27. It is a knot which, having been tied, you must "go for the axe" to untie it.
28. (1) McKinnon Terry (2) Vulcan 3) Drop (4) Clothes Pin.
29. You tie up the end with rope yarn to keep the rope from unraveling.
30. It means to propel a boat with an oar called a scull, which rests in a groove and projects out over the stern.
31. It is three pieces of 2x6 about three feet long. Two are nailed together like a pig trough. The other piece extends up for a leg. They are used by boilermakers under oil tank bottoms, but constructed by carpenters.
32. When the pile will not go down any farther.
33. Same as above.
34. It is a cushioning block of wood placed in the hammer to protect it.
35. A long-handled float for finishing concrete.
36. The long-handled chisel which sets upside down in an anvil .
37. A part wood and part concrete pile.
38. (1) Red Oak (2) White Oak (3) Burr Oak (4) Pin Oak (5) Ash (6) Elm (7) Beech (8) Hickory (9) Pine (10) Fir (11) South American Green Heart.
39. It is used in place of a thimble while sewing.
40. It is a knot tied like a ball, used on the end of a heaving line so that it will carry farther.

Union Label--Key To Peace?

★ ★

FOR THREE QUARTERS of a century American labor has used the Union Label as a weapon against exploitation, privation, and economic slavery. Can the Union Label be used as a force for maintaining world peace, too?

Brother Lawrence J. Donovan of Los Angeles thinks so. In an extremely thought provoking book, Brother Donovan has advanced the theory that a universal Union Label contains within itself a powerful and foolproof vehicle —for preserving order among nations and eliminating the causes which lead to wars.

All wars, Brother Donovan contends, stem from economic causes. These causes may not always be apparent on the surface, but basically they are there. Historical research tends to prove the validity of this assertion. There never was a war in the history of mankind but what a "have-not" nation aspired to acquire some of the goods possessed by "have" nations. Donovan puts it this way:

"There are many factors which enter into the causes of war, but, in the main, nations will veer from the paths of peace to produce the economic means of existence in exact ratio to their need and their power (to meet their needs) by force."

To substantiate this theory, Brother Donovan summarizes the conditions which existed in Germany and Japan prior to the outbreak of World War II. He points out that Germany was surrounded by a wall of economic barriers built by enemies who defeated her in 1917 and 1918. In order to exist, Germany had to resort to subsidies and nationalization of industry in order to build up foreign markets and thereby survive. The stage for self-enslavement thus was set long before Hitler came to power.

Subsidized German exports having cut deeply into the British markets abroad, England naturally was forced to fight back. In the end, the tensions became so great that war resulted: a war that undoubtedly would have followed even if Hitler never rose to power.

In Japan, the handwriting was on the wall even more clearly than it was in Europe, Donovan contends. Millions of Japanese were squeezed on a few small islands unblessed with any substantial natural resources. The Japanese had to trade or die. The industrial machine was geared directly to underselling the rest of the world, a fact that was made easy by the long history of feudalism in Japan. Under these conditions, Donovan points out, war was inevitable. Japan was enjoying the greatest prosperity it ever knew while Western nations were wallowing in the worst depression in their history.

"These conditions," Donovan asserts, "constitute a powerful economic incentive toward aggressive warfare . . ."

Accepting this thesis as valid, Donovan goes on to argue that the way to

prevent wars is to remove the economic conditions which lead up to them. This is where his idea of a universal Union Label comes in.

He reasons that whenever a nation finds itself hemmed in by cold, hard economic necessity, it must resort to some sort of self-enslavement in order to exist. A strong man or a strong government must rise to weld the people into a strong economic block determined to carve out a world market regardless of cost to domestic well-being. Export or die, becomes the motto, and all thought of improving living conditions at home are subjugated to the need for turning out more export goods at a lower price than the other guy. Hitlers and men of his ilk arise as a natural consequence.

To counteract this frenzy of power economics and power politics, Brother Donovan proposes that a sort of universal Union Label be established to make impossible the development of further economic empires feeding off the enslavement of the common people. Donovan calls it an "International Trade Mark" but it is nothing more nor less than an international Union Label. This is the way he describes it:

"In order to carry the International Trade Mark in international commerce, mineral and manufactured products must be the product in all their various parts and processes of FREE, UNCOERCED UNION LABOR. These are the terms on which the International Trade Mark must be used, and they cannot be changed or altered and must be strongly enforced if the world is to obtain the greatest possible good from this plan."

Donovan's idea is that the free nations of the world should immediately enter into an agreement to import or export only those goods which bear the International Trade Mark. And the International Trade Mark can only be granted to nations which allow free and independent unions to exist. It is not sufficient, for example, that a shirt be made under conditions of free labor in order to be eligible for the Label—the cloth that went into its manufacture and the thread from which the cloth was made would have to bear the Label too.

"Organized labor is the proper legal means by which free men share in the economic benefits of a free state," Donovan says. "That is the difference between a free and a slave state. The one permits organized labor to exist and function freely; the other cannot."

To see that the terms of the Universal Trade Mark are properly observed, Donovan proposes that an international tribunal be set up for the purpose either by clothing with authority one of the existing international agencies or by creating an entirely new one.

The theory behind Donovan's thinking is sound. If there is anything basic in human nature, it is the desire to be free and to have a voice in the shaping of one's own destiny. For the average working man—whether he is American or Spanish or Japanese or Polenesian—organized labor offers the only means for achieving such aspirations.

After all, the Union Label has long been a symbol of fair treatment and honest dealing at home. Whenever it appears on a product it is a guarantee that the people who made it were paid a living wage and enjoyed humane, safe working conditions. There is no reason why an international trade mark, which, in effect, is little more than an international union label, cannot provide an equally desirable guarantee on a world basis.

Since the end of World War II, one international crisis has followed on the heels of another with a rapidity which

has kept the world in a constant ferment of uncertainty and fear. Before Korea was settled, Indo-China erupted into a full-scale shooting war. And even despite the Monroe Doctrine, a major conflict was barely averted in Guatemala last month. Adding all these things together, it seems reasonable to conclude that international tensions are growing rather than decreasing, for all that the United Nations and the Marshall Plan and Point Four have been able to accomplish.

In the final analysis, perhaps world peace can never be established until something like the International Trade Mark, which guarantees that all workers of the world will be fairly treated, is established.

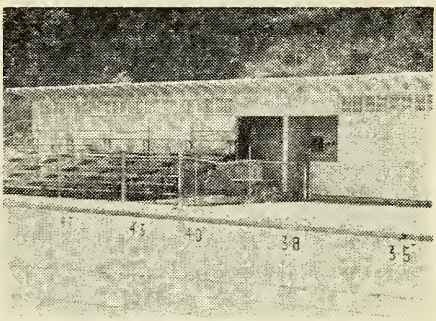
Under present conditions, the hope of an International Trade Mark being adopted are mighty slim. Even in the United States and Canada, where free labor has made the greatest progress in history in recent years, unions are constantly compelled to fight for their very lives. The Taft-Hartley Law, the so-called "Right-to-Work" laws and the hundred and one other anti-labor laws which are kicking around in Congress, the state legislatures, and in Canadian Halls of Parliament eloquently attest to this fact.

However, this does not mean that labor should stop fighting for an international system of fair treatment giving all workers a voice in the shaping of their own destinies. In fact it means that the effort must be stepped up and intensified. The International Trade Mark may not come in our time, but sooner or later the world must adopt a system that gives all people the right to improve their standards, elevate their living conditions and live out their lives in peace and contentment.

—STORY OF THE MONTH—

For several years the small city of Placerville, California, planned to build a modern bath house to complete the facilities of their fine swimming pool, but like many small communities on a limited budget, they had to continually put off the project in favor of more pressing uses for their funds.

Recently they succeeded in having plans drawn for the structure and thought they were to finally lick the problem, but again found that sufficient money was not available. The city fathers were downcast until they heard from Ben Sisson, president of Local Union No. 1992, of Placerville. Brother Sisson proposed that members of the Local would be able to do the work in their spare time if all other arrangements could be completed.



Placerville, California's, swimming pool and bath house; a community project of Local 1992.

Upon hearing the idea, the members of the Local agreed to donate their spare time to the project and the bath house soon became a reality. Today the building stands as a monument to the community spirit of the members of Local 1992.

Material used in this column is usually sent in by a member of a local or some other labor group, but not in the case of this story. The material was sent in by a lawyer of Placerville, with the following comment:

"The businessmen of this city are very proud of the local Carpenters' Union and wish to take this occasion to express our congratulations to you in having among your membership such fine men as the membership of Local 1992."

NLRB Tightens Own Jurisdiction

★ ★

THE NLRB on June 30, 1954 and again on July 15, 1954, announced new standards which it will apply to determine whether it will exercise jurisdiction in election and unfair labor practice cases. The new standards, which are already in effect, will be applied to cases pending as well as cases which arise after the announcements. Further changes in the basic jurisdictional standards are not likely in the near future. Under the new standards, the Board will assert jurisdiction over the following:

1. Instrumentalities and channels of commerce, interstate or foreign, except that:

Jurisdiction will be exercised over intrastate trucking companies and similar firms which are links in interstate commerce only if they do at least $100,000 worth of business annually for other concerns in categories numbered 1, 2, or 4.

Jurisdiction will be asserted over radio and television stations only if their gross annual revenue amounts to at least $200,000 and over newspapers only if their gross annual income amounts to at least $500,000.

2. Public utility and transit systems:

(a) Local power, gas, and water utilities and local or intrastate public transit systems only if the company does a gross annual business of $3,000,000 or more.

(b) Public transit systems engaged in interstate commerce if the gross annual revenue from interstate operations amounts to at least $100,000.

3. An establishment operating as an integral part of a multistate enterprise, other than a retail or service establishment, if one of the following tests is met:

(a) The plant involved has a direct outflow of goods into interstate commerce amounting to $50,000 a year (thus meeting the standard of category 4) or furnishes goods to the value of $100,000 a year to interstate concerns coming within categories 1, 2, or 4 of this list, or

(b) If the plant involved does not meet the separate plant tests listed in (a) above, jurisdiction will be asserted if the multistate enterprise, of which the plant is a part, has a total outflow of $250,000 a year into interstate commerce.

Jurisdiction will not be exercised over an establishment solely because it is operating under a franchise from a national enterprise. Jurisdiction will be exercised over franchised establishments only if they satisfy some other standard in this plan.

4. Enterprises other than retail stores, producing or handling goods destined for out-of-state shipment or performing services outside the state in which the firm is located, where such goods or services are valued at $50,000 a year.

5. Enterprises furnishing goods or services that become a part of the stream of commerce amounting to $100,000 a year or more to concerns in categories 1, 2, or 4, except that:

Jurisdiction will not be exercised over enterprises that supply materials to other firms which do interstate business unless the materials themselves ultimately go outside the state.

6. Enterprises furnishing services, other than those in category 5, amounting to $200,000 a year or more to concerns in categories 1, 2, or 4, or if the establishment involved is part of a multistate chain, jurisdiction will be exercised if the chain furnishes services amounting to $1,000,000 or more per year to concerns in categories 1, 2, or 4, except that:

Jurisdiction will not be exercised over general or public office buildings merely because such buildings have tenants over which the Board takes jurisdiction.

7. Enterprises other than retail establishments which have a direct inflow of goods or materials from out of state valued at $500,000 a year or more.

8. Enterprises, other than retail establishments, with an indirect inflow of goods or materials valued at $1,000,000 a year or more.

9. Retail stores:

(a) Independent retail stores, whether a single store or part of a chain operating entirely within a state, only if,

(1) the store involved in the case has annual purchases amounting to at least $1,000,000 coming to it directly from outside the state, or

(2) the store involved has annual purchases of $2,000,000 coming to it indirectly from outside the state, or

(3) if the store ships $100,000 worth of merchandise into another state or states.

(b) Chains of retail stores, with stores in more than one state, only if

(1) the individual store involved meets either of the tests for intrastate stores, or

(2) the chain has gross annual sales totalling $10,000,000 or more.

Jurisdiction will not be exercised over public restaurants regardless of source and volume of materials and regardless of whether the restaurant is part of a multistate chain.

10. Establishments affecting the national defense, where the goods or services furnished are directly related to national defense, and amount to at least $100,000 annually and are furnished pursuant to a government contract.

Former NLRB Attorney Joins Brotherhood Legal Staff

Mr. William A. McGowan, an attorney with six years' experience on the legal staff of the National Labor Relations Board, has joined the legal staff of our Brotherhood as Assistant General Council.

A graduate of Brooklyn Law School in 1941, Mr. McGowan was admitted to the bar of New York State in that year. He practiced law in his own community until 1948, when he joined the legal staff of NLRB. From 1948 to 1951 he was an NLRB attorney engaged in the trial of unfair labor practice cases and as hearing officer in representation cases for the Cincinnati office of NLRB. From 1951 until he joined our legal staff last month, he served in a similar capacity in the Pittsburgh office of NLRB.

Mr. McGowan was born on Staten Island, N. Y., in 1918. He attended public schools in New York and graduated from Manhattan College in 1938, after which he entered the study of law. A veteran of World War II, Mr. McGowan served three years overseas. He is married and the father of three children.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CONNECTICUT STATE COUNCIL CONVENTION ENDORSES GENERAL OFFICERS

The week of June 21st was a busy one for Connecticut carpenters. On the evening of June 21st, the Connecticut Federation of Labor held its First Annual Peter J. McGuire Memorial Award Dinner at the Waverly Inn, in Cheshire. Then on Friday and Saturday, June 25th and 26th, the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters held its 53rd Annual Convention at New Haven. Both events were attended by representatives of Local Unions from all parts of the state.

The idea of sponsoring a Peter J. McGuire Memorial Award, to perpetuate the memory of one of labor's true immortals, was initiated at the 67th Annual Convention of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, held at Ocean Beach Park in September of 1952. A committee on arrangements was appointed, and on the night of June 21st the first Memorial Award Dinner was held.

Recipient of the first Peter J. McGuire Memorial Award was Monsignor Joseph F. Donnelly, chairman of the Connecticut State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and director of the Diocesan Labor Institute. Monsignor Donnelly has through the years distinguished himself as a true student of labor matters and a consistent champion of honest collective bargaining. Some 600 people were on hand at the dinner to see him receive the award.

At the convening of the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters Convention, some 60 delegates were in attendance. Many matters of vital interest to all who follow our trade in Connecticut were discussed and acted upon.

Among the resolutions adopted was one commending the General Officers for the capable manner in which they have looked after the best interests of our Brotherhood. That resolution, which was signed by virtually every delegate present, reads as follows:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The General Officers of our United Brotherhood of Carpenters have indicated in the past four years a sincere appreciation of the problems confronting our great organization and,

WHEREAS, The present General Officers have approached these problems with vigor and diligence and,

WHEREAS, We feel that the ability of our General Officers as demonstrated by their actions should be rewarded, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters in this 53rd Annual Convention held in New Haven, Connecticut, June 25-26, 1954, heartily endorse the current Leaders of our Brotherhood and advocate their continuance to complete their programs.

TOLEDO APPRENTICESHIP GRADUATES FETED

Twenty-nine new carpenters were guests of honor at recent graduation ceremonies during the Sixth Annual Apprenticeship Completion Banquet in the Hotel Secor, in Toledo, Ohio. They were awarded journeyman certificates and two, Donald E. Horton and Wayne Ruihley, were presented with gold Brotherhood rings for their perfect attendance and outstanding performance during the training period.

Miss Margaret Mahaney, director, Department of Industrial Relations for the State of Ohio, was the principal speaker at the affair. Miss Mahaney praised the Toledo apprenticeship program as being one of the best in the State in its field.

New journeymen of the graduating class include Byron Bartley, Ray Bethel, Robert Bunge, John Coberly, Jr., Thomas Elchert, Leonard Elliott, Fred Eichenlaub, Carleton Greunke, Clarence Good, George Henry, Gerald Heffelbower, and James Hittler.

Others are Alvie Harris, Marvin Hill, Edwin Hiller, Robert Knierim, Donald Munn, Charles Kennedy, Robert Nachtman, John Podolak, Anthony Pruhs, Homer Shank, Ronald Sabin, Frank Spohler, George Wuerzinger, Donald Yeager and Lawrence Coy.

CALIFORNIA LOCAL HONORS VETERAN MEMBERS

Now in its twenty-third year of existence, Local Union No. 1323, of Monterey, California, postponed its regular business to take time for a special meeting in honor of its oldest members and past presidents. The Local was founded in 1932, the result of the consolidation of Locals of Carmel, Pacific Grove and Monterey.

Twelve of the original members of the Local are still in good standing, despite the greatest depression the United States has ever known, which threatened the end of the Local before it was scarcely conceived. The faithful twelve include Bill Allen, Dale L. Ward, Tom Eide, W. E. Golden, Leonard Galbraith, R. N. Beckman, Ted Dean, E. B. DeForest, A. S. Harboldt, A. W. Stratton, E. M. Brooks and Robert F. Haller.

General Representative Don Cameron presented fifty year pins to veterans Dean and DeForest and also presented pins to the past presidents of the Local. The latter include Earl LaMay, Brooks, George Webster, W. E. Booker, Ray S. Sutton, H. R. Shreve, Golden and Stratton.



Charter members of Local 1323 pose under the emblem they have supported faithfully for many years. From left to right, they are: Brothers Stratton, Haller, Eide, Harboldt, DeForest, Golden, Webster, General Representative Cameron, Dean, Beckman, Ward, Galbraith, Allen and Brooks.

Other guests of the evening included members of the Monterey Bay District Council of Carpenters and members of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Local, No. 674.

Following the presentation ceremonies the Ladies Auxiliary served refreshments to end a very pleasant evening.

LOCAL 543 CELEBRATES 54TH ANNIVERSARY

Local Union No. 543, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., recently celebrated the 54th anniversary of its founding with a dinner-dance at Lawrence Inn. The dance was attended by more than 300 members and their guests.

Louis R. Tolve, business representative of the Local, spoke on its growth from an original nine members in 1900 to its present membership of nearly 300 Brothers.

At the close of World War II, Local 543 concentrated on the institution of an apprenticeship training program and now apprentices are trained by Brother Frank A. Tolve who serves as instructor of the adult education program at Mamaroneck Senior High School.

A special tribute was paid to the oldest living member of the Local, Jesse F. Griffen, whose membership began in 1901.

As an integral part of their community the members of Local 543 have served the city of Mamaroneck well. The buildings on which they have labored serve as monuments to

their skill and devotion to their craft. During the last 25 years, in doubling wages of its members, Local 543 has contributed materially to the rising standard of living of Mamaroneck, and the city has found the members ever willing to contribute their efforts in projects designed to better their community.

AN AUXILIARY IN THE MAKING

At a recent open meeting of Local 2126, of Porterville, California, plans were made for the formation of a Ladies Auxiliary. Both members and their wives were in attendance in good numbers and the project is proceeding in an orderly and progressive manner.

The ladies pledged themselves to contacting all sisters, daughters and wives unable to attend the meeting, with hopes of acquiring as great a charter membership as possible.

Plans for the formation of the auxiliary group occurred due to the awareness of many members of the California Local of the great good which could be attained through such an organization in the way of establishing a closer social relationship among the families of the members and a very satisfactory source of favorable public relations.



Members and their wives, of Local 2126, assemble and make plans for the formation of a Ladies Auxiliary.

The part played by Ladies Auxiliary groups throughout the United States and Canada does an untold amount of good in bringing the United Brotherhood and the general public closer together. Through their charitable works and extensive social activities a closer bond is also established among the members of the Local Unions, making possible more harmonious relationships in the working organization.

Best wishes for great success from the staff of THE CARPENTER to the future Ladies Auxiliary of Local 2126.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL COMMENDS GENERAL OFFICERS

With more than 200 delegates and visitors in attendance, the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters, held in Philadelphia on April 22-23-24, proved to be one of the largest and most successful meetings ever held by the Council. A vast amount of business important to the welfare of Pennsylvania carpenters was disposed of with neatness and dispatch.

Delegates from various districts throughout the State reported conditions reasonably good, although some areas expressed growing concern over stop-gap remedy for the situation, the Convention adopted a resolution urging the Unemployment Insurance Division to amend the Act in such a way as to make men employed for only part of a week eligible for unemployment benefits for that part of the week in which they have no work. Another resolution decried the invasion of Brotherhood jurisdiction on heavy construction by outside unions, and warned all affiliated Local Unions to be on guard against such encroachment.

Resolution No. 4 expressed the thanks and gratitude of the Council to the General Officers for their tireless efforts in behalf of the carpenters of Pennsylvania and pledged full support to them in the years ahead in order that the forward-looking programs which they have instituted may be carried through to successful completion. Resolution No. 6 especially commended the General Officers for establishing a Department of Organization. The convention authorized its officers to take whatever action may be deemed necessary to make the work of the Department of Organization effective in Pennsylvania.

Among the special guests at the convention were O. Wm. Blaier, Second General Vice President; Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi, M. J. Cantwell of the New Jersey State Council; Allen Fewelley of the New York State Council; Harry W. Rowan of the Ohio State Council and many others. Virtually all delegates agreed that the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention was among the most fruitful ever held by the Pennsylvania State Council.

CANADIAN VETERAN RETIRES

After more than a quarter of a century of service, Fred J. Hawes, a member of Local Union No. 27, of Toronto, recently retired from the post of Inspector of Apprentices for the Province of Ontario. Brother Hawes was appointed to the post and to the Apprenticeship Board of Ontario.



Men in the Canadian Labour Service, all members of Local 18, pay tribute to Fred Hawes on his retirement. From left to right are : Sidney Cowling, Inspector of Apprentices; Don McFarland, veterans department; Albert Blythe, former recording secretary of Local 18; N. A. Powell, business agent, Local 18; Brother Hawes, Peter Cadeau, president, Local 18; Thomas Lee, former president; R. H. Jackson, former business agent; and W. H. Anderson, recording secretary.

Joining Local 18, of Hamilton, Ontario, in 1907, he fought long and valiantly for better apprenticeship programs in Canada. In 1918 he was appointed business agent of the Local and began to bring order to the system of training young men in the building trades. He transferred his membership to Local 27 in 1938.

It was mainly the result of his efforts that the Ontario Apprenticeship Board was set up, and during the years of his supervision it improved apprenticeship systems so markedly that today it serves as a model for many provinces and states organizing similar systems.

In appreciation of his faithful service a scroll was presented to Brother Hawes on his retirement by the Hamilton District Apprenticeship Committee, Provincial Department of Labor of Ontario.

Closing 47 years of service to organized labor, he takes with him the best wishes of his many friends both in labor and management.



COLORADO LADIES OBSERVE SILVER ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Twenty-five years of loyal service were observed by the Ladies of Auxiliary No. 223, of Grand Junction, Colorado, recently with a covered dish supper for members and their families. Approximately 60 guests were present to honor the Auxiliary for its achievements since its founding in 1929.

In recognition of the great aid the ladies have rendered to the cause of labor, Frank Urban, president of Local Union No. 244, of Grand Junction, presented the group with 25 silver dollars as a token of the esteem of the Local.

The Mesa County, Colorado, Chapter of the Society for the Prevention of Infantile Paralysis presented two door prizes to the Ladies in appreciation of their great efforts in aiding the house-to-house drive for funds, conducted in January. One of the prizes was a beautiful cake, appropriately shaped to form a tree stump into which a saw and axe were imbedded.

Following the dinner a group of the ladies presented a skit portraying a meeting of 25 years ago. This part of the entertainment was especially enjoyed by Mrs. Jackson Mooney, the only active charter member of the Auxiliary. Mrs. Mooney was presented with a beautiful corsage during the evening.

We take great pride in our reputation of service to our community and hope that the next 25 years will see us grow and prosper and contribute to our city's well-being as we have tried to do in the past.

Fraternally,

Helen J. Penny, Publicity Chairman

TEXAS LADIES END FIRST YEAR

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 677, of Denton, Texas, will celebrate its first anniversary during the month of July this year. After one year of existence our membership has reached a total of 24 Ladies.

Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The first is a business meetings and the latter social, at which two different members alternate each month in the role of hostess.

Recently we moved into a new hall and the men very obligingly installed kitchen cabinets for us. We purchased curtains, silverware, dishes, a stove and a refrigerator.

To celebrate the opening of the new home a supper was served with approximately 100 guests in attendance.

At Christmas last year, we held an exceptionally pleasant party at the home of one of our members. Following a buffet supper we exchanged gifts and held a Christmas program.

In the past it has been our practice to send flowers to members who are ill and cards to members' families when ill.

At present our officers include Evelyn Park, president; Lillie Hopkins, vice-president; Idell Madewell, treasurer; Faye Brittan, secretary; Elizabeth Esthes, conductress; Margaret Wood, warden; and Elsie O'Rear, Mildred Jacobs and Lillie Franks, trustees.

On behalf of our Auxiliary, I cordially invite correspondence from all other Auxiliaries. Suggestions for activities will be greatly appreciated.

Fraternally,

Evelyn Park, President.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 311

Cheap Porch Railings.—The first purpose of a porch railing is to guard against accidents. The farther the porch platform is off the ground the more important it becomes to have a guard around it. Children and even grown-ups are likely to fall off

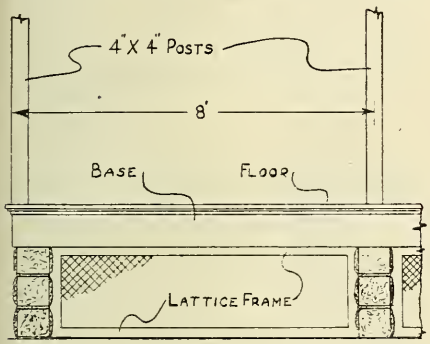


Fig. 1

unguarded porches. The second reason is that a porch railing gives the porch a more finished appearance, and that is also desirable.

Porch Rails for Protection.—Fig. 1 shows a part of a cheap porch, which is supported by cement-block piers. The posts are spaced

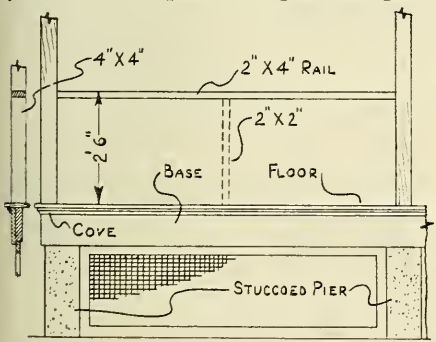


Fig. 2

8 feet from outside edge to center, without railings. Such porches are often seen in the rear of cheap houses. Fig. 2 shows the same layout with stuccoed piers and a little different lattice is indicated by the lined suggestion of latticework. A 2x4 rail is shown, 2 feet 6 inches from floor to top of rail. The dotted lines suggest a 2x2 center support. When the posts are rather close together, a rail without supports can be used. In such cases the rail serves as a guard. While the illustrations represent porches, the railings shown in this lesson should be regarded as suitable for use on any kind of platform that should have railing protection.

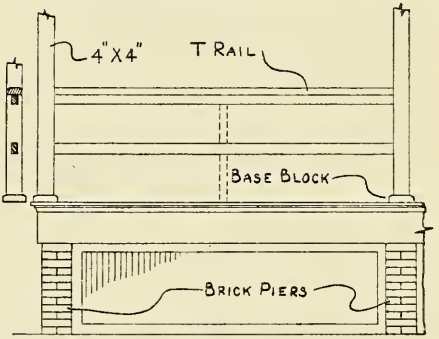


Fig. 3

T Rail and Base Block.—A porch layout supported by brick piers, is shown by Fig. 3. Here the partly drawn vertical lines suggest a still different kind of latticework. The posts are set on base blocks, as pointed out. Such blocks can improve the appearance of the porch posts and railings, but they do not add to the life of the posts, for they catch

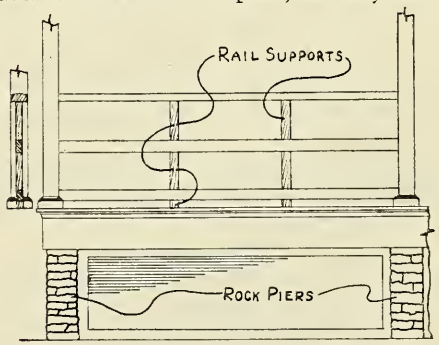


Fig. 4

water, which in time will cause rotting. The porch posts that last the longest are those that join the porch platform without base blocks or other trimmings. The railing shown by the drawing is made up of a T rail and

a center rail, which makes a well-appearing guard or fence. A center support is suggested by the dotted lines.

Three-Piece Railing.—Fig. 4 shows the same porch layout supported by rock piers. Three rails are used for the railing. The top rail is set with the sides up and down, or flat, while the other two have the edges up and down, as shown by the cross section to the left. The bottom rail is set before the base molding is put on, especially the parts that join the railing. Two railing supports are shown shaded.

Platform Fence Posts.—Fig. 5 shows to the left how to anchor platform fence posts. To the right is shown a cross section of the railing with the base of the post in place. Two ways of cutting the top of the posts are shown. The one to the left is easy to make, while the one to the right requires painstaking workmanship, but if well done makes a fancy top.

Railings with Beaded Ceiling.—Fig. 6, to the left, shows two cross sections of railings with beaded ceiling panels. The one to the left has a groove in the rail to receive the ceiling, while the one at the center shows the ceiling boards held in place with two cove moldings. The drawing to the right shows a face view, in part, of the completed railing. Three ways of cutting the top of the posts are shown. The dotted lines indicate posts that support some kind of roof.

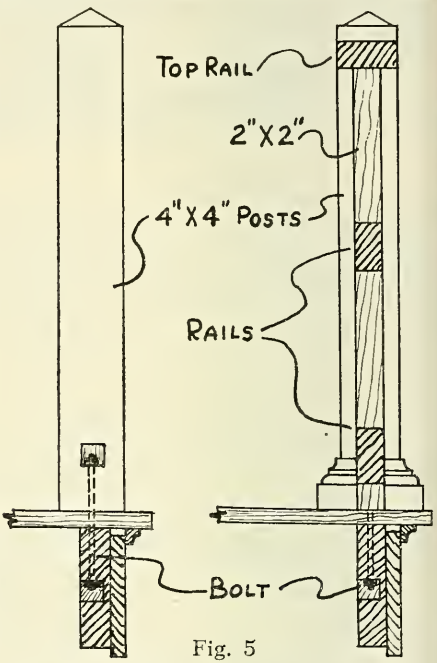


Fig. 5

A detail showing the construction of the bases shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 is shown by Fig. 7. Such a base used with the short

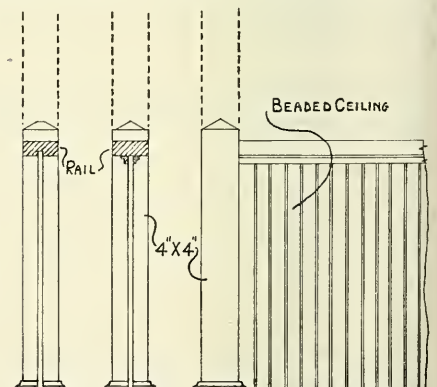


Fig. 6

posts will help support them; however, the anchor bolt shown in Fig. 5 is all-important.

Another design for railings with beaded ceiling panels is shown by Fig. 8. The cross

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section to the left, shows the rail grooved for the ceiling. The cove moldings that are used in the angles, improves the appearance and reinforces the construction somewhat.

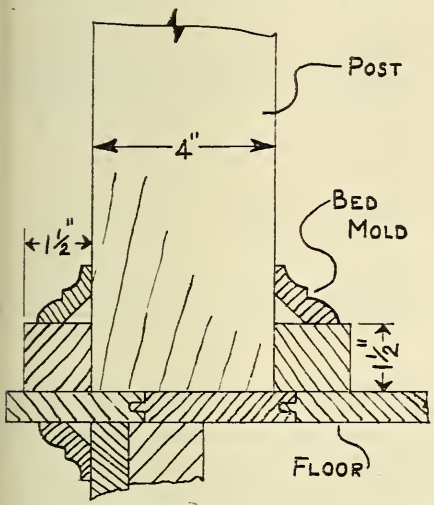


Fig. 7

A 1x4 rail is shown at the bottom, which is beveled on the upper edge. This rail can be placed either on the inside or on the outside, or if more strength is needed, use one on either side. The drawing to the right shows a face view of the railing in part. This construction is especially suitable when the porch is to be screened. De-

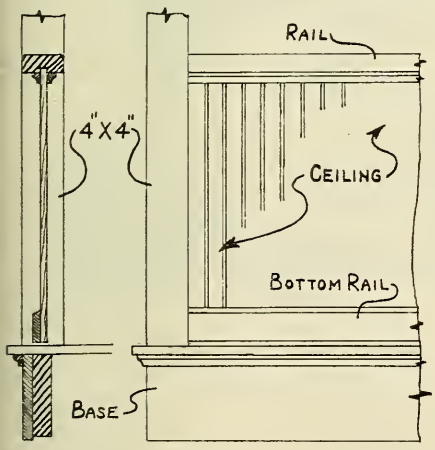


Fig. 8

tails of the top and bottom constructions are shown by Fig. 9. Notice that the bottom of the railing is kept ⅛th inch from the floor. This is done to prevent water from pooling on the inside, and also to prevent flies from getting in under the railing. This writer has installed such railings, but the ⅛th inch clearance under the railing provides a sort of dirt catcher, unless constant care is taken to prevent dirt from accumulating there. With this caution observed, the construction is practical.

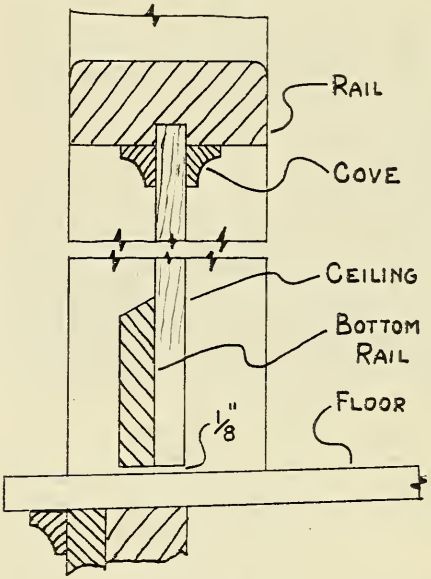


Fig. 9

THINGS TO KNOW

Flexible sheet metal makes good ties for holding light forms. They can be made from remnants of sheet metal, cut into strips the width that will give the right amount of strength.

Fig. 1 on next page, shows a cross section, and to the right a side view of a part of a form that is tied together with sheet metal ties. In both figures the ties are shown in black, much exaggerated. The arrows at A point to the upper tie of the cross section,

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and the top tie to the left on the side view, respectively. At B and B are pointed out the ties that hold the center together. In placing these ties, the form boards will have

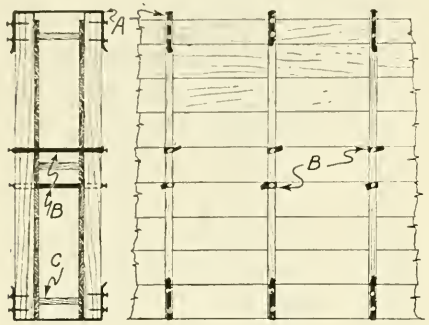


Fig. 1

to be kerfed the width of the strap. It should be noticed that the ties are alternately placed, one on one side of the studding and the other on the other side. Study the drawings. The nails are also exaggerated. At C is pointed out one of the spreaders.

Fig. 2 shows a cross section to the left of a form that is held together with metal strap ties, in which case walers are used. At A are pointed out the ends of ties that are bent up, while at B are pointed out ties that are bent down. A little study will show that the ties are alternately placed,

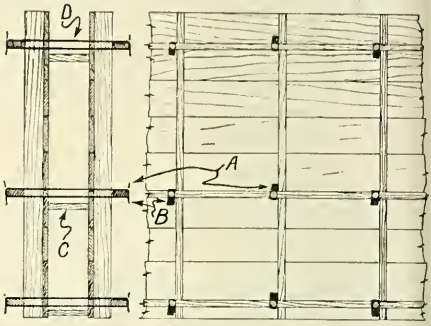
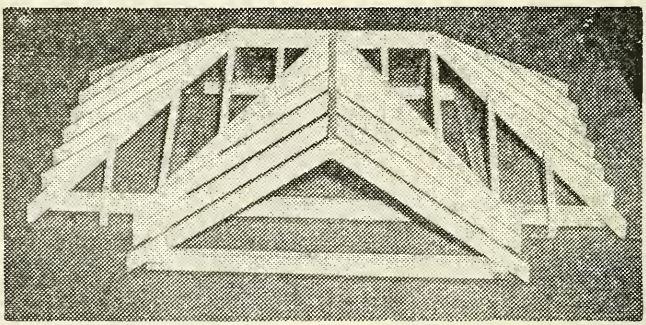


Fig. 2

one on one side of the waler and the next on the other side, and so on. This will prevent the waler from rolling when the forms are filled with concrete and the pressure comes onto the ties. At D the arrow points to the upper tie, with the other tie just a little below. One of these ties can be placed in the joint between two form boards, while the other can be slipped through a

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slot made by boring a hole through the form with a twist bit and sawing a slot with a keyhole saw. If a strip of board 1⅝ inches wide is used between the ties, then both ties can be placed in the joints,

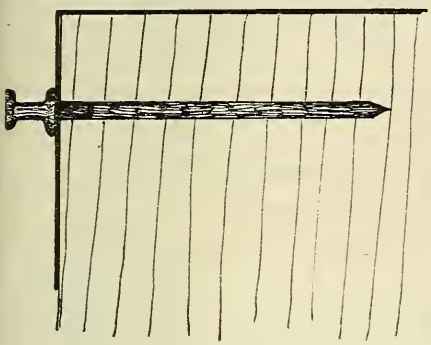


Fig. 3

as a little study of the layout will show. At C is pointed out one of the spreaders.

The straps should be nailed with nails that have double heads—that is one head that holds the strap, and a projected head for pulling the nail when the forms are wrecked. See Fig. 3.

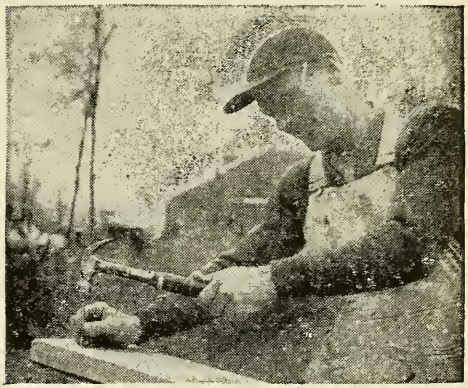


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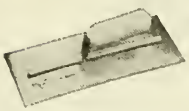


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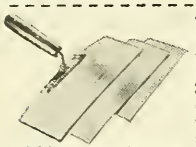
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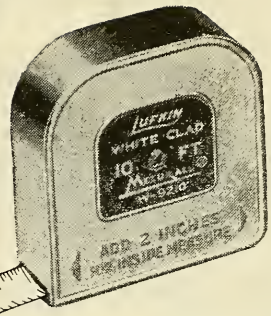
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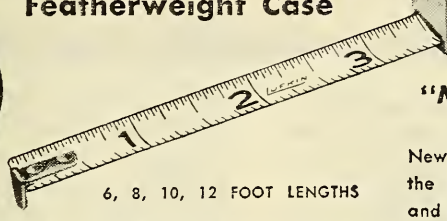
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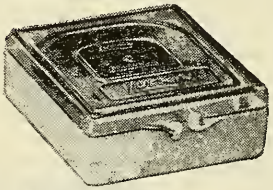
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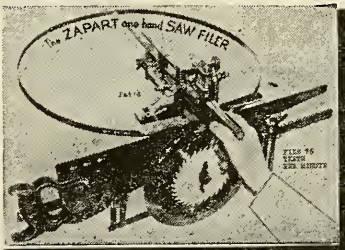
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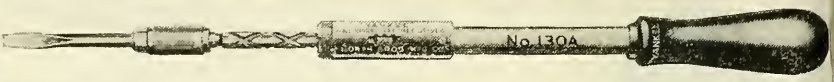
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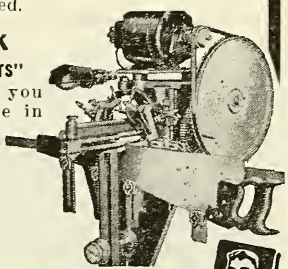
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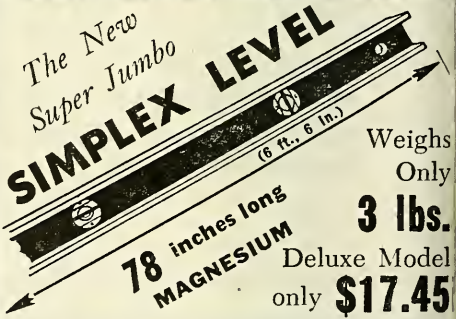
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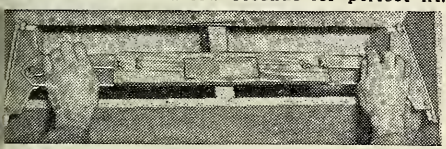
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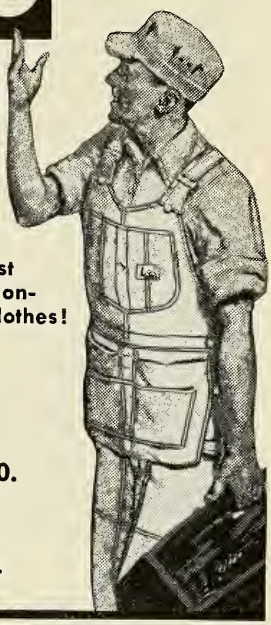


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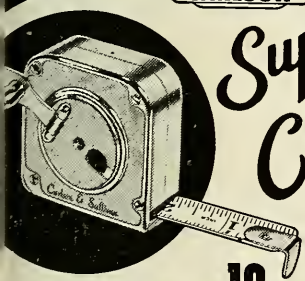


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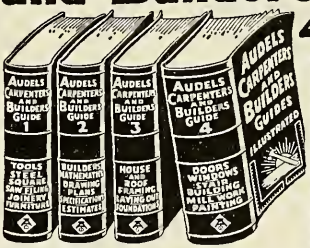
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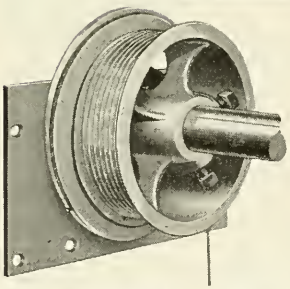
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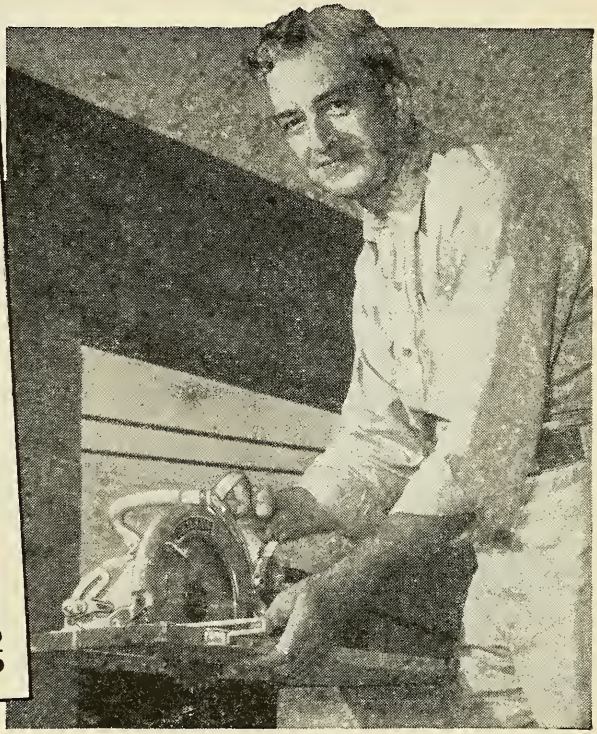
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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. LXXIV—No. 9 | INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1954 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy



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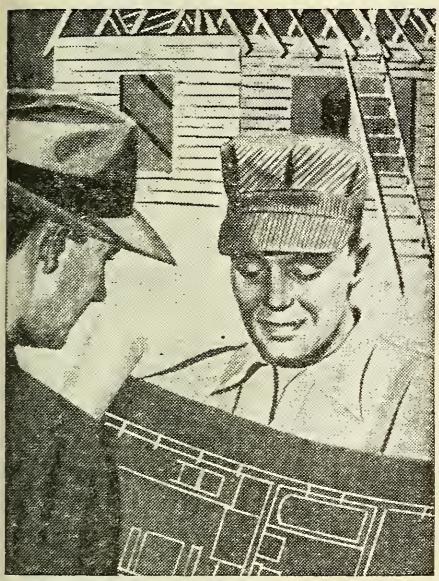
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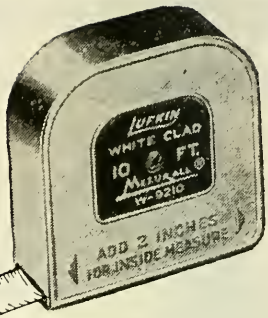
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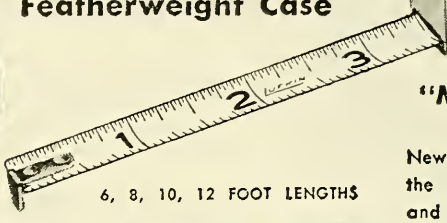
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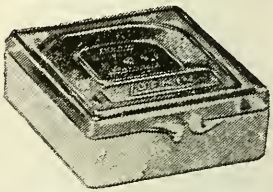


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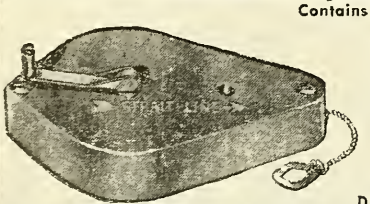
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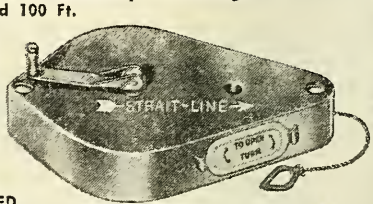
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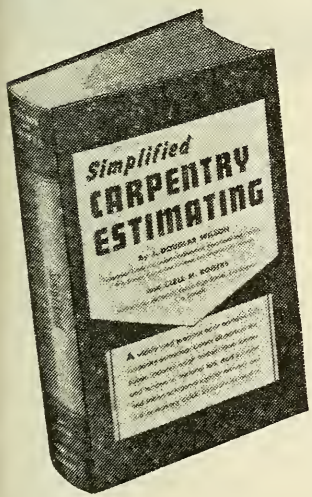
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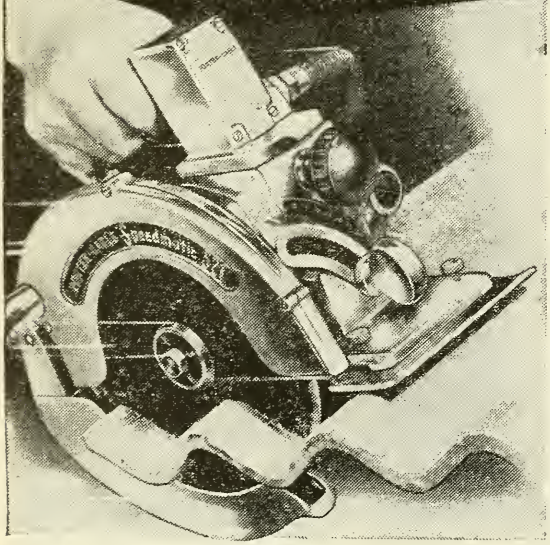


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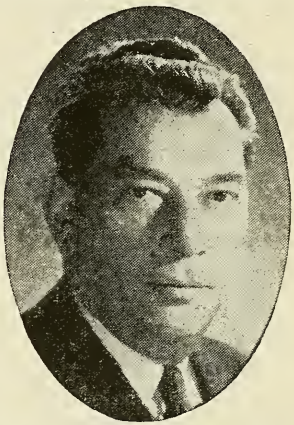
What we need this Labor Day is a renewal of—

The Zeal of P. J. McGuire

By M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

★ ★ ★

SEVENTY-TWO years ago, on September 5, 1882, several thousand workers marched through the streets of New York City in the first observance of Labor Day. At the head of their procession marched Peter J. McGuire, founder of our Brotherhood and father of Labor Day. It was McGuire who first conceived the idea of Labor Day and sold it to the Central Labor Union of New York.



Years later, in recalling the birth of Labor Day, Brother McGuire wrote:

"On this day the hosts of labor shout Hosannahs! From a thousand groves and hillsides, by rippling brooks and gurgling streams, comes the glad acclaim.

"No festival of martial glory or warrior's renown is this—no pageant pomp of warlike conquest, no fratricidal strife attends this day. It is a demonstration of fraternity and the harbinger of a better age—a more chivalrous time, when labor shall be honored and well rewarded.

"Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages. But it was reserved for this century, and for the American people, to give birth to Labor Day. In this they honor the toilers of the earth, and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the comfort and grandeur we behold. More than all, the thought, yea, the very inspiration of this holiday came from men in the ranks of the working people – men active in the ranks of the working people—men active in uplifting their fellows and leading them to better conditions."

In the intervening years, Labor Day has become more than a symbol of hope for labor; it has become a benchmark for assessing the accomplishments of the past and surveying prospects for the future.

As we celebrate Labor Day, 1954, there are many dark clouds on the horizon for organized labor. First, of course, is the ever-present threat of war. We live in a time of constant tension, for no one knows better than we in the labor movement how ruthless, ambitious and heartless the Communist conspiracy can be. We have had to live with Communist treachery for nearly 30 years, and in that time we have learned all there is to know about its underhandedness, infamy and disregard for personal dignity. It is gratifying to know that the rest of the nation has finally become aroused to the true nature of Communism.

As leader of the free world, America must shape a dynamic and clear-cut foreign policy for meeting Communist aggression. Such a program involves risks, but freedom is never bought or maintained without risk. American labor long since has learned that there can be no compromise with Communism. Strength must be matched with strength.

Through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, American labor has joined hands with freedom-loving workers in all parts of the world to meet the Communist challenge. ICFTU has exposed the existence of hundreds of vile slave-labor camps behind the Iron Curtain. It has exposed the sterility of the working man's life wherever Communism has gained control.

On the other hand, it has also extended a helping hand to genuinely free unions in all parts of the world. It encouraged and helped to build up free and independent unions in Asia as well as Europe. Thereby it has helped working people of many colors and creeds elevate their living standards and working conditions. In the struggle against world domination by Communism, the free trade unions of the world constitute the first line of defense. There can be no compromise or let-down in the fight.

In the domestic scene, Labor Day, 1954, finds unions under attack from many sides. Not in a generation has so much restrictive legislation been aimed at traditional rights and prerogatives of organized labor.

Seventeen states already have passed right-to-work laws. These right-to-work laws are both vicious and dangerous. In the first place, they contain absolutely no right for anyone to have or hold a job. All they guarantee is the right to ride free. When Idaho recently endeavored to place one of these right-to-work laws on the ballot, the State Supreme Court turned thumbs down on the proposal because of its misleading title. The Court held that no right to work was involved since the law guaranteed no one a job. All it proposed to do was to give legal status and protection to strike-breakers, free riders, company spies, etc.

Of the 17 states which have passed right-to-work laws, nearly all have been primarily agricultural states. However, right-to-work laws are now making an appearance in such industrial states as Missouri and Maryland. The same arguments, the same political trickery and propaganda barrages that worked in the 17 states are being brought to bear in Missouri and Maryland.

And the unfairness of the whole proposition is that lawyers who have to belong to a bar association in order to practice law, and doctors who have to belong to a medical association to practice medicine, are giving their blessings to a law which denies the same prerogatives to labor unions. Fair trade laws make it compulsory for a retail merchant to charge a fixed price for many commodities, simply because some other retailer entered into such an agreement with the manufacturer. The advocates of right-to-work laws complain of none of these things, but they insist that a law must be passed to prevent unions from collecting dues from those who enjoy the fruits of the unions' activities.

If the backers of the right-to-work laws succeed in Missouri and Maryland, you may be sure that they will endeavor to put over laws in every other state.

The right-to-work laws are the most vicious menace to confront labor in many, many years. It will take all the political, financial, and economic

strength that the labor movement can muster to defeat them permanently.

Coupled with the state drives for right-to-work laws, there is a national trend to limit the sphere of activities in which unions can operate. Time and again, the National Labor Relations Board has in the past few years tightened up the rules by which unions must be governed to get Board protection.

Recently the Board tightened its jurisdiction by changing the rules which determine whether or not a union is eligible to seek redress through an appeal to the Board. Untold thousands of workers whose employers are not large are thus deprived of even the small amount of protection afforded by the NLRB. Thousands of others are left in a veritable no-man's land where it is difficult to determine whether they are fish or fowl.

The Board has also narrowed the right to strike by imposing, under certain circumstances, an additional "cooling off" period above and beyond the 60-day period provided by the Taft-Hartley Law.

A few years ago, it was illegal for an employer to quiz an employe about his union status. Recently the Board did a complete flip-flop on this issue. An employer can now cross-examine a worker about his union status. Of course, there is supposed to be no coercion, but when an employer has the right to single out an employe and question him about his union status, how can there help but be coercion? The very act itself constitutes a form of coercion.

In another complete flip-flop, the Board has also granted employers the right to present anti-labor arguments to a captive audience of their employes without being compelled to grant equal time to union representatives. Another Board retreat from long-established policy permits an employer to buy a business which is under unfair labor practice charges without inheriting the charges.

These are only straws in the wind, but added together they indicate that a strong gale of anti-unionism is engulfing the nation. Organized labor is under attacks on many sides and from many angles. Consequently, Labor Day, 1954, is a time when union men should take renewed inspiration and determination from pioneer unionists such as our own Peter J. McGuire who, in their own time, overcame countless obstacles of repression, antagonism and anti-unionism to build the foundations of our labor movement. They refused to be beaten. What we must have today is a healthy dose of their zeal and enthusiasm, regardless of odds, if labor is to remain free, independent and effective.

In his piece on the origin and significance of Labor Day, our beloved Peter J. McGuire had this to say:

"There was a time, and it was not many years ago, when the trade union and the labor movement of America were too insignificant for Presidents, Governors, Mayors, City Councilmen or public men to consider, much less honor. Trade unions were of no consequence; trade unionists were harmless fanatics. Now, they are of more weight, more influential, more powerful. No longer can they be sneered down or cajoled; they must be met, they must be recognized. What mighty portent is in their movement? In their hands rest the weal of the worker, his welfare and improvement.

"With hands and hearts together, with united funds and united interests, to stand for one another, day after day, year in and year out, in good times and in bad, who dare say what can they not accomplish? In the workshop and on the forum, at the ballot box and in every field of endeavor,

they can right every wrong, and eradicate every evil oppressive to the working people."

What Brother McGuire said 50 years ago is as true today as it was then. United, we can turn back the onslaughts of Communists from abroad and anti-union elements at home. It seems to me that Labor Day, 1954, is an appropriate time for all of us to recognize that fact.

Meet Board Member Cambiano

TO FILL the vacancy created by the passing of Brother Abe Muir, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson on July 26th announced the appointment of Joe Cambiano as General Executive Board member for the Sixth District in conformity with Section 10 of our Constitution.

To unionists on the Pacific Coast, Joe (Joseph F. on official documents) Cambiano needs no introduction. For many years he has been in the thick of every struggle to elevate the lot of the working man in that area. To the General Executive Board he brings a rich and varied background of successful experience in labor matters.

Brother Cambiano was raised in Santa Cruz, California. The son of a lumber worker, he learned in early childhood the need of a working man for organization. Joe walked five miles daily to school. In his teens he had to quit his schooling to help support his family. Naturally he followed his father into the lumber game. After a few years in the woods, he turned to construction.



J. F. CAMBIANO

While still a young man, he joined Local Union No. 262 of San Jose. From the very beginning, he took an active part in union affairs. Within a short time he had risen through all the offices of his Local Union to that of president, a post he served in for a number of years.

By 1919, Joe's efficiency and capacity for hard work had brought him to the attention of the whole labor movement of Northern California. He was elected business agent of the Santa Clara Building Trades Council. In the 1920's, when the notorious American Plan was being used by Pacific Coast employers in an effort to wipe out all semblance of effective trade unionism, Brother Cambiano showed the stuff of which he was made.

As business agent for the Building Trades Council, he led the fight against the American Plan. When the American Plan shut off cement from

contractors who refused to go non-union, Brother Cambiano helped devise a plan for importing cement from Belgium, Holland and other European sources. When the Plan tried to institute the licensing of building tradesmen to keep them non-union, he helped engineer a plan which put superintendents and foremen into the contracting business. When it became impossible to obtain sand and gravel on any other terms than open shop, he invented ways of importing them from other areas. It even became necessary for the building trades unions to open a brickyard at Vallejo in order to break the open shop strangle hold which the American Plan was trying to devise. Joe was in charge of most of the counter-measures which labor was forced to adopt.

In 1928, Brother Cambiano helped to organize the California State Council of Carpenters. He was elected its first president, and has been re-elected ever since—possibly some sort of a record. Through the Council, two master construction agreements, one covering Northern California, and the other covering Southern California, have been put into effect, with the result that wage scales are uniform throughout both areas.

These master agreements have been in effect since 1941, and the problem of wage negotiations has been eased considerably for Local Unions and District Councils because of them.

Since 1937, Brother Cambiano has served as a General Representative of our Brotherhood.

On behalf of all members everywhere, THE CARPENTER extends sincerest congratulations to Brother Cambiano and wishes him well in his responsible new post.

Canadian Economy Sagging Slightly

Canadian labor income for March was estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at $941,000,000, a decrease of $6,000,000 from February but $17,000,000, or two per cent higher than for March last year.

The cumulative total for the first quarter of this year, however, is estimated at $2,829,000,000, two per cent higher than the 1953 first quarter estimate of $2,772,000,000.

Estimated income for the primary income group declined $4,000,000 in March from February; for manufacturing by $1,000,000 and in the distributive trades by $2,000,000. For the finance and service group it increased by $1,000,000 to $227,000,000, while in construction, labor income remained unchanged.

Per capita weekly earnings at the end of March averaged $59.06 as compared with $57.33 at the end of March last year.

Farm cash income from the sale of farm products, on the other hand, decreased six per cent for the first quarter of this year as compared for the same period of 1953. According to a DBS report, cash receipts in the quarter were estimated at $504,311,000, as compared with $536,150,000 a year earlier and the all-time first quarter high of $555,700,000 established in 1952.

The down-turn in Canada's gross national product continued in the first quarter of this year, according to another DBS report. After allowing for seasonal factors, gross national product was at an estimated annual rate of $24,200,000,000 in the first quarter, about the same as a year ago but down from $24,500,000,000 in the fourth quarter last year.



Tyler-Davidson Fountain

★ *The Queen City* ★

27th General Convention Site
November 15, 1954

BACK IN 1788, according to the history books, a man named John Cleve Symmes headed a land speculation group which purchased a 2,000,000-acre tract of land from the United States. The wedge-shaped plot, known as the Miami Purchase, is located where three other rivers join the Ohio; the Big and Little Miami and the Licking.

With a sense of humor typical of the hardy pioneer, the group christened the site of the first town in the purchase as Losantiville, thus providing it with

a name and a cryptic description of its location. The "L" in the name stood for the Licking River, "os" for its mouth, "anti" for the opposite shore and "ville" for its termination.

A short time later the name was changed by the autocratic new governor of the Northwest Territory, General Arthur St. Clair. He declared that it would be known as Cincinnati, in honor of a society of Revolutionary War officers, of which he was a member.

The first few years of the town's existence were difficult ones, what with floods, a siege of smallpox and the constant threat of Indian raids.

The military command constructed Ft. Washington nearby and a short distance away the villages of Columbia and North Bend were founded, later to become a part of the city. A few settlers drifted into the hills on the Kentucky side of the Ohio. Many newcomers took their places, for the Ohio was a natural highway to the settler heading westward.

The threat of Indians was serious and after St. Clair bungled badly in attempts to remove them, "Mad" Anthony Wayne began harassing them until, at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, the threat of major Indian attacks was removed forever from the Northwest.

With the threat of Indians gone, the settlers streamed over the mountains and floated down the rivers and Cincinnati soon began growing rapidly. As a result of this rapid growth, and like most young towns of the 19th Century, it gained a reputation for its rough and ready characters. Keelboatmen roamed the waterfront looking for a drink, a girl, a fight or a cargo, and usually were not particular which they found.

As the city grew its complexion changed and an air of permanence came over the spot. In the 1830's the steamboat appeared on the Ohio and a short time later it was superseded by the railroad, but it was all taken in stride by the Cincinnatians.

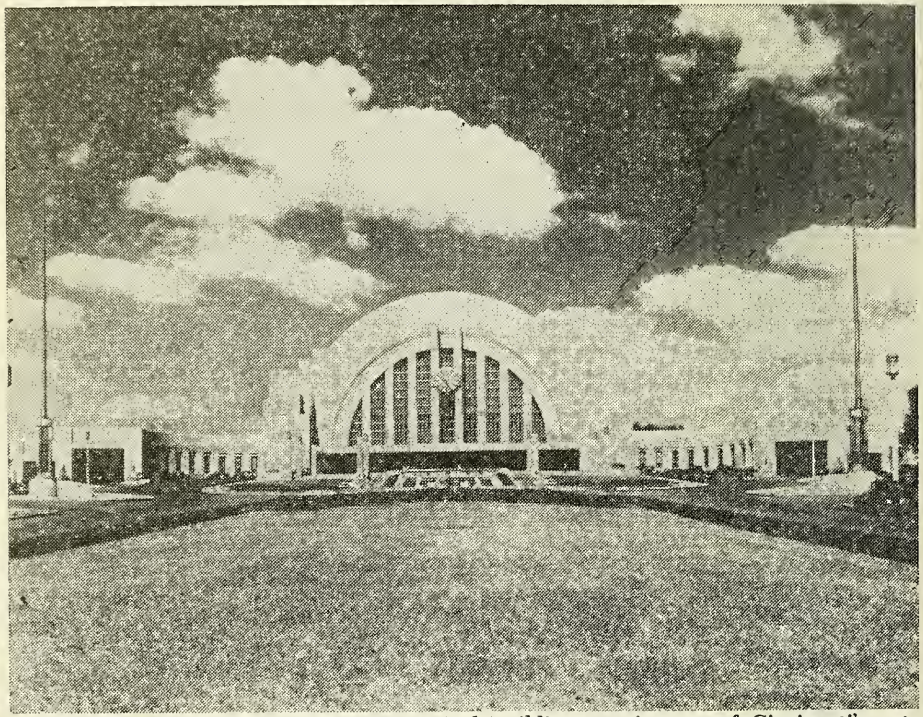
With the coming of the Civil War the city suffered a serious jolt. Much of its commerce and social life were closely connected with the South, but many abolitionists were present within its boundaries and it became one of the most important connections on the underground railroad, as runaway slaves were spirited northward to Canada and eastern coastal cities. However, Cincinnati, despite its easy accessibility to raiding Southern troops, was never attacked. Raiders were close on several occasions, but they always chose less easily defended locations than the seven-hills of Cincinnati.

Following the war the city, realizing the need of regaining its commercial ties with Southern industry, financed the construction of a railway to Chattanooga, Tennessee, at a cost of $10,000,000. It was completed in 1880 and operated by the city government for several years and is still owned by Cincinnati, although leased to the Southern System at the present time.

Even though it was an important, progressive city, Cincinnati retrogressed, at least for a moment, in 1884. An incident occurred which shocked its citizens. Bad government reared its head. A murderer, killing for money, was given a 20-year sentence for his crime. Some 10,000 citizens met at the Music Hall in objection to what they believed was a climax to a series of such light sentences. The meeting began in an orderly enough fashion, but a speaker so aroused the gathering that it quickly turned into an enraged mob and stormed the jail where they thought the killer was being held. For three days they fought pitched battles with militiamen, but

the mob finally gave up, after an estimated 50 had been killed and some 300 injured. The mob never saw the killer. He had been removed before the attacks began.

Not all of Cincinnati's disasters resulted from unruly citizenry. Four major floods have crippled the town; in 1832, 1884, 1913 and 1937. Each time the people have evacuated to higher ground until the teeming waters subsided, then returned to clean up the damage the river caused. At present a multi-million-dollar flood project is being planned to control the sometimes angry river forever.



Constructed in 1933, the Union Terminal Building remains one of Cincinnati's outstanding architectural achievements.

With two of Cincinnati's early floods came a killer even more deadly than the rushing waters. In 1832 the pork-packing industry was in its infancy there, but beginning a growth that was soon to cause the city to be known as "Porkopolis," the pork-packing center of the world. Abattoirs were common on small rivers and not only did they cause unpleasant odors to waft over the city on the summer breeze, but created breeding places for disease. When the great flood hit the city the people paid a severe price for this failure to clean up an unhealthy situation, for with the rising waters came a plague of Asiatic cholera. At that time 432 citizens died of the disease, but it was not until 1850, during a lesser flood and another plague, that the enraged citizens forced the packers to clean up their fetid mess.

As Chicago and Milwaukee were eventually to succeed the city as the packing centers, Detroit was also to take away a major industry. Until 1890, many factories, large and small, were busily engaged in the construction of sturdy wagons and fancy carriages, but with the invention of the

automobile, the industry dwindled and died.

Despite the loss of two industries in which it was the nation's, and possibly the world's leader, Cincinnati still reigns supreme in one field of industry, for it is the home of the world's largest maker of playing cards. The chances are that two out of three decks of cards in use today were made in this southern Ohio city. One of the nation's leading soap manufacturers has also been located within its environs for more than one hundred and ten years.

Cincinnati also played an important part in the history of the United Brotherhood. In the early days of the labor movement it was necessary for members to keep secret their membership or lose their jobs and perhaps be placed on the employers' blacklist. Cincinnati was no exception. As a result, very few records were kept by labor groups, but the first such organizations in Cincinnati are believed to have originated with German singing societies. They were organized for the purpose of aiding members in the financing of home building.

It is known that a Carpenters and Joiners Union of Cincinnati was in existence in 1866. The length of its existence is not known. From it probably stemmed the beginning of Local Union 2, one of the founding Locals of the United Brotherhood. Its delegates met with those of other courageous groups in Chicago in 1881 and formed the nucleus for our organization. When they returned to their homes the delegates spread the word of the new organization and the membership of Local 2 increased rapidly. In 1886 a new group, Local Union 209, was organized. It was followed, in 1890, by Locals 628, 676 and 692. These four younger Locals existed separately until 1920, when dwindling membership forced them to consolidate and form Local 224.

Early in 1889 a District Council was formed by Cincinnati members. At that time wages ranged from $2.00 to $2.75 for nine hours' work per day. But membership increased rapidly, as evidenced by the fact that there were about a dozen Locals affiliated with the Council by 1892. By 1900 the carpenters' unions in Cincinnati were a strong force and were able to declare their membership openly and demand decent wages and working conditions.

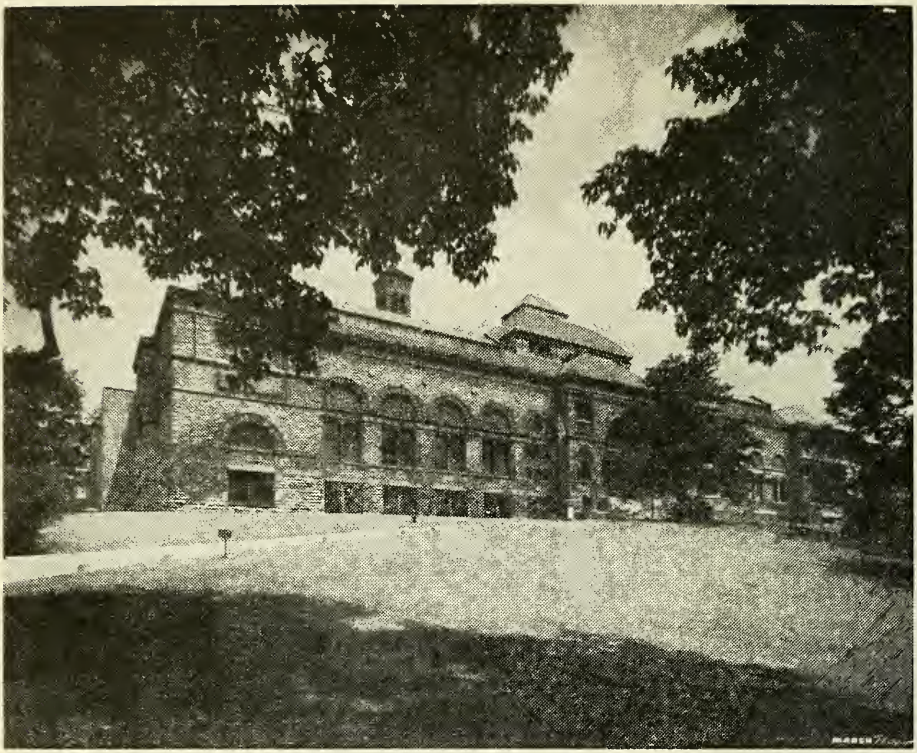
All of the progress of Cincinnati carpenters has not been evidenced solely by increased wages. Union carpenters helped build the first skyscraper in the city. Constructed in 1904, the Ingalls Building, at Fourth and Vine, is still in use and is a monument to the skill of its builders.

For many years our General Secretary, Albert E. Fischer, was a resident of the Queen City, and still holds his membership in Local 1602 located there.

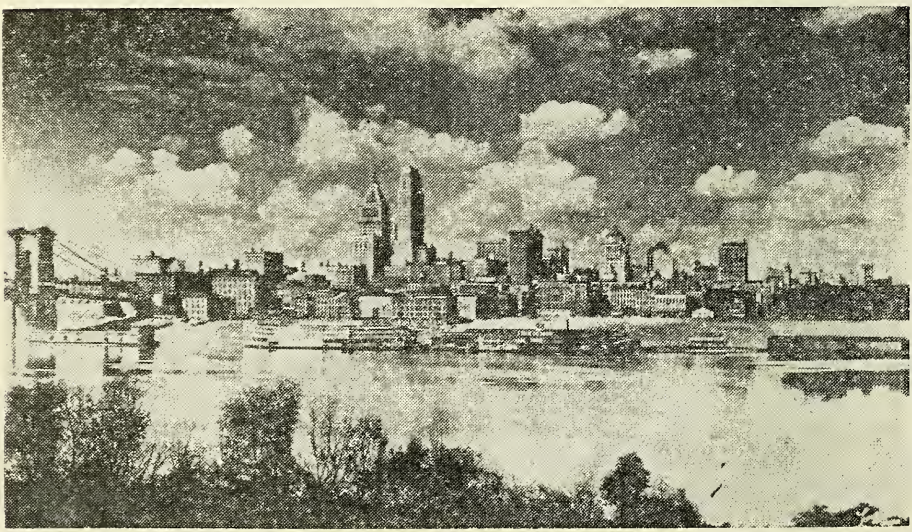
Sports have long been closely associated with the city. The Cincinnati Red Stockings, the first organized professional baseball team, was founded in 1869, and to this day, now known as the "Redlegs," have provided Cincinnati sports fans with a fine brand of major league baseball.

The present owner of the club, Powell Crosley, Jr., an industrialist, seems to typify the spirit of the city. Although, by his own admission, he himself is not an avid baseball fan, he has maintained the team for many years for the good of the city. Despite the fact that Cincinnati has long been the smallest city in population represented by a major league team, it has always attended the games exceptionally well.

"The Queen City," as Cincinnati is now commonly called, has had numerous other nicknames. Among these



The Art Museum in Eden Park.



A view of Cincinnati's skyline, from the Northern Kentucky shore. In the foreground, river boats still ply the waters of the Ohio, relics of the past in a modern setting.

are the aforementioned "Porkopolis," "Ragtown" and "The Floral City." The reasoning behind the latter two sobriquets has been obscured by time, but the first name is said to have been derived from a book published in the 1830's, entitled "Tales From the Queen City."

Cincinnatians have always been avidly interested in the affairs of their community. To be sure they have been lax at times, but have always given wholehearted support to projects designed for its betterment. In 1929 they saw the beginning of the construction of one of the world's finest railway terminals; a combined project of all the railway lines which enter the city. Four years later the beautiful Union Terminal Building was completed at a cost of $41,000,000. During the disastrous flood of 1937 the main floor of the building was many feet under water, but visitors to the city a few weeks later could see no sign of the rampaging Ohio's visit.

Far and wide the renown of the Cincinnati's summer opera, its annual song festivals and the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra has spread. This metropolis still is one of the few major American cities where Sunday in the summer is a day where many spend their time listening to band concerts and other music in the parks. Its Opera Association is now in its 33rd year and is justly proud of its reputation for having brought the finest musicians and singers to the Queen City.

Politics have always been a high spot in the life of the Ohio River metropolis. Today it is noted for its exceptionally efficient government, but such has not always been the case. In the early 1920's graft-ridden politicians controlled the city in a brazen manner, but in 1924 a charter committee, in spite of the politicians, achieved a special election. The result was the scrapping of the alderman form of government to be replaced by a city manager. Noting the exceptional success of Cincinnati's pioneer venture in this innovation in city government, many American cities have followed their lead.

In 1922, WLW, founded by Mr. Crosley, became the first radio station of the city. Since 1934 it has been operating on a power rating of 500,000 watts, which rates it among the most powerful transmitters in the world.

Fine food, drink and music have always been synonymous with this quaint old river town. Its Vine Street has been the entertainment center for many years. In the fine restaurants and cabarets of this street many well-known stars of the entertainment world have often been seen. A Cincinnati publication, discussing the merits of the street, once said, "Carrie Nation visited Vine Street but never produced her hatchet. Exhaustion, she said, would have stopped her in the first block. That was Vine Street at the turn of the century."

Of all the foreign elements which go to make up our great cities, Germans and the Irish are most prominent in Cincinnati. But it is the German imprint which has left its mark the longest. The names of business firms, streets, parks and the old German institution, the beer garden, are plentiful evidence of this foreign flavor.

The doors of Cincinnati are open wide to the visitor, whether he enters the city through its beautiful Union Terminal Building, one of its many airports, or across one of its numerous bridges. Its pleasant, old world air, fine foods and numerous forms of art and entertainment will make anyone's stay there a pleasant one.

PLANE GOSSIP

INSIDE DOPE

With the end of the shooting in Indo-China, the world is free of a full-scale war for the first time in a generation. However, it is a very uneasy peace that prevails. International tensions are tighter than they ever have been. So this gives us an opportunity to recall the Washington Daily News' story of Pierre, chauffeur to Marshall Foch, Supreme Allied Commander during World War I.

Every day the newspaper reporters pestered Pierre asking if the Marshall had dropped any hint as to when the war might be over. Day after day, Pierre told them he had no inside dope.

One day, however, he summoned the reporters and proclaimed: "Today the Marshall spoke."

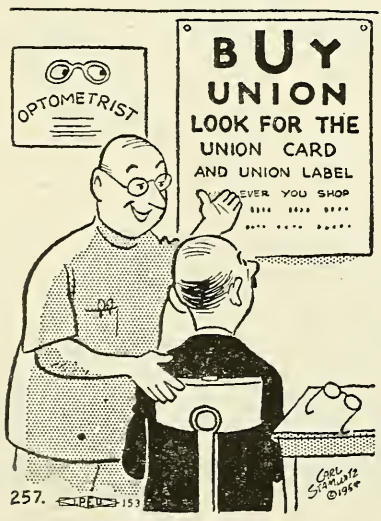
"What did he say?" all the newshawks demanded.

"Well," said Pierre, "today he said to me, 'Pierre, when do you think this war is going to end?' "

★ ★ ★

TIMES CHANGE

The man who hoarded his money used to be known as a miser. Anybody who does it today rates the title of wizard.



"A union printer donated my eye chart!"

MISSING A GOOD BET

Food surpluses still seem to be the No. 1 problem of the Department of Agriculture. The Department is playing around with a dozen different schemes for reducing the surpluses without giving the stuff away.

From where we sit, the Department is fooling around with every scheme except the right one—getting prices down. According to a study made by a Congressional Committee recently, the farmer is getting less and less for his products while the cost of food to consumers is going higher and higher. In the case of bread, wheat decreased 32% in cost in the past few years while the price of bread climbed 23% in the same period. Nothing could reduce surpluses faster than getting prices down to the point where all people could eat all the butter, cheese, bread, etc., they wanted.

The stumbling around for an answer that the Department of Agriculture is doing when the real solution is to squeeze some of the middlemen's profits out of food prices sort of reminds us of the dumb guy calling on his girl.

As this drip was sitting on the davenport with his one-and-only, the lights suddenly went out. And what did he do? He spent two hours fooling around with the fuses.

★ ★ ★

SO SAYS PAUP

"A bachelor," says Joe Paup, "is a fellow who is crazy to get married—and knows it. He is a guy who prefers washing out a pair of sox occasionally to washing a sinkful of dirty dishes every night."

★ ★ ★

ALL A MATTER OF 2'S

This month, if the usual conditions prevail, will see the vacation season reach its peak. People from the city will be flocking to the country, and people from the country will be flocking to the city. Everyone will be pushed and jostled and bitten by mosquitoes or nauseated by exhaust fumes. People will spend twice as much money as they expected to, and come home completely exhausted, and ready to get back on the job to rest up. The vacation is a great American institution; may it never change.

Some wag once described a vacation as a matter of 2's—2 weeks are 2 short; but when you get home you are 2 tired to go back 2 work and 2 broke not 2.

IS THAT WHAT IT TAKES?

For all the pleading that organized labor has done, the wetback problem remains as acute as ever. Hundreds of thousands of unhappy Mexicans keep slipping across the border annually simply because the big "factory" farmers of the Southwest want their cheap labor. When the Immigration Service recently sent a squad of special officers to a Texas border town, business establishments refused to serve them or charged them double prices. The officers had difficulty getting food, lodgings and even gas for their cars.

Gentle persuasion apparently being useless, it seems to us that the time has come for labor to really get riled up about the matter, for wetbacks menace not only health but also all wages and working conditions throughout the whole Southwest.

The situation sort of brings to mind the story about the poor farmer who wanted to buy a mule. The only one he could afford was a scrawny, beat-up animal. However, the auctioneer assured him it was a good work mule so long as it was treated gently. The farmer took it home and hitched it to his plow. He gently urged it to start, but the mule failed to budge. He caressed it, coaxed it and sang to it but still the mule refused to move.

Finally, in desperation, he called the auctioneer. In due time the auctioneer arrived at the farm.

"Did you treat him gently?" he asked the farmer.

"As gently as I know how," replied the farmer.

"Well, let me try," said the auctioneer, whereupon he picked up a long 2x4 and cracked the mule squarely between the eyes with all his might. Sure enough, the mule began pulling for all he was worth.

"I thought you said he only responded to gentleness," chided the farmer.

"I did, I did," retorted the auctioneer, "but you have to attract his attention first."

It seems to us labor needs to devise some sort of a 2x4 to attract the attention of the nation to the wetback problem.

★ ★ ★

NO NEED TO WORRY

If you drive a car, remember that school starts this month. Millions of youngsters will be crowding our streets and highways, and their caution will be at a low ebb until the safety programs sponsored by the schools have an opportunity to get in their good licks. To make sure you do not kill or maim a child, drive extra carefully.

And if you are worrying about the sharpness of the coming generation, forget it. The New Mexico Highway Patrol reports that a sign on one of its rural highways reading: "School Zone—Do Not Kill a Child" has printed on the bottom of it in a childish scrawl, "Wait For a Teacher."

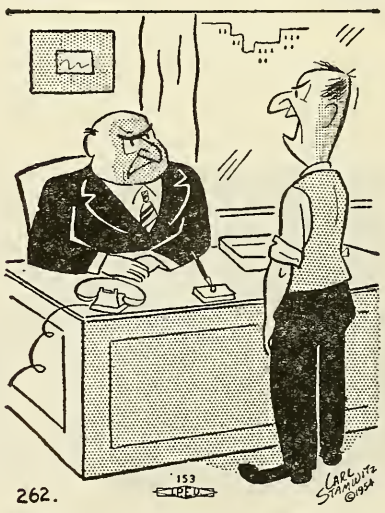
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FRIEND IN NEED

After months of sound and fury, Congress finally wound up with a housing bill that barely scratches the surface of the real need for low-rent housing. Public housing was the crux of the matter. Every effort to provide enough public housing to take care of the low-income category went down to defeat by one parliamentary subterfuge or another. Some Congressmen who always posed as "friends" of adequate housing voted the other way when the chips were down. Their arguments sort of reminds us of the fellow who needed money.

"George," said this guy who was in financial straits, "I've been to the bank to borrow some money. They say all I need is for you to sign your name on this note and they will give me all the money I need."

"Tom," replied his friend reproachfully, "I'm unhappy with you. Here you and I have been friends for years and yet you go to the bank when you need money. You just go to the bank and get them to sign this note and I will lend you all the money you need."



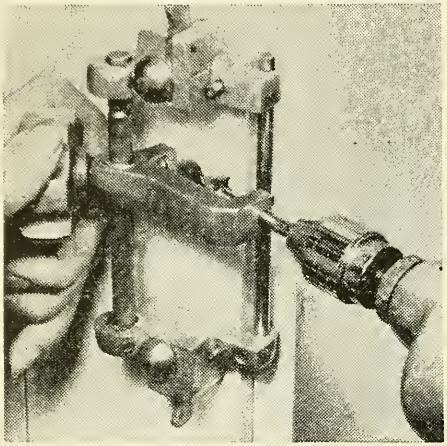
"Your suggestion box is a poor substitute for a union. I put in a suggestion last week, but I didn't see it on my paycheck!"

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

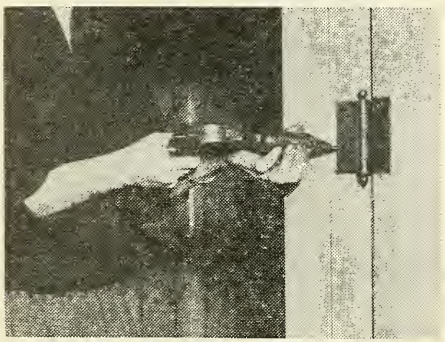
A mortising tool which is operated by means of an electric drill is now being produced by a member of the United Brotherhood. Called the NEILSEN BUTTCUTTER,



it is claimed to be a speedy, accurate, durable tool, designed to operate with any electric drill ¼" or larger. For information write to Neilsen Mfg. Co., 2296 Cleveland St., Eugene, Ore.

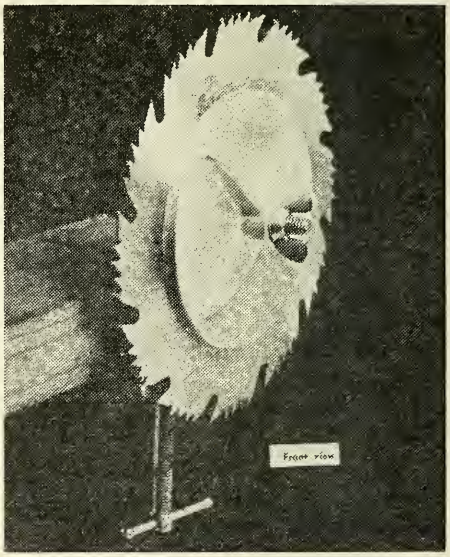
★ ★ ★

If a new tool called IMPAKDRIVER is all the manufacturer claims, it will be of considerable assistance in improving the temper of the average carpenter. This



gadget is designed to loosen stubborn screws by translating the power of a hammer blow into the torque needed to turn the tool. Distributed by Roberts Mfg. Co., P. O. Box 82, Somerville 43, Mass.

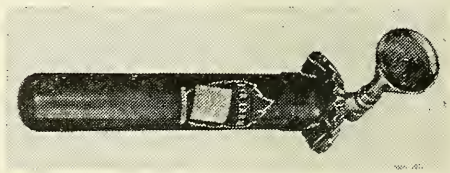
"Sawvise" is a new product now on the market, which is said to make easy and convenient, hand filing of all types of circular saws and dados up to 10" in diameter.



Made of lightweight aluminum, it can be attached to any workbench or table. The saw blade is held firm between two discs and may be easily turned on a 2" length center stud with a ⅜" screw clamp. Marketed by Power Products Corp., 1516 McGee St., Kansas City 8, Mo.

★ ★ ★

Apparently just the thing for fire protection for the home or the small shop is the FYR-LARM. It consists of a cylinder of compressed gas which is attached to an alarm horn. When the temperature rises



above 136 the valve opens automatically and the gas escapes through the siren, which emits a piercing whistle for from five to eight minutes duration. A product of the FYR-LARM Co., Inc., of Summit, N. J.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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GENERAL SECRETARY
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O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carpenters' Building
Indianapolis, Indiana
July 26, 1954

Since the previous meeting of the Board, the following trade movements have been acted upon:

May 18, 1954

Little Rock, Ark.—L. U. 690.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per hour, effective July 15, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Muskegon, Mich.—L. U. 824. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.27-$1.65 to $1.37-$1.75 per hour, effective June 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Aurora, Ill.—L. U. 1152. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37-$2.00 to $1.52-$2.15 per hour, effective May 13, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Dayton, Ohio—Miami Valley District Council. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.80 to $3.05 per hour, effective May 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

May 20, 1954

Charleston, S. C.—L. U. 159. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 (Piledrivers & Carpenters) and $2.25½ to $2.77½ (Millwrights) per hour, effective August 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Danbury, Conn.—L. U. 927. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.62½ to $3.00 per hour, effective July 20, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Daytona Beach, Fla.—L. U. 1725. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

May 26, 1954

Derby, Conn.—L. U. 127. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.59 to $3.00 per hour, effective June 7, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Altus, Okla.—L. U. 285. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 (Commercial) per hour, effective June 3, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Ardmore, Okla.—L. U. 1028. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.05 to $2.25 (Journeyman) and $2.50 (Foreman) per hour, effective April 30, 1954. Official sanction granted.

May 27, 1954

Trinidad, Colo.—L. U. 1173. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.50 per hour, effective July 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

June 2, 1954

Barnstable Co. & Hyannis, Mass.—L. U. 1331. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.60 per hour, effective June 15, 1954. Official sanction granted.

June 4, 1954

Thompsonville, Conn.—L. U. 234. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.35 to $2.75 per hour, effective April 12, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Columbus, Miss.—L. U. 387. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.87½ to $2.15 per hour, effective June 2, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

June 4, 1954

Iowa City, Iowa—L. U. 1260. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.24 to $2.50 per hour, effective July 15, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Washington, D. C.—Washington District Council. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.87½ to $3.25 per hour, effective June 22, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Mohawk Valley, N. Y.—Mohawk Valley District Council. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.65 to $2.75 and $2.90 to $3.00 (Heavy Construction), effective April 29, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

June 9, 1954

Marion, Ohio—L. U. 976. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.75 to $3.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

June 23, 1954

Montpelier, Vt.—L. U. 679. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective August 23, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Defiance, Ohio—L. U. 2180. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.50 to $2.95 per hour, effective June 23, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Kapuskasing, Ontario, Canada—L. U. 2995. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.04 to $1.19 (Lumber and Sawmill Workers) per hour, effective May 28, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

June 24, 1954

New Smyrna Beach, Fla.—L. U. 318. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective September 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

June 29, 1954

Livermore, Ky.—L. U. 3151. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour, effective July 16, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

June 30, 1954

Taylor, Pa.—L. U. 2350. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.38 to $1.63 and $1.86½ to $2.11½ per hour, effective July 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

July 13, 1954

Joplin, Mo.—L. U. 311. Movement for an increase in wages from $2.30 to $2.50 per hour, effective August 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana
July 26, 1954

Chairman M. A. Hutcheson presided at the meeting of the General Executive Board, held at the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana, beginning on the above date.

The General President reported fully on all matters of importance to the organization which had developed since the previous meeting of the Board.

The General President reported the death of A. W. Muir, Board Member of the Sixth District, who died on May 30, 1954.

In memory of Brother A. W. Muir, the General Executive Board remained in silent tribute for one minute, after which the following resolution was prepared in his honor.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom that passeth all understanding, has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother A. W. Muir, General Executive Board member for the Sixth District, and

WHEREAS, The labor movement in general and our Brotherhood in particular have sustained a great loss in the passing of our honorable Brother, and

WHEREAS, Brother Muir's life constantly exemplified the abiding virtues of humility, compassion and deep regard for the welfare of one's fellow man, and

WHEREAS, Brother Muir spent all his adult life fighting the good fight for better living and working standards for all workers, and

WHEREAS, For 26 years Brother Muir served on the General Executive Board of our Brotherhood with integrity, efficiency, and distinction, and

WHEREAS, The contributions which our departed Brother made to the progress and welfare of our Brotherhood will endure forever, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the General Executive Board, take this means of expressing our sincere and enduring grief at the passing of a good friend, loyal colleague and conscientious officer, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this resolution be spread on a special page of minutes of the General Executive Board as a small expression of our deep sense of loss in the passing of a member who dedicated his life to the cause of labor, and

BE IT STILL FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his immediate survivors.

At the previous session of the General Executive Board, a delegation appeared from Local Union 2241, Brooklyn, New York with a petition of the Local to extend territorial jurisdiction to overcome a number of problems existing in surrounding areas of the Local Union's jurisdiction.

As a result, a committee was appointed to review same. The following were appointed as the committee, namely, O. Wm. Blaier, Charles Johnson, Jr., and Raleigh Rajoppi.

This committee of the Board conducted hearings on the petition and the following District Councils were represented:—

Westchester County District Council, Portchester, New York
Suffolk County District Council, Babylon, New York
Nassau County District Council, Mineola, New York
New York District Council, New York, New York

The recommendations of the committee are as follows:

1. The request of Local Union 2241 for extended territorial jurisdiction be denied.
2. That all four District Councils cooperate in initiating an intensive campaign to organize all of the small maintenance shops and bring such workmen, engaged in floor covering, maintenance and carpet laying, into the fold of the United Brotherhood in each respective District Council area.

The recommendations of the Committee were unanimously adopted.

A communication was received from an attorney-at-law in behalf of Local Union 499, Leavenworth, Kansas. The communication was in the form of an appeal on the previous action of the Board, which directed Local Union 499 to affiliate with the Kansas City District Council.

(Continued on page 28)

Editorial

Brotherhood Members More Than Hold Their Own

Especially to members who have been on a negotiating committee, it is no secret that decent wage increases have been harder to negotiate this year. However, now there is official proof of this fact.

Recently the Bureau of National Affairs, a private research organization, made a survey of some 1,750 wage contracts negotiated in the first six months of this year. The survey revealed that the trend toward smaller wage increases which made itself manifest last year has carried over into this year. In fact it has even intensified. Wage increases are smaller this year than they were in 1953.

How have members of our Brotherhood fared in this general tightening up of wage increases? Comparing figures on wage increases available at the General Office with those compiled by the Bureau of National Affairs survey, it is plain to see that carpenters have forged ahead considerably faster than the overall average for industry in general.

To have some basis of comparison with BNA findings, the Research Department at the General Office picked 75 Local Unions at random and analyzed the wage increases they received this year. The Local Unions chosen ranged all the way from big city Locals to Locals in small towns. They were picked absolutely at random, which means that they should represent a conservative cross section of our whole membership.

The following table spells out the facts:

FIRST HALF OF 1954
PER CENT OF SETTLEMENTS

Amount of Increase	*BNA's National Survey*	*Carpenters 75 Cities*
0	*10%*	*1.3%*
1 - 3¢	*8%*	*0.0%*
1 - 6¢	*40%*	*13.3%*
7 - 9¢	*20%*	*20.0%*
10 - 12¢	*13%*	*37.3%*
13 - 15¢	*4%*	*18.3%*
Over 15¢	*3%*	*9.3%*

About 65% of carpenters' wage increases were 10¢ or better.

On the other hand, 79% of union members in general received less than 10¢ an hour.

Only 1.3% of carpenters received less than 5¢ per hour while half the national average fell in this bracket.

From the foregoing it can be plainly seen that members of our Brotherhood have more than held their own. While only 20% of workers in general negotiated wage increases of 10¢ per hour and over, nearly 65% of all Brotherhood Locals did that well.

If the BNA survey shows anything, it is that American workers are being rooked. Profit figures reveal that industry in general is suffering no sizeable decrease in profits. Even though firms are not selling as much merchandise, their profit figures are climbing. For example, one of the largest corporations in the nation suffered an 8% drop in sales during the first six months of this year as compared to the first six months of last year. However, profits are nearly 20% higher for the first half of this year than they were for the first half of 1953. Tax reductions granted corporations explain the paradox.

Like workers, farmers are coming out on the short end. Retail food prices have gone up about one per cent since 1951, but in the same period, the prices farmers got for their commodities declined almost 19%. In other words, while prices paid farmers DECLINED 18.8%, the prices charged consumers at the corner market INCREASED one per cent.

These are situations that must eventually lead to economic trouble. Larger profits on smaller sales mean only one thing—manufacturers are taking their additional revenue out of the hides of their workers. They are not sharing with the workers a fair share of their earnings. This, in turn, means that workers are not getting a big enough share of the wealth they produce to buy back the products of their labor.

In the agricultural end, the same principle applies. Middlemen are squeezing out too big a cut of what the consumer has to pay for farm products. The farmer has to restrict his buying of farm machinery, tools, clothing and household goods. At the same time, high prices keep the working man from buying all the farm produce he wants.

Out of situations of this kind depressions develop. Workers and farmers alike are being rooked. Unless the situation is remedied soon, a repetition of 1929 can scarcely be avoided. While it is small satisfaction under such unhealthy circumstances, it is gratifying, at least, to know that members of our Brotherhood are doing considerably better than the average.

Will Labor's Story Be Told?

When school starts, in young John's class they'll be learning about heroes and battles, about growth and development. They'll thrill to the stories of Valley Forge and Lake Champlain and Shiloh and Chateau Thierry. They'll be stirred by the stories of the steamboat and pushing the rails to California, about the cotton gin and the telegraph.

All this is good. I want young John to have a sense of history, of his own place in the continuity of his nation and people. But I'm afraid he won't get the whole story. He'll learn about Washington and Grant and Eisenhower. But how about the scared sergeant who was the very first guy up on Omaha Beach? He'll know about McCormick and the empire builders. But how about the guys who actually laid the rails to Promontory Point?

Of course, it's impossible to put everyone's name into the history books. (Anyway, that sergeant's name probably isn't recorded in the Pentagon.) And I don't demand that the specific names be included in the history class. I merely ask that the books reflect the fact that history is not a roll call of big battles and big fortunes. It must include the story of most of us—in all times—whose names are not important.

For instance—they'll tell the kids about the invention of the Bessemer furnace and the development of the continuous assembly line, both vital to our industrial development. But who will tell them about the invention of the 40-hour week, about the men who starved and went to prison and were shot to win decent hours for the American worker? They'll learn about the Stamp Act and the tea tax and taxation without representation. But what history teacher will tell the story of the development of the union contract, of the winning of industrial freedom?

Or will someone argue that the five-day, 40-hour week and decent wages are of less importance to America than Custer's last stand?

I'm not against the blood and thunder of history. Children learn from hero and legend. But the children of Detroit and San Francisco, of the mill villages of Carolina and the mining towns of Colorado have heroes and battles they ought to know about and glory in. Homestead, Pa., 1892, should mean something to our kids, and the Pullman strike in 1894, and Lawrence, Mass., 1912, and the sitdowns of the '30's. And when they talk about law and the Supreme Court they ought to include the Danbury Hatter's case and the Section 7a decision along with the Dred Scott case.

Come to think of it, it wouldn't be a bad idea for the public school history teacher to mention the historical fact that the early unions were the major—usually the only—organized force to fight for and win free public education.

Labor's Daily.

Death of the Canadian Merchant Marine

From time to time, this journal has pointed out the evils which have attended the wholesale transfer of United States ships to the flags of Central and South American nations. Panama, which has no industry and very little actual trade, now has one of the largest merchant marines in the world. They are mostly ships owned by American and Canadian firms but transferred to Panamanian registry to enable the companies to chisel on the wages and working conditions of seamen.

Canadian and American seamen have, through their unions, established decent wages and working conditions. So long as ships fly the flag of the United States or Canada, they are bound to observe these wages and working conditions. Under another flag, they can set practically any wages and working conditions their owners choose.

Some idea of the seriousness of the situation can be gleaned from the fact that in nine years the Canadian merchant marine has dwindled from something like 600 ships to 19 at the present time. And of the 19 still flying the Canadian flag, several are destined to sail under another flag soon.

As one of the major maritime nations in the world, Canada imports and exports a tremendous amount of goods each year. Year by year the amount has been growing, but the number of ships carrying Canadian registry has dropped steadily. To all intents and purposes, Canada has abdicated its position as one of the chief maritime nations of the world.

The rapid decline of the Canadian fleet is almost unbelievable. The peak of 600 ships in 1945 dwindled down to 65 by June, 1953, and 19 on August 1, 1954. Canada does not have a single ship operating on the Pacific Coast.

Its only passenger ship is idle. Yet the very life-blood of Canadian economic well-being depends on shipping.

In the United States, the trek of ships to foreign registry continues unabated. Last month the Maritime Commissioner's office authorized the transfer to foreign flags of 80 Liberty ships at one fell swoop. One of the "rules" supposedly attached to the transfer binds the ships not to trade with the enemy. But events in Korea and China have proved that ways and means of circumventing rules can always be invented if big enough profits are involved. Ships no longer under U. S. registry can cut many legal corners when direct control over them by U. S. authorities has vanished.

So long as Canada and the United States permit transfers of runaway ships, the Canadian and U .S. merchant marines will dwindle. And the wages and working conditions of seamen will dwindle too, for Canadians and Americans cannot be expected to work for a few bowls of rice a day.

Recently Greece awoke to the problem and passed legislation requiring all ships owned by Greek companies to carry registration in Greece. Canada and the United States had better wake up, too, before it is too late.

What Is Freedom?

Year in and year out, every proposal that is made in Congress or in State Legislatures to increase the security of the working man is invariably met with a barrage of scathing criticism from people who have already achieved security for themselves. Every proposal to increase Social Security or improve Unemployment Insurance or provide better hospital and medical care on a prepaid basis always gets the same treatment; "socialism" "regimentation" "loss of liberty" and similar vague and hackneyed words are applied to them in speeches and editorials by those who have no need for such things.

Recently an official of the Department of Labor took to task such senseless and unfounded opposition to good social legislation. Speaking before the 1954 convention of the American Bar Association, Arthur Larson, Undersecretary of Labor, pointed out some hard facts to the lawyers.

First he noted that some lawyers had written in law journals that Social Security is a sort of gigantic conspiracy to destroy the liberties and virtues of American people; that it will lead us into slavery; that it is sinister, dishonest and immoral.

To these charges, Larson replied:

"What is freedom, anyway? Is it freedom to have to live with your grown children, and feel dependent and in the way? Or is it more like freedom to be able to take your own little $85 a month and live as you please?

"Is it freedom to go through life worried sick about what will happen to your wife and children if you die, because you can't afford enough life insurance? Or is it freedom to know, as I know, that if I die tomorrow my family will get $168.80 a month—and, after the present bill passes, $200 a month?

"Is it freedom to have to go on working until you drop dead—although you may be old, and tired, and sick? Or is it freedom to be able to retire at any time you choose after age 65 and spend the rest of your life as you please?"

(Continued from page 23)

It was decided that the Local Union be advised that we cannot accept an appeal through an attorney and the Local Union is instructed to follow out the directions of the Board as set forth in its previous meeting.

The committee appointed by the General President at the board meeting of February 25, 1954, reported its findings relative to Local Union 56 of Boston, Massachusetts and other interested parties.

This committee, consisting of Charles Johnson, Jr., Harry Schwarzer and Henry Chandler, reported at the previous meeting of the Board that satisfactory progress had been made, and that both sides agreed to sit down together and endeavor to resolve their differences.

It was decided that further action be deferred pending the outcome of meetings to be held.

The committee reported that the proposed meetings of the parties to the dispute were held and resulted in their inability to settle the differences. Therefore, the Committee makes the following recommendations.

1. That the decision of the General Executive Board, at their sessions in June, 1953, in granting jurisdiction to Local Union 56 over Pile Drivers in the state of Massachusetts, excluding Fall River and Bedford, should be reaffirmed.
2. Your Committee further recommends that in policing and patroling the contracts having to do with pile driving throughout the State, that Local Union 56 representatives should cooperate and work in harmony with the representatives of all Carpenter Local Unions and District Councils.
3. That wherever possible, qualified Pile Drivers, belonging to Carpenter Locals in the area of a project, should be given preference in employment by the representatives of Local 56, but shall work under the supervision of the representatives of Pile Drivers Local Union 56 of Boston, Massachusetts.

The General Executive Board unanimously directs the above procedure be followed.

Correspondence from Local Union 44, Champaign and Urbana, Illinois and Local Union 347, Matoon, Illinois was held over from the previous session of the General Executive Board until this session, affording the officers of the Local Unions an opportunity to furnish material or personal appearance.

In this respect, a committee from Local Union 44, as well as the committee from Local Union 347, appeared before the General Executive Board.

The committees were afforded the opportunity to support their contentions in regard to territorial jurisdiction of the Local Unions in reference to work at Tuscola, Illinois.

After the General Executive Board heard all the evidence as to the particular lines of jurisdiction and wage rates involved and further reviewing all the papers on file in the case, including the letter from First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson, under date of December 11, 1953, by unanimous action, the General Executive Board affirmed the decision rendered by the First General Vice-President regarding territorial jurisdiction.

Communication was received from Gewerkschaft Holz, Dusseldorf, Germany, a labor organization, acknowledging recipt of our film THE CARPENTER as listed in the "Labor Section" of the American General Consulate and complimenting the United Brotherhood on the film. They are desirous of knowing how they could secure a copy of the film.

After some discussion concerning their request, it was decided that we issue them a copy of the film, with the understanding that they stipulate in the translation giving recognition to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for producing the film.

Communication was received from the Lamson Corporation in which they make reference to duplication of welfare fund contributions, which subject was discussed at previous sessions of the Board and action taken, endeavoring to establish a uniform basis that these plans can be set upon to benefit as many of our members as possible.

After some discussion by the General Executive Board regarding the titled subject, it was decided that this entire matter be referred to a committee to be appointed by the General President and said committee to report to the forthcoming convention. That the General President also be authorized to employ a consultant for the proper guidance of the committee.

The General Executive Board, by direction of the Chairman, proceeded to examine the books and accounts and other records of the United Brotherhood—up to and including December 31, 1953. Same was found correct, properly accounted for and verified by the auditor's report.

A delegation from Stark, Wayne, Carroll, Tuscarowas, Harrison and Jefferson Counties District Council (a council just recently instituted) with temporary offices in Canton, Ohio, appeared before the Board—reporting difficulty with certain Local Unions not affiliating with their Council.

These Local Unions are as follows:— 1802, New Philadelphia, Ohio, 2255, Uhrichsville, Ohio, 881 Massillon, Ohio, and 2481, Alliance, Ohio.

After the delegation gave their reasons for the necessity of these Local Unions affiliating, and Board Member Schwarzer substantiated their position, it was unanimously decided that these Local Unions be instructed to affiliate with the District Council immediately.

The jurisdictional difference involving pile driving work in the vicinity of Mobile, Alabama was referred to the General President at the previous meeting of the General Executive Board. The General President assigned Board Member Henry Chandler of the Fourth District to further investigate. He made a complete report of his findings, which were carefully considered by the Board. The recommendations were unanimously concurred in and are as follows:— That Local Union 438 of Mobile, Alabama be granted jurisdiction within the states of Mississippi and Alabama, excluding the state of Florida.

Recommended also, the payment of a working assessment of $1.50 per week to Local Union 438 after two days' work and that Local Union 438 collect this assessment from members of Construction local unions in the affected area. Employment of members on the job would be on a 50-50 basis.

Communication from the Quebec Provincial Council, Montreal, P. Q., Canada, was read, in which they made reference to the resolution unanimously adopted at the annual convention of their Provincial Council, to consider favorably the holding of the 1958 General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the city of Montreal, P. Q., Canada.

Their request was considered and it was decided that the Secretary should advise the Provincial Council that the General Executive Board is not in a position, at this time, to make any commitments as to where the 1958 convention will be held.

A communication received from the American Federation of Physically Handicapped in furtherance to their request for donations. It was decided that we give the same amount as previously donated.

It was also decided that we request a financial statement, and that in the future a financial statement should accompany their request for donations.

Communication from Joseph A. Loftus of the New York Times, requesting that a contribution be made with regard to establishing a fund to provide a living memorial to Louis Stark, who was the Labor News Reporter for The New York Times for many years.

After carefully considering the request, it was decided by the General Executive Board that we make a contribution to this memorial.

The General President informed the Board regarding the A.F.L. News Reporter, published weekly by the American Federation of Labor, and the request for assistance in distribution of the publication. It was decided that the matter be left to the resident officers.

Cancellation of General Treasurer's bond as of May 1, 1954, and issuance to the Brotherhood by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, in the sum of $50,000 in the name of Frank Chapman, General Treasurer for one year, as of May 1, 1954, was noted.

Renewal of Workmen's Compensation insurance for States of Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Alaska through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring June 1, 1955 was referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of employers' insurance (workmen's compensation) for States of Pennsylvania, Texas, Oregon and Washington and Dominion of Canada, amount statutory, through the

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland expiring June 1, 1955 was referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of public liability insurance on Headquarters Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, and on Printing Plant, 516 Hudson Street Indianapolis, Indiana, 517-519 North Delaware, 523-525 North Delaware, 510-516 North Alabama and 509-511 North Hudson, Indianapolis, Indiana through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, expiring June I, 1955 was referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of fire insurance and extended coverage on Headquarters Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of $150,000 on co-insurance basis with Merchants Fire Insurance Company of Denver, Colorado; First National Insurance Company of Seattle, Washington and Security Fire Insurance Company of Davenport, Iowa, expiring June 1, 1959 was referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of fire insurance and extended coverage on contents of Headquarters Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of $110,000 on a co-insurance basis with First National Insurance Co., Seattle, Washington; Merchants Fire Insurance Co., Denver, Colorado; Security Fire Insurance Co., Davenport, Iowa and Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, terminating June 1, 1959, was referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of fire insurance and extended coverage on Printing Plant Building, 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of $40,000 on co-insurance basis with recognized insurance companies through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore, Maryland and the Merchants Fire Insurance Company of Denver, Colorado, expiring June 1, 1959 was referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of fire and extended coverage insurance on Printing Plant and contents at 516 Hudson Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, in the amount of $150,000 on a co-insurance basis with recognized insurance companies through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Baltimore, Maryland; First National Insurance Company, Seattle, Washington; Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Security Fire Insurance Company, Des Moines, Iowa and the Buckeye Union Fire Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio terminating June 1, 1959 was referred to the General Secretary.

Appeal of James R. Geddis of Local Union 306, Newark, New Jersey, against the decision of the General President in the case of James R. Geddis versus Essex County and Vicinity District Council of Carpenters of Newark, New Jersey, was considered by the General Executive Board. After reviewing the case, as well as the decision of the General President, the decision of the General President was unanimously sustained and the appeal dismissed.

All information relative to the Lumber and Sawmill Workers strike which covers California and up through the Northwestern states, was brought before the General Executive Board for their consideration on the difficulties they are having and the numerous requests for financial assistance and aid, which also included a request that a General Officer be assigned to the West Coast to assist them in their negotiations.

After due consideration it was decided that the request for assistance be referred to the resident General Officers for such consideration as they deemed necessary.

At a previous meeting of the General Executive Board a committee was appointed by the Chairman to meet with a committee from the International Association of Machinists—in an effort to work out an understanding or agreement on jurisdictional matters.

The committee, consisting of O. Wm. Blaier, R. E. Roberts and Raleigh Rajoppi, informed the Board of their several sessions. After discussion it was decided that the committee's report be accepted as progress.

A communication received from S. P. Meadows, former General Treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, directed to the attention of the Board was noted with great interest and sincerely appreciated. It reads as follows:—

"I take this opportunity of thanking the General Executive Board of the above named organization for the gold life membership card they so generously gave me. I sincerely trust that all of the deliberations of the General Executive Board will redound to the best interest of our Great Brotherhood." Fraternally yours,

(Signed) S. P. Meadows

Joseph F. Cambiano, Local Union 162, San Mateo, California, was appointed by the General President as Board Member of the 6th District, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Brother A. W. Muir on May 30, 1954.

The appointment was unanimously concurred in by the General Executive Board.

Request for financial assistance from Local Union 2474, Trail, British Columbia, Canada, by unanimous action was referred to the General President.

Appeal of Ernest Reef of Local Union 2781, Everett, Washington against the decision of the General President in the case of the appellant versus Everett District Council (Lumber and Sawmill Workers) was considered, after which the decision of the General President was unanimously sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Claude I. Grey of Local Union 104, Dayton, Ohio, against the decision of the General President in the case of Claude I. Grey versus Miami Valley District Council of Carpenters, Dayton, Ohio, was considered, after which the decision of the General President was sustained unanimously on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

The General President directed the Board's attention to the special report from General Representative with reference to the dispute between Local Union 1116, Twin Falls, Idaho and Local Union 555, Jerome, Idaho.

In accordance with the findings and report of the General Representative, the General President recommended the consolidation of the two Local Unions in this situation, and the recommendation of the General President was unanimously adopted.

At the September, 1953 session of the General Executive Board, their attention was directed to the dissolving of Local Union 1087, Tarrytown, New York. After definite action taken by the Board, a further investigation by Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr., recommended the Local Union be placed under the close supervision of the Westchester County District Council for a period of time, ending June 30, 1954.

The General Executive Board's attention was directed to the fact that Local Union 1087 has been conducting their affairs in accordance with the General Constitution of the United Brotherhood and Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr., of the 2nd District, recommended that Local Union 1087 be taken off probation on July 1, 1954 and be permitted to continue to function as a regular Local Union of the United Brotherhood.

The recommendation was unanimously concurred in.

Appeal of Local Union 857, Tucson, Arizona, from the ruling by the General President in reference to the election of Local Union officers was considered, and by unanimous action a motion prevailed that the ruling be sustained.

The Certified Public Accountants examined the securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana, and their report as of March 31, 1954 find same correct and accounted for as shown in the monthly financial statement.

There being no further business to be acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

TWO INSTRUCTOR'S MANUALS NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

Two Instructor's Manuals are now completed and ready for distribution, according to an announcement by First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson, under whose direction our Brotherhood's Standard Apprenticeship Training Course is being compiled. One Instructor's Manual covers Units I through XI and contains answers and explanations for questions in these units. The other covers answers and explanations for Parts I and II of Unit XII.

These two Manuals are valuable aids to teachers using our Brotherhood's Standard Apprenticeship Training Course. The price of the Instructor's Manual covering Units I through XI is $1.00 per copy and the price of the Manual covering Parts I and II of Unit XII is 55c. Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils may order copies of either manual; same should be accompanied by their remittance made payable to: Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, U. B. of C. and J. of A., 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Ind.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

CHARLES ADDET, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
CARL J. ANDERSON, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
EDWIN ANDERSON, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
EMIL ANDERSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JULIUS ANDERSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
W. R. BARTLETT, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
HERBERT BATER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
T. A. BECTON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
THEODORE BEIGHLEY, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa.
KENNETH BELLOWS, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
CLARENCE BENSON, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
HENRY BOESCH, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
ANTON BOSKOVIC, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
PAUL D. BOUCHARD, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
JOHN BROEK, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
JAMES D. BROTHERS, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
OREN E. BROWN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
WILLIAM BROWN, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
FRED BRUDER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
ARLEY C. BURKE, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
CARL O. CARLSON, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES E. CARMACK, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
DAVID O. CATON, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
CHARLES CENTA, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
T. CESTNUT, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS CHAPLIN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
FRANK CHLANDA, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
F. E. CLEVELAND, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOSEPH COLE, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM T. COLE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
E. J. COLLINS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
S. M. COOPER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
OTTO E. COPP, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
OREN CRAIG, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
L. CRITCHFIELD, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
M. C. CROFFORD, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
WILLIE D. CURL, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
PETER DANIELS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
EARL E. DAVIS, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
WAYNE F. DAVIS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JOHN DEMKO, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
CHARLES B. DEUCHAR, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JULIAN DIXON, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio.
ROLAND DRAINVILLE, L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
JAMES DUNLAP, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
OLIVER M. DUVALL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
PRINCE G. ELZNER, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
C. E. ESTES, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
B. W. EUBANKS, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
CARL FISCHER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ERNEST FISHER, L. U. 1289, Seattle, Wash.
ANTONIO G. FRANCIS, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
FRANKLIN FREDERICK, L. U. 65, Fords, N. J.
JOSEPH FRITZEL, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN C. FRUDE, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
J. J. GEARY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
MATTHEW GLASS, L. U. 773, Braddock, Pa.
A. H. GOETZ, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
DANIEL H. GORE, SR., L. U. 30, New London, Cal.
ANDREW J. GREEN, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
M. J. GUDAT, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
F. J. HADSELL, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JULIUS F. HANSEN, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.
SAMUEL J. HATCHER, L. U. 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
R. S. HENRY, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
J. HERRERA, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
FRANK HOLUB, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
R. L. HOOPER, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
WILLIAM C. HORSTMAN, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
J. W. HUFFER, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
HENRY HURLEY, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
JOHN M. JACOBS, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
H. R. JENKINS, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
ERNEST G. JOHNSEN, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CLARENCE JOHNSON, L. U. 1606, Omaha, Neb.
RAGNVALD JOHNSON, L. U. 488, New York N. Y.
BERT KERKHOFF, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
W. F. KERLIN, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
ROY L. KISER, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
JOSEPH KIVELOWEZ, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
CHARLES KOUBA, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
W. KWACZ, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
H. LAAPER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
WELLEY J. LABBE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
WALTER LADOSZ, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
ELMER R. LANG, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
J. R. LEE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
LEO A. LEINONEN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
PATRICK W. LENNON, L. U. 1230, Franklin, Mass.
WLADISLAW LEWANDOWSKI, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
WILFRED LITCHY, L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.
OTIS LOCK, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
WILLIAM P. LOVELACE, L. U. 817, Bessemer, Ala.
HANS LOWE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
A. E. LUNDQUIST, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
CHARLES LUNDQUIST, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
NORMAN G. MACFEE, L. U. 500, Butler, Pa.
PETER MARTIN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
GUY McCORD, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
I. J. McKEE, L. U. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.
JOHN R. MELANSON, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM B. MEYERS, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
JAMES R. MITCHELL, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
HENRY E. MOREAU, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
JOSEPH H. MORHEISER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
J. F. W. NELSON, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN A. NORDQUIST, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM O'BRIEN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
FLOYD OFFINEER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
OLAF K. OLSEN, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
NELS OLSON, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill.
OMUND OMMUNDSEN, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Good Public Relations Pay Off

★ ★

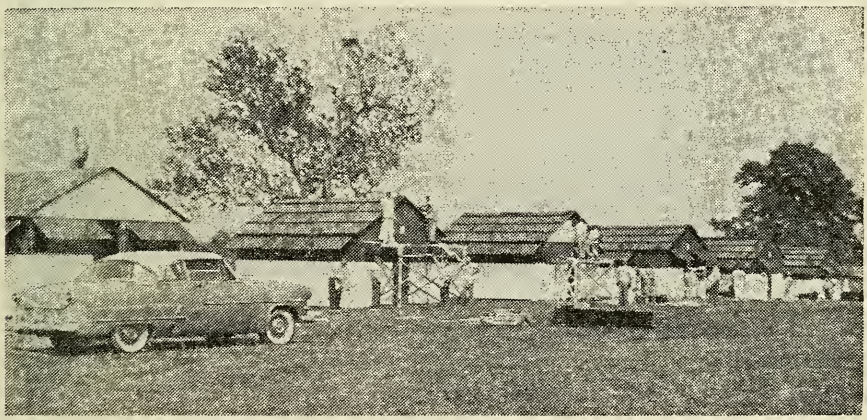
HOW MUCH does industry spend annually on public relations? No one can say definitely. Some estimates run as high as 20 billion dollars. Whatever the amount—whether 20 million or 20 billion—there is no disputing the fact that industry devotes a considerable amount of money and energy to wooing public good will. Furthermore, there is no disputing the fact that industry gets value received for every penny it spends.

Radio, television and newspapers are constantly beating the drums for industry in general. In the legislative halls of the nations, as well as in Congress, the friends of industry are legion. In the schools, lodges and meeting places there are many defenders of everything industry does.

On the other hand, organized labor constantly must operate in the dark. Since it has no large appropriations to spend for advertising, its access to newspaper space and radio and TV time is limited. It can afford to hire no high-powered publicists or public relations experts. In fact, it must rely entirely on the statesmanship of its officers and members.

Yet the contributions union members make to the betterment of the communities they live in, to the promotion of worthwhile causes, or to the advancement of civic projects probably outweigh the contributions of any other single group. If the local blood bank needs blood, the mobile unit soon winds up at a factory gate. Perhaps it may visit the Harvard Club or the Executives' Club—we do not know. But we do know that it makes the rounds of factories and building sites and mine operations in short order. And we also know that it does not make its calls in vain.

The same holds true of Community Chest Drives or hospital drives or other civic promotions. By and large, organized labor is always there, ready to respond, when the need is present.



A view of the cabins, each of which is large enough to hold seven boys and a counselor. Only one roof shows the new strip shingles on, and that is the one with the auto parked in front.

Furthermore, working men can seldom write off the contributions they make, thereby taking them out of taxes. What they contribute comes out of their own pockets.

Every issue, in the "Story of the Month" department, THE CARPENTER endeavors to pay tribute to a Local Union which performs outstanding service to a community through cooperative effort. In this department we have told about Local Unions doing everything from building Little League baseball diamonds to remodeling homes for old people—all of it done voluntarily and with no recompense other than the feeling of satisfaction that comes from helping one's fellow man.

Recently a large group of officers and members of Local Union No. 1665 of Alexandria, Virginia, demonstrated that the word "Brotherhood" in the name of our organization was not put there by accident.

The Alexandria Police Department maintains a Boys Club Camp at Kilmarnock. There hundreds of boys, underprivileged and otherwise, are given an opportunity each year to live a life that emphasizes clean living, good sportsmanship and responsible citizenship. The camp consists of some 39 buildings, including dormitories, mess halls, and bath houses.

By this year the buildings were all in a rundown condition. They needed refurbishing inside and out. When the problem came to the attention of the officers and members of Local Union No. 1665, the weekend of June 12 and 13 was set aside as a weekend to help the Boys Club Camp.



First row: Clyde Mason, Jim Harwick, Jack Seabright, Art. Baggett, B. O. Holley, General Representative W. A. Johnson, George Woody, O. S. Mason. Second row: Doto Robinson, Pie Fritter, Ted. Emigh, Maggie Welch, Buck Roberts, J. McLain, Ed. Barteet, O. E. Barnes, John Nichols, Claud Nicley, Joe Spencer, Albert Poss, F. Barrett, Wilson Darr, Buster Johnson. Third row: D. A. Kimball, Al Sanchez, William Schalow.

Some 26 officers and members of the Union traveled to Kilmarnock to tackle the project. For a full eight hours on Saturday and another eight hours on Sunday they applied asbestos siding to the buildings and built up new roofs. They ate and slept in the

camp the same as the boys. The Washington, D. C., District Council was represented by Council President John L. Seabright and General Representative W. A. Johnson who pounded nails with the best of them. Saturday night the volunteer carpenters were given a big crab feed.

Needless to say, the Police Department and city officials of Alexandria were highly elated by the results achieved by the volunteer carpenters. The Chief of Police was particularly enthusiastic over the exceptional workmanship displayed by Brotherhood members. For once, the entire community was appreciative of the efforts put forth by a union.

Building good public relations is a slow and tedious job. It is a process that can never come to a complete stop. By their generosity and public-spiritedness the members of Local Union 1665 have given their community a sample of the cooperation that makes unions tick.

UNION LOANS EMPLOYER $250,000 TO KEEP HIM IN BUSINESS

Alex Rose, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, announced recently that arrangements have been completed for a union loan of $250,000 to keep operating the plants of one of the country's largest millinery manufacturers.

The Kartiganer Hat Corp., which employes 1500 persons at factories in West Upton and Milford, Mass., and Beacon, N. Y., will get $40,000 from the union treasury and $200,000 from the workers themselves, as an investment in the security of their jobs. Each worker will loan $200.

The union recently ended a strike of ten and one-half months against the Hat Corporation of America in Norwalk, Conn., because the corporation planned to move its operations to non-union lower-wage areas in the West and South.

In announcing the loan, Rose said:

"While the whole idea of a union investing in a company may seem very unusual, the fast changes that take place in industry often require new methods. Sometimes a union must fight on the picket line and spend its money for strike benefits. Sometimes it can best protect the interests of its members by providing financial assistance to the company on which they depend for livelihood.

"In this case we have been impelled by a three-fold purpose: 1) to guarantee the jobs of our members; 2) to preserve labor standards in our industry, and 3) to prevent communities from turning into ghost towns.

"The shutting down of these factories would have left the workers with no other jobs to go to. There are no other hat companies in which they could have been employed. It was a case of helping an employer in order to help ourselves."

The union set up two conditions for its loan: 1) no cuts in wages or established working conditions; 2) a union accountant be posted in the company offices to keep watch on the safety of the union investment.

The union has long been a major element for stability in the hat industry.

"This is a very happy example of labor-management cooperation to keep a company in business and protect the jobs of people who have hat-making in their blood," said Charles H. Kartiganer, president of the company.

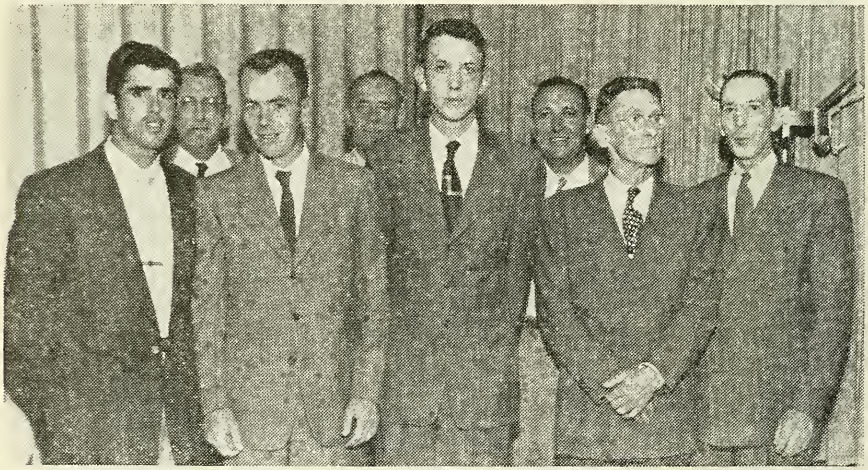
Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

NORFOLK APPRENTICES GRADUATED

Fifty-three young men were recent recipients of completion certificates at a dinner at the Cross Roads Restaurant, near Norfolk, Virginia. The annual dinner and graduation ceremonies are held under the auspices of the Virginia Apprenticeship Council.

Four of the new journeymen were sponsored by the Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Norfolk. Included among these are Onus W. Bledsoe, Ernest E. Doucette, Thomas E. LeNeave and Murray E. Lewis.



Three of the four graduating apprentices sponsored by the Virginia Joint Apprenticeship Committee pose with some of the men who helped make their training venture successful. From left to right: T. E. LeNeave, J. K. Bates, contractor; E. E. Doucette, A. K. Wheeler, business agent, Local 331, Norfolk; O. W. Bledsoe, J. C. Hovis, business agent, Local 331; L. J. Hoy, contractor; and J. R. Carr, business agent, Local 303, Portsmouth, Va. Apprentice Lewis was not available for the photograph.

D. C. Patterson, a member of the Virginia Apprenticeship Council, presided over the graduation ceremonies. Principal speaker of the evening was Walter A. Page, member of the Virginia House of Delegates. Edmond M. Boggs, commissioner of the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry presented the completion certificates to the young men who represented twenty-four different crafts.

ONTARIO COUNCIL HOLDS 42ND ANNUAL CONVENTION

Windsor, Ontario, was the scene of the 42nd Annual Convention of the Ontario Provincial Council, held May 17, 18 and 19. More than 70 delegates were in attendance, making this year's convention the largest in the history of the Council.

Among those in attendance were Andrew V. Cooper, General Executive Board member from the 7th District; Ed Larose, General Representative for Quebec; F. A. Acton, General Representative for Ontario; and Brother Baker, Special Representative for northern Ontario.

Special guests of the convention included Jack Cauley, vice-chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board; William Dunn, Conciliation Officer, representing the Minister of Labour for Ontario; G. W. Simmons, Director of Apprenticeship; Fred Hawes, recently retired from the apprenticeship post; Mayor Reaume, of Windsor; and Gordon Cushing, secretary of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

More than 70 resolutions were submitted and passed on, dealing with social and labor legislation.

At the opening of the convention the assemblage was introduced to Alfred Williams. Brother Williams, a member of Local Union No. 38, of St. Catharines, Ontario, is believed to be the oldest trade union member in North America, having joined the United Brotherhood some 71 years ago. He is also believed to be the only Canadian to have been graduated from West Point Military College.

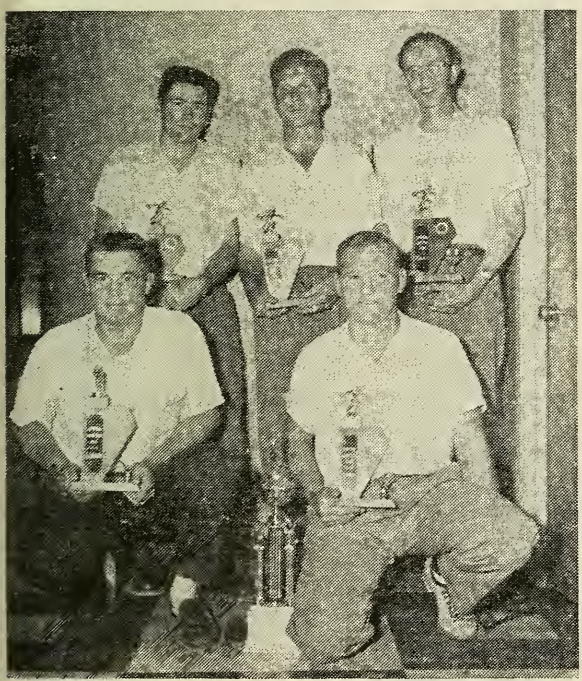
Brother Hawes was presented with an engraved tray, in recognition of his long service to the labor movement in Canada, not only as Director of Apprenticeship but also as president and director of the Ontario Provincial Council.

The following were elected to office for the coming year: Walter Crosbie, president; Bert Campbell, William Stefanovich and Jack Pesheau, vice-presidents; and Edmund Boyer, secretary-treasurer.

Hamilton was chosen as the site of the 1955 convention.

LOCAL 162 MEMBERS BOWLING CHAMPS

Not only are five members of Local Union 162, of San Mateo, California, champions of the rights of labor, but they have also proved that they are champion bowlers. One of the four teams sponsored by the Local came through with a championship performance in Industrial League competition. Each of the five brothers was awarded a small trophy and a shoulder patch from the American Bowling Congress while a large team trophy was presented to the sponsor.



Members of Local 162's championship bowling team are, from left to right, kneeling: Elmer Peterson, captain, and Robert Tucker. Standing, left to right: Cliff Richardson, Ivar Fallstrom and Everett Bartlett.

In 1952 the San Mateo boys sponsored several league teams which added some nice trophies to the Hall's mantle, and this year they also gave their support to a softball team which is in the midst of its first season. The Local also lends its name and assistance to a fine Boy Scout troop in their city.

Recently the Local donated $1,500 toward the construction of a new building which will house the local Blood Bank. The city's Blood Bank was largely the result of the perservering efforts of a former business representative of Local 162 and has been the recipient of many thousands of pints of blood for use by the armed forces.

OLD TIMERS-APPRENTICES HONORED

Seven graduating apprentices and seventeen veteran members of Local Union 67, of Roxbury, Mass., were honored by more than 200 members in attendance at a recent meeting of the Local.

Apprentices presented with journeyman certificates included Thomas Bowen, Thomas J. Catter, Robert J. Gillicuddy, Martin G. Stevens, Gordon S. Stovold, George E. Williams, Jr. and Richard W. Saunders.

Speaking in behalf of the old-timers was Thomas Hogan, who during his 54 years in the organization has served for the past 25 as financial secretary of Local 67. Brother Hogan spoke of the unity of the Brotherhood and how it had resulted in great financial gains, better working conditions, and a closer feeling of comradeship and well-being for all the members of their Local.

Each of the 50-year men was presented with a gold pin and a card in recognition of his long service, and a gift from the Local. Among the old-timers were George A. Lavers,



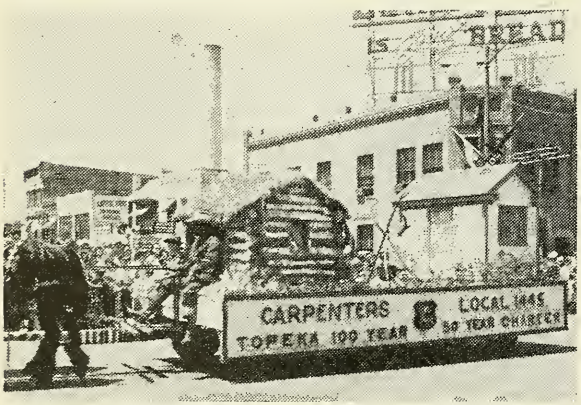
The veterans and the newly graduated apprentices of Local 67 pose as they work, together, during a celebration in their honor at the Local's hall.

Alexander Leighton, John Stefany, Fred W. Gustafson, Peter S. Steenson, Edward L. Crosby, Donald S. Woodward and Michael Mattson.

Also honored as 50-year men were a group which had previously received similar honors in 1951. These men included Brother Hogan, John Elliot, James McNaught, John Naylor, Stephen Gillis, William Brooks, Henry A. Gould, Louis S. Hanson and James E. Kelley.

TOPEKA LOCAL COMBINES ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Topeka, Kansas, recently celebrated the 100th anniversary of its founding and in conjunction with the city's centennial, Local Union No. 1445 celebrated its 50th anniversary.



Brother Marvin Gray drives the float of Local 1445 in the parade during the centennial celebration of Topeka, Kansas.

The old and the new were displayed in many ways on the colorful floats of the giant parade, staged during the celebration, but none was more graphic than that of Local 1445. A log cabin was placed on the front of the float and at the rear was a modern type building. Journeymen of Local 1445 constructed the log cabin, while the modern structure was built by apprentices of the Local, under the supervision of Brother Marvin Gray. Brother Gray also drove the horse-drawn float in the parade.

As did many of his fellow townsmen during the celebration, Brother Gray sported a generous growth of chin whiskers and dressed in a style similar to that of Topeka citizens of the 1950's.



AUXILIARY CHARTERED AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

To the Editor:

Greetings to all sister auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary No. 679, of St. Joseph, Mo.

This is our first letter to THE CARPENTER, but we promise to write again soon.

J. O. Mack, president of the Kansas City District Council, presented us with our charter on September 18, 1953. At that time we were very proud to have 40 charter members and by the end of June this year, four more sisters had been initiated into our group. We hope to increase our membership greatly in the coming year.

Our meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of each month in the A. F. of L. Labor Temple at 8:00 p.m. Social meetings are on the first Friday and consist of pot luck suppers and entertainment, which includes our families. Business meetings are held on the third Friday of each month.



The first slate of officers of Ladies Auxiliary No. 679, pose with J. O. Mack, of the Kansas City District Council, at the presentation of the charter.

From left to right, standing, are: Brother Mack, Mrs. Elmer Barton, president; Mrs. John Wolf, conductress; Mrs. Joseph Beyer, Mrs. George Sparks, and Mrs. Mark Bagby, trustees; Miss Christine Bagby, warden; and Mrs. James Roberts, vice-president.

Seated are, from left to right: Mrs. James Seals, financial secretary; Mrs. J. D. Ottinger, treasurer; and Mrs. Floyd Price, recording secretary.

Last November we held a bake sale in a downtown department store and netted $30 profit. A card party in March added $164 to our treasury and during business meetings we hold Penny Marches for our Sunshine Fund for the purchase of flowers and cards for sick members.

At Christmas, the Auxiliary and Local 110 gave three baskets of food to families of sick carpenters. Several were also presented to charitable organizations for distribution.

In May we affiliated with the Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries in Kansas City.

Plans for the future include a picnic on our first anniversary, which is to include members and families of Locals 110 and 2384. We are also planning a membership drive and several money-raising projects.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Elmer Barton, Jr.
President

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 312

Open Porch Railings.—The open porch railings that were so much in evidence before the advent of the present porchless era, are still in use on many of the older homes. In fact, occasionally one can see a new

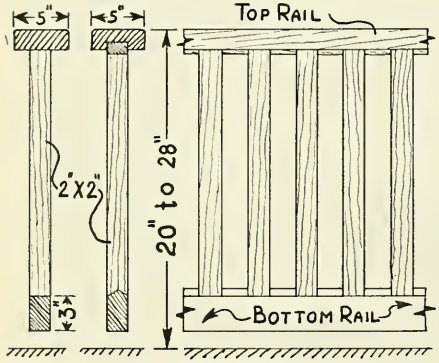


Fig. 1

home constructed with a porch that has open railings. A great many designs of porch railings can be found, but the simpler designs are the most practical, both from the viewpoints of economy and of service. The railings with the square balusters appear well, are easy to paint, and are substantial.

Two Simple Designs.—Fig. 1, to the left, shows a cross section of a railing with a 2x5

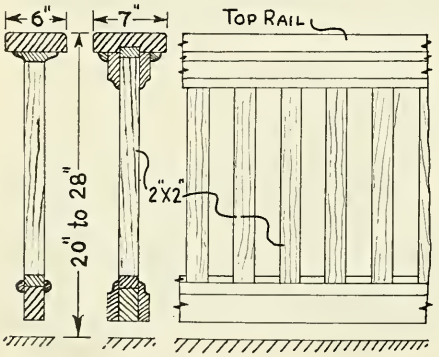


Fig. 2

rail, 2x2 balusters, and a 2x3 bottom rail. This construction is simple and serviceable. The cross section shown second from the left, is a much better construction. Here the rail has a groove into which the balusters are fastened by nailing and with blocks that fill the groove between balusters. The bottom rail has a double bevel on the upper edge, onto which the balusters are saddled. This is an especially good joint, for it drains well. A side view of this railing design is shown to the right.

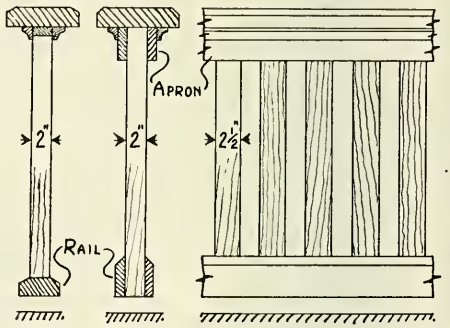


Fig. 3

Two designs with molding effects are shown by Fig. 2. These are hardly better than the ones shown in the previous figure, although they give a different appearance. The objection to them is that there are too many joints to catch water where the balusters join the top and bottom rails. However, if these railings are kept well painted they will give good service for a long time.

Two Good Railing Designs.—The cross section shown to the left, Fig. 3, makes a nice appearing railing, and at the same time

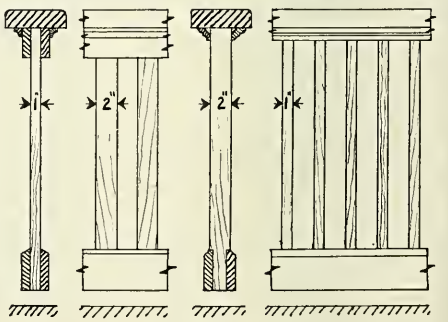


Fig. 4

is economical. The railing design shown second from the left is also a good design, well appearing, drains well, and is substan-

tial. The balusters are 2x2½, as the figures on the cross section and on the face view to the right indicate.

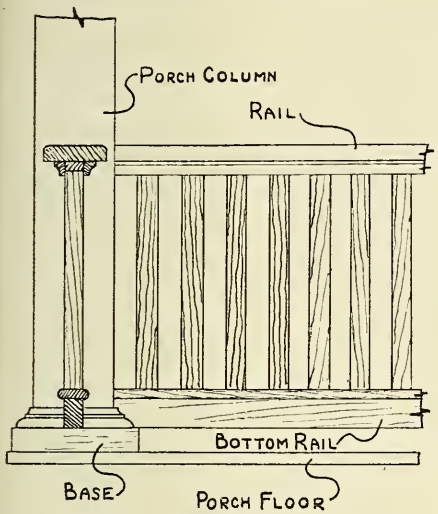


Fig. 5

Economical Railings. – Two economical railings are shown by Fig. 4. The two drawings to the left, show a cross section and a face view, respectively, and as given in figures, the balusters are 1x2's—the 2-inch side showing on the face view. The two drawings to the right show à railing that also has balusters that are 1x2's, but the 1-inch edge of the balusters shows on the face view. These constructions are economical, drain well, and are substantial. Both designs make a well-appearing railing.

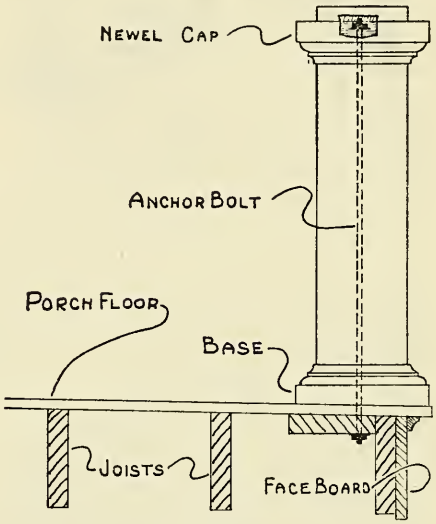


Fig. 6

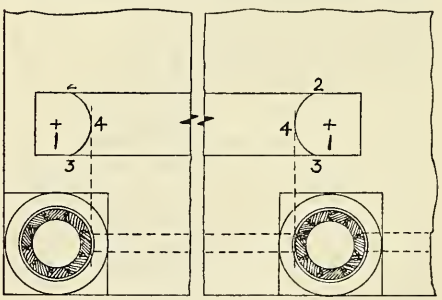


Fig. 7

The balusters can be ripped out of short pieces of 1-inch stuff, which otherwise would go into the scrap pile.

Railing Joining Column.—Fig. 5 shows a porch railing as it joins the porch column. The design shown here is a good one. It can be used on either square or round columns, although it is shown joining a square column. The railing shown here, as well as those shown previously, should have supports under them at intervals of from 4 to 5 feet, to keep them from sagging.

Porch Newel.—Fig. 6 shows a square porch newel, such as is often seen at the head

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of the porch steps. Porch newels should be anchored to the porch platform, as indicated by the dotted lines. The anchor bolt can be threaded on both ends, as shown, and used with washers and nuts, or the bolt can have a head on one end and threaded with a nut on the other end.

Fitting Rails to Round Columns.—Fig. 7 shows two parts of a porch platform with sections of two round porch columns. The dotted lines running from column to column show where the railing, from the top rail down, are to be set. This part of the railing

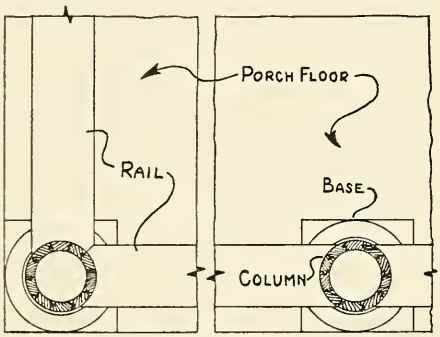


Fig. 8

in place, and at the right elevation, transfer the distance between the columns to the rail with a measuring pole, as indicated by dotted lines from the columns to points 4 and 4. Now set the compass to the radius of the columns and mark the rail by setting one leg of the compass at point 1 in such a manner that the other leg will contact point 4, and strike the arcs 2-3. Point 1, it will be observed, is exactly half-way between the two edges of the rail. The explanation just given applies to both cuts, since the reference figures are the same. In cutting the rail, it should be made just a little strong, rather than shy, in order to obtain a tight fit. If this work is carefully done, the rail should fit perfectly, as shown by Fig. 8, where the railing is shown completed. Accurate marking and painstaking cutting will insure perfect joints at the columns.

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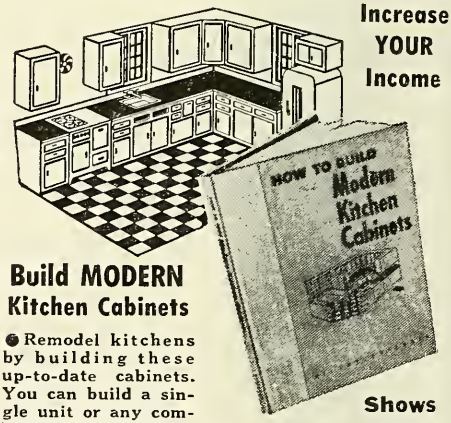


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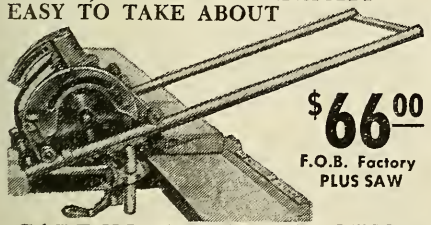
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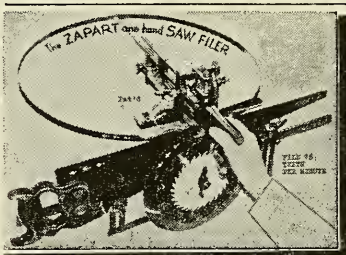


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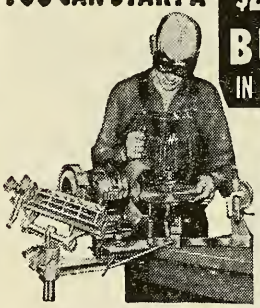
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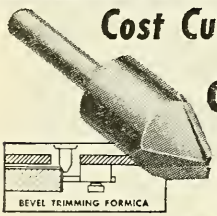
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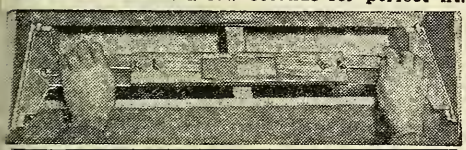
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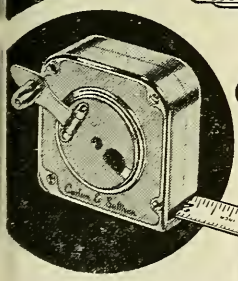
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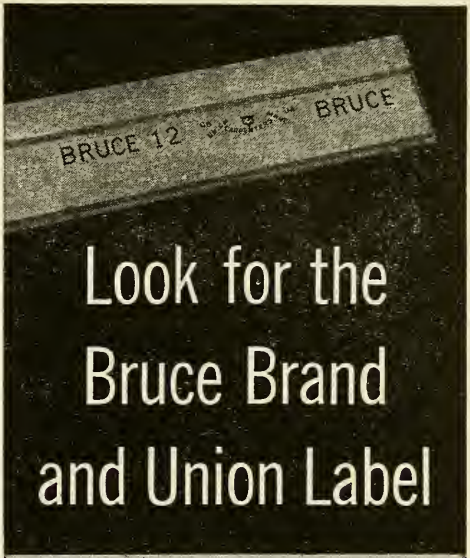
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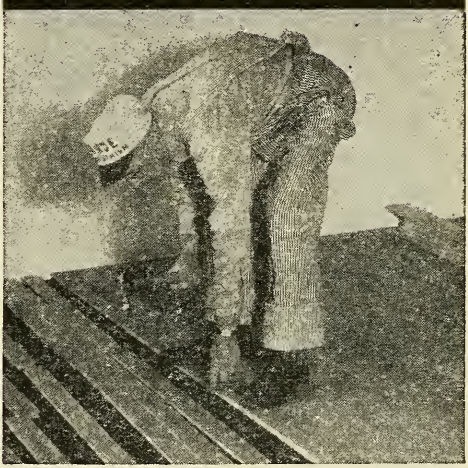
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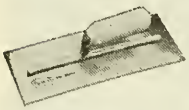
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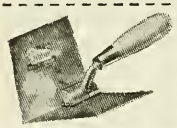
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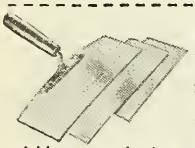
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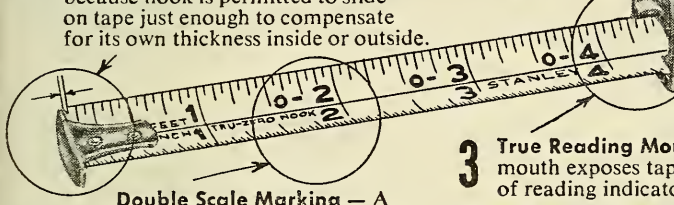
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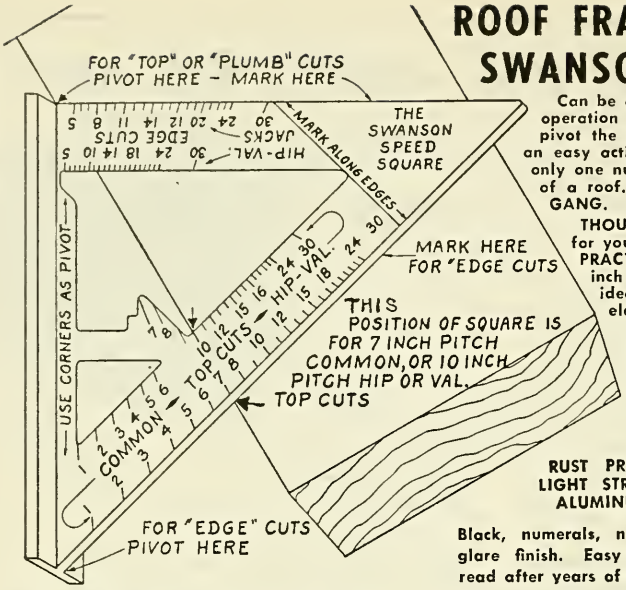
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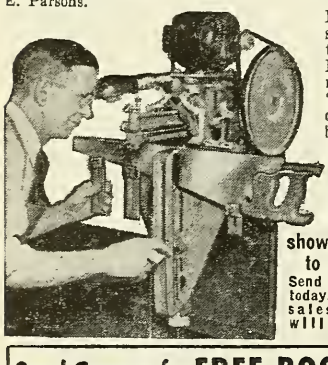
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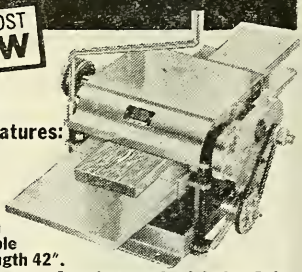
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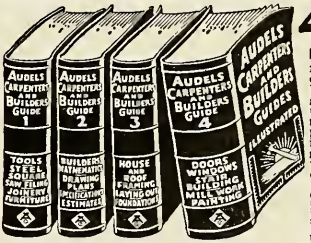
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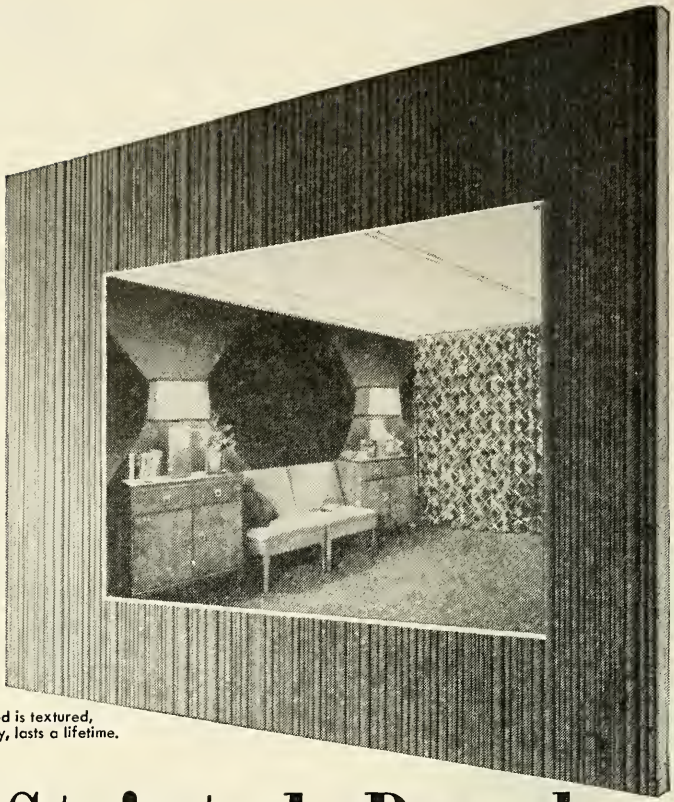
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FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

OCTOBER, 1954



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Site of the 27th General Convention
November 15, 1954



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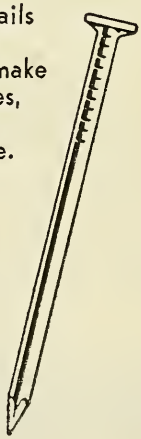
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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXIV—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1954

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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★ ★ ★

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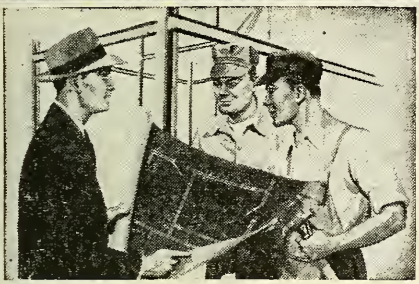
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Cover Picture—Cincinnati from the Kentucky shore, with Carew Tower white and gleaming in the background.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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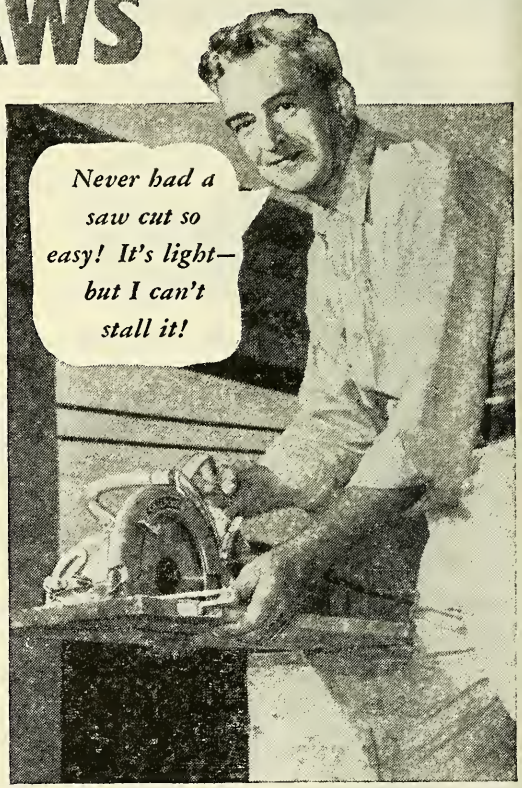
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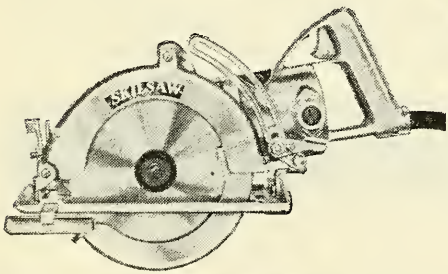


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See your Distributor or call your SKIL Factory Branch for complete information on the SKIL Saw Line!

To avoid being sorry, you should know—

The Pitfalls of Health Insurance

★ ★ ★

A FEW MONTHS ago the General Office, through both the Current Information Bulletin and the editorial pages of THE CARPENTER, warned members to be extremely cautious when buying health and accident insurance. Since that time, many letters have been received from members outlining unhappy experiences they have had with questionable health insurance policies. Brothers from many parts of the country have written in that they paid premiums for years on policies which they thought covered them and their families adequately, only to find out that the insurance company could cut them off short when sizeable benefit payments were involved. Consequently, a closer look at the health insurance picture is strictly in order.

Recently Congressman Charles A. Wolverton, of New Jersey, published in the Congressional Record a summary of some of the worst evils that exist in the health insurance field. A part of his remarks is well worth reprinting. Among other things, Congressman Wolverton said:

Unfortunately, there are a great many outfits peddling the kind of health insurance that America does not need, and should not buy. They are the ones who advertise that their policies provide a get-rich-while-sick bonanza— "just a case of sniffles will get you $50 in benefits." But the small print in their policies takes away just about everything promised in the big print.

How can you tell whether your policy is a good one? Examine it carefully. Does it carry a clause providing benefits for "bodily injury sustained through accidental means?" If so, watch out. "Accidental means" means that if you fell from a ladder while cleaning leaves out of your house gutters and broke your neck, the company could claim that the means of injury was not accidental —that you deliberately climbed the ladder. Therefore you cannot collect.

Better that the clause read that benefits will be paid for "accidental bodily injuries." Legally, that means exactly what you think: If you hurt yourself accidentally while doing something you intended to do—like climbing the ladder to clean out the gutters—then you are protected.

How does your policy define "total disability?" Does it say "inability to engage in any occupation or employment for remuneration, wage or profit?" If so, the one word "any" can bring you lots of grief. That means if you cannot do your chosen job—let us say carpentering—as a result of a total disability, but can earn a few dollars doing something else—such as making hooked rugs—then you are not likely to collect insurance.

You are better off if the policy defines total disability as "inability of the insured to engage in his occupation."

Be on guard against policies which provide sickness benefits when confined within doors. This means that if you have had a serious operation that will require weeks of convalescence, you could lose your benefits if

you spend any part of that convalescence sitting on your front porch, basking in the sun on the hospital grounds, or motoring through your favorite park.

These are a few of the pitfalls that should be avoided.

Many unsuspecting persons discover when they get sick or hurt that their insurance benefits amount to much less than they expected. Indeed, some find that their policies are canceled suddenly. Upward of 90 per cent of nongroup, individual health-insurance policies sold today can be canceled by the insuring company—sometimes at once; frequently when the insured's next premium payment is due.

Such policies usually carry a clause saying: "This policy my be renewed with the consent of the company from term to term."

The term could be a monthly one. In that case, a company could pay benefits for the last few days of one term and then cancel when the next premium came due.

In the main, Congressman Wolverton covers the major pitfalls to avoid in buying health insurance. Nothing is quite so tragic as paying on a health policy for years only to find out at the time you need it most that it does not mean what you were lead to believe it meant when you bought it.

In general, it is wise to be suspicious of any insurance that offers you the moon for very little money. Good insurance costs money, but it is the only kind that is worth what it costs. Unfortunately, it is hard for a layman to tell good insurance from bad insurance because insurance is such a highly complicated field. More unfortunate yet, there are few legal restrictions on insurance advertising. It is possible for fly-by-night insurance companies to cook up advertising stories that sound like a dream come true. In big print they have all the glowing promises about getting $20,000 if you are permanently disabled. In fine print they have the restrictions which specify your disability must come on the fifth Tuesday of the month while you are eating a salami sandwich for lunch and reading one of Shakespeare's sonnets.

Some companies, by cleverly written advertising, even are implying that they have the endorsement of the General Office of our organization. It is a simple thing to do. The company prints a dodger with some clever title such as "Here Is a Policy Especially Written for Carpenters." Beneath this title, in one way or another, they work in the name and address of our organization. The implication is that the General Office is endorsing the policy.

Any implication of this kind is pure misrepresentation. The General Office has not endorsed any insurance company or any insurance policy.

Companies that follow these practices are too smart to lay themselves open to false advertising charges by specifically saying that they have the endorsement of our organization, but by clever advertising techniques they create the impression that they do. This puts them beyond the reach of false advertising regulations. Whenever an insurance salesman implies by literature or word of mouth that his policy has the endorsement of our organization you may be sure he is sailing under false colors.

Health insurance has existed for a long time, but until recently it was not a very important part of the insurance business. Consequently, state legislatures have not devoted very much thought to controlling it. Today, however, interest in health insurance is tremendous due to the ever-increasing cost of hospital and medical care. The time has come when state in-

surance laws governing health insurance must be tightened.

There was a time when life insurance and endowment insurance were shot through with racketeering. Through legal trickery, policy holders were beaten out of their benefits. By the turn of the century, the practice was so widespread that state legislatures began setting rules and regulations which gave policy holders some real protection. Today the sale of life insurance and endowment insurance is so well regulated that the ordinary citizen can buy with confidence. Now the time has arrived when health and accident insurance should be afforded the same sort of protection.

JOB OUTLOOK UNCHANGED

Employers in the Nation's key labor centers are not hopeful on the question of increased employment in the coming months, according to a report of the labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security.

Soundings taken by local public employment offices revealed that employers in 42 areas said they expected "minor" job gains, while those in 24 other centers said they "anticipated slight to moderate employment downtrends."

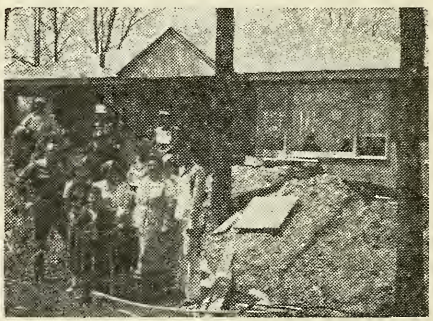


—STORY OF THE MONTH —

Although Wadsworth, Ohio, is rather small in size and number of occupants, it recently proved to Joe Carter, one of its residents, that it has a real big heart.

Joe is just an ordinary auto mechanic. He is 33 years old, married and has three fine children. He has always been a good guy, respected by his neighbors. He works every day, saves his money and is a credit to his community. You would think that a guy like that deserves the breaks, but that isn't the way it worked out for Joe.

Last March the Carter family suddenly found themselves homeless and bereft of all their possessions except for the clothes on their backs. A fire destroyed their home and left them almost destitute. Joe rented a trailer and hauled it to his lot, but the rental expense was a pretty heavy weight to bear.



The Carter family, and members of L. U. 2338, in front of their new home.

Some of the neighbors of the Carter family realized how tough things were and offered to lend a helping hand. Among these neighbors were members of Local Union No. 2338, of Wadsworth. They told Joe's story at a meeting of the Local and other members volunteered to help out too.

One of the members, Alton Varney, drew up plans for a new house and they all pitched in to build it on the site of the old home. Members of other building trades unions also helped out and the house was soon ready for the Carters to occupy.

Other members of the Local who donated their time to the project included Lyman Hartman, Harry Collier, Richard Varney, president; Delone Bowman, business agent; Gerald Grindle, Oscar Block, Albert Block, Neal Hartman and Lowrey Moser. Names of others who worked on the job were not available, but Joe Carter and his family thank them just the same.

If, in gaining the world, he loses his soul—

What Doth It Profit A Man?

EDITOR'S NOTE: The incident in this story happened 44 years ago in Chicago. It was first reported by Henry M. Hyde in the Chicago Tribune in 1910. Many things have changed since that time, but the principles laid down by the little old lady in this story remain as true today as they were in 1910.

★ ★

THE FIGHT had been on for a week. Practically all the workmen had walked out when the strike was called, but the company had had plenty of warning and was making a desperate effort to keep the plant running. A hundred men had been smuggled in the night the trouble started, and one of the half dozen old hands who stuck by their jobs had been made foreman at a salary three times what he had ever earned before.

The second day of the strike some of the strike breakers had been assaulted when they left the plant after the quitting whistle. After that the whole force stayed in the plant all the time, sleeping on cots in the office and eating food furnished by the company and smuggled in hidden in boxes of raw stock. At the end of the week it was apparent to both sides that as long as Joe Benson, the young fellow who had been made foreman, and the four or five other experienced workmen stuck to their jobs the company would be able to make a good bluff at keeping the plant running. If they quit it would probably have to shut down.

After dark on the evening of the seventh day, Joe Benson slipped out of the gate, turned the first corner and hurried down a dark side street. Two blocks away he was stopped by three men. Almost instantly and as if by magic a crowd of a hundred men gathered. The president of the union in the center, appealed to Benson to stick by the strikers and throw up his job. He refused defiantly. Threats were exchanged. Things began to look ugly. Suddenly the crowd parted to let an old woman with a shawl over her head push her way to the center.

"Joe," she said. Benson's eyes lit up. "Mother," he began, stepping forward to her. But the old woman's face was stern and frowning. The young man stopped and looked at her, astonished. She held out a roll of bills. "Here's the $50 you sent me, Joe," she said. "I don't want it. It's blood money." Benson stood still, staring at her. No one else broke the silence. "Take it," she said. Then, as he stood motionless, she threw the money at his feet. "Joe," she went on, "be a man. Stick by the rest of us. Remember your father. If you don't come home with me now, Joe, and stay at home you're a scab, and I never want you to come inside my house again."

That bit of personal observation was followed the same evening by an opportunity to talk with the Spartan mother as she sat by the stove in her own little kitchen, her big son beside her. She was asked why she had turned so strangely against her son when natural maternal instinct would have led her to rejoice in his promotion.

"Ten years ago my man Benson was a member of the union, paying his monthly dues and all the time getting a little bigger wages and a little shorter hours," she answered. "The

union did that for us first of all. Then Benson took the fever. Ten weeks he was laid up, and every week the union paid us the sick benefit. When he got worse the women of the auxiliary took turns sitting up with him so I could get a bit of sleep. When he got well the union got him a job. Ten years more went by, and Benson and I together went through a couple of hard strikes. And wages kept creeping up little by little. I saw that the men who didn't stick by the union got no good out of their treachery in the long run.

"What's a little extra money for a few weeks when your neighbors look at you cross-eyed and you know in your heart your man's no better than a common thief? And when the trouble's over, ten to one he's let out for good and goes ratting around the country in dark corners for the rest of his life. That's the way it works, Joe.

"Well, then Benson got his hurt. It was a busted steam pipe that did it. When my man got out of the hospital he was blind. Eight months the union paid the disability benefits every week. Then he died. The union buried him. They paid me the $500 death benefit that helped to keep Joe in school. And the monument over his father's grave in the cemetery the union paid for. Joe didn't remember about it, that's all."

It will doubtless surprise many people who think of labor unions as organizations existing for the purpose of forcing higher wages from reluctant employers to learn that a large part of the energy and funds of almost every body of organized workmen is devoted to various forms of friendly aid and mutual protection. In the aggregate they have paid out millions of dollars as death, sick and out-of-work benefits.

They take care of their fellow craftsmen who have been injured at work; they maintain employment bureaus which serve a most useful purpose as clearing houses between employers and men; some of them have established sanitariums where members who are ill may be treated at the general expense; they provide pensions for those who have been permanently disabled by accident, and in a few cases they have built great homes for the old and decrepit members of their orders.

Convention Asks New Building Law

The 47th annual convention of the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department last month called for enactment by Congress of a separate Federal Construction law to protect wage and working standards in the building industry.

The convention pointed out that more than $12 billion worth of construction in 1954 is financed in whole or part by Federal funds—or one-third of this year's total construction.

A Federal Construction Labor law would amend and improve all existing Federal laws affecting hours of work, minimum wages, overtime, labor-management relations to meet the standards and objectives of the Building and Contsruction Trades Department.

The convention said the law should include titles dealing with: 1) Establishment of prevailing minimum wages; 2) set up minimum hours of work and overtime provisions; 3) include labor-management relations provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, but so drafted as to be adaptable to and workable in the building and construction industry; 4) provide for apprenticeship training; 5) cover workmen's compensation; and, 6) establish minimum safety standards.

PLANE GOSSIP

ONE SOLUTION

One economist who long has been employed by a major business lobby has a novel slant on the unemployment situation. The trouble is, he claims, is not so much that there are not enough jobs to go around, but rather that there are too many people. Probably his idea of a solution is the same as that of a movie producer who embarked on a super-colossal project.

The producer was planning a war movie. "This will be the extravaganza to end all extravaganzas," he purred. "I'm going to use full armies—5,000 men on one side and 5,000 men on the other."

"A total of 10,000 in one movie?" exclaimed the director. "How can we afford such an extravaganza?"

"Easy," replied the producer. "We'll use real bullets!"

★ ★ ★

PROVING THE POINT

The new tax bill does not do very much about reducing the taxes of the ordinary Joe, but it does increase the amount that can be written off for charitable purposes.

This goes to show that it is better to give than to receive—also it is deductible.



260.

"She has a nice set-up on her job, too, since she joined the union!"

WE BETTER GET GOING

While the Democrats were in power we lost China. In the two years the Republicans have been in the saddle Indo-China has been lost to the Reds, and all hope of a unified European army has disappeared down the drain. From where we sit, it sort of looks as if the classic yarn fight manager Jimmy Johnston used to tell fits in somewhere.

The late fight manager and promoter, Jimmy Johnston, affectionately called the "boy bandit" by sports writers, liked to tell the story about a fighter who returned to his corner after taking a terrific beating for eight rounds.

His seconds applied smelling salts, lemon juice, ice packs and every other known restorative and stimulant. When the warning bell sounded for the next round his manager whispered, "It looks like you'll have to knock this mug out to get a draw."

★ ★ ★

FURTHER PROOF

Abraham Lincoln once said: "God must really love the ordinary people because he made so many of them."

Now there is further proof of that point. A psychiatrist recently announced that most people can't stand prosperity. God must know what he is doing because most of us don't have to.

★ ★ ★

ONE WAY ONLY

A motorist, approaching a little village in a remote section of the country, was surprised to see an elderly native running down the road at full speed.

"What are you running for?" asked the motorist.

"There's a circus in town today," gasped the native, "and the lion's broke out of his cage."

"Which way did he go?" asked the other man.

"Well," gasped the native, as he prepared to resume his gallop, "you don't suppose I'm chasin' him, do you?"

Substitute "depression" for "lion," "working man" for "native," and "politician" for "motorist" and you get a fair approximation of today's economic situation.

THAT'S GRATITUDE?

With elections only a few weeks off, polls indicate that a number of Congressmen who voted with labor on every issue may be defeated. It seems incredible, but that is the way the poll takers are calling the shots.

The reason such a situation exists, according to the pollsters, is because a large percentage of the working people are not even registered and eligible to vote.

The working man who does not take an active interest in politics is cutting off his own nose. Congress controls Social Security and Unemployment Insurance and public works programs. The kind of a Congress that sits in Washington next year can mean the difference between prosperity and bust, between full employment and leaf-raking.

Maybe the old story about the guy running for sheriff in a remote Texas county is not so far-fetched after all. It seems this fellow wanted to be sheriff, so he filed in the primary. The first person he called on was his old friend Joe Pottle.

"Say, Joe," he said, "I'm running for sheriff. I suppose you are going to vote for me?"

"I don't rightly know," replied Joe.

"You don't know!" roared the candidate. "Why, Joe, don't you remember three years ago I jumped into the river and pulled out your son just as he was about to go over the falls?"

"That's right," replied Pottle.

"And didn't I mortgage my house five years ago to save your farm?" continued the neophyte politician.

"You sure did," admitted Pottle.

"And didn't I get your son-in-law that county job two years ago when he was so desperate?" the candidate pleaded.

"You sure did," answered Pottle.

"Well, for heaven's sake, Joe," roared the would-be sheriff, "you admit I did all these things for you and still you say you don't know whether you are going to vote for me?"

"I know," replied Joe, "but what have you done for me lately?"

★ ★ ★

SO SAYS JOE

With our Twenty-seventh General Convention just around the corner, this is a good time to bring up Joe Paup's definition of a convention delegate:

"A convention delegate," says Joe, "is a guy who wishes he was having half as much fun as his wife thinks he is having."

NOT MUCH OF A RECORD

With elections coming up next month, many Congressmen are touring their bailiwicks trying to sell the people on the great "accomplishments" of the 83rd Congress. The way they tell it, the wonderful things Congress did in the last session are about the equivilent of a rookie pitcher pitching a no-hit game on his first trip to the mound.

To our way of thinking, however, the record of the last Congress is more like that of a certain rookie pitcher who was called on to start a game late in the season. He walked to the mound confidently, spit in his glove, went into a very complicated windup, and then delivered the ball. The batter took a tremendous cut at it and knocked it clear out of the park. As he rounded second base, the pitcher gave him a dirty look and yelled at him:

"There goes my no-hitter, you bum."

★ ★ ★

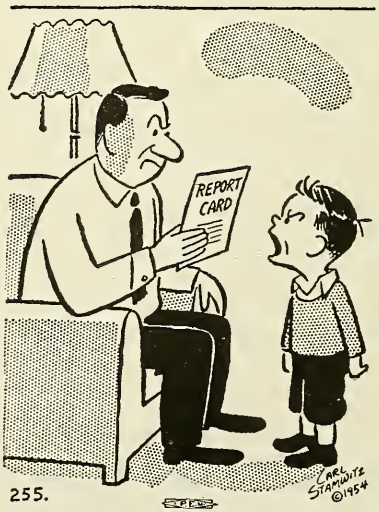
SHADES OF 1929

Speaking about recessions, in financial circles they are telling the one about the two stock brokers who were finding things tough.

"Come on over to my house," said one of them, "perhaps we can squeeze a couple of drinks out of my last bottle of Scotch."

"Can't," replied the other, "this is my bridge night."

"Come on over anyway," replied the first. "After we kill the bottle, I'll jump with you."



255.

"Yes, but remember, we don't have a Union representative to solve our problems for us!"

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

SHOP TALK

In order to maintain our franchise we are obliged, under the stipulations of our contract, to once in a while stick something in this page pertaining to the carpentry trade. After all, this is a carpenters' journal and the general interest of the majority of the subscribers must be taken into consideration; otherwise our circulation will fall off considerably and, of course we don't want anything like that to happen.

Now, when it comes to writing about anything directly concerning carpentry we are of the opinion that every possible subject relating to that great trade has already been taken care of by previous and more expert writers. In any well-stocked public library the shelves are sagging with numerous books on carpentry. In any issue of The Carpenter you will find twelve or more books advertised, all dealing with the trade. So, it would seem that the topic of carpentery has been exhausted long ago. Then what's left to write about? Well, new members are being continuously added to our list of subscribers who are ripe material for a lot of stuff that the old-time readers were weaned on ages ago. Anything at all is more or less informative to many of these new readers. But, to the old sweats, most of this stuff would be what you might call old wine in new bottles—elementary as ABC and equally educational. Just another ride on the old merry-go-round, so to speak. Incidentally, these same old-timers are merciless critics of anything having to do with carpentry which finds its way now and then into this department. They know their onions, all right, these old-timers. That being so, they must always be kept in mind when carpentry or some other allied subject is the topic for discussion. One way to get around this problem of choosing a subject readable to all—old-timers and beginners—is to pick something controversial. Nothing like a good argumentative topic to agitate the interest of everyone. So, without more ado, let's get stuck in it.

Hardwood and Softwood: In this trade of ours the newcomer has a rugged time endeavoring to master the exact technical terms peculiar to carpentry, many of which seem so confusingly intricate and unnecessarily complicated. Take nails, for instance. Here's a nail which is two inches long. Isn't that a two-inch nail? No, that's a sixpenny nail—never call it a two-inch nail. Why is it called a sixpenny nail? Because that's what it is—a sixpenny nail. It says so on the keg. What's a mullion? A mullion is the vertical division piece between two windows. Is that a mullion on that door there? No, that's a muntin—the vertical division piece between two door panels. The division piece between two lights of glass is also a muntin. Never get your mullions mixed up with your muntins if you want to become a good carpenter. Anything else you'd like to know, young fellow, before the whistle blows?

When it comes to distinguishing between hardwood and softwood the inquiring beginner becomes all foggy and fuddled. He's told that hardwood may be concisely described as the wood obtained from broad-leaved trees—oak, ash, birch, etc. That's the trade name. Softwood is the trade name for woods obtained from needle-leaved or coniferous trees—spruce, pine, fir, etc. Coniferous trees are so called because they bear cones. They are also called evergreens. Broad-leaved trees are also deciduous trees—meaning, they shed their leaves annually, unlike the evergreens. All this botanical stuff is very important for a carpenter to paste in his hat in case he ever takes a Civil Service written test in carpentry. For some strange reason or other these tests contain many questions relating to deciduous and coniferous trees and the group classification—hardwood or softwood—of such woods as spruce, basswood, larch and maple. Seemingly, it is imperative that a Civil Service carpenter should be thoroughly familiar with these botanical distinctions. Why, we never have been able to find out.

Now a hardwood is not necessarily a hard wood. Poplar, cottonwood, and other so-called whitewoods are all hardwoods, being products of broad-leaved trees. Yet, as every carpenter knows, they are most certainly soft woods. Balsa wood, which comes from tropical South America, is the lightest wood known. It weighs around eight pounds a cubic foot—twice as light as cork. The balsa tree grows from a sapling to a diameter of fifteen inches in five years. But balsa, because it comes from a broad-leaved tree, is rated a hardwood. Longleaf yellow pine is a very heavy, hard wood, but it is known in the trade as a softwood—coming from a needle-leaved or coniferous tree. Another softwood is yew wood—a close-grained, tough wood from which the best bows are made. Yet, you would hardly call it a soft wood.

To sum up: Trees used for lumber are classified either softwood or hardwood. When you speak of either, you have in mind the kind of tree producing the wood—needle-leaved or coniferous, broad-leaved or deciduous. But when you speak of soft wood or hard wood you have in mind the relative hardness of the wood and its workability. So how is a fellow to distinguish between them? If all hardwoods are not always hard woods and some softwoods are sometimes hard woods, how the dickens do you know which is which? Buy yourself a good book on botany and take a studious walk in the woods once in a while. That's one way. As a matter of fact it's the only way. Of course, you can disregard the whole silly business altogether and let George figure it out. For the money you get in your pay envelope Friday night you should be a botanist, too? Nuts!

Wood, Timber, Lumber: What's the difference between wood, timber and lumber? That's the kind of silly question certain smart Alecks throw at you quite often, just as if you hadn't more important things to worry about. Right off the bat you would say there is no difference. Timber is wood and wood is lumber and lumber is timber—they all mean the same thing. Don't be too sure about that. There is a difference—minor or technical maybe—but a difference just the same. If you pay very close attention we'll take that matter up right now.

Let's start off with wood. What is wood, anyway? Wood is the solid substance between the pith and bark of a tree. A cross section of a tree would show the pith, the wood and the bark. While wood is the original form of all lumber or timber it is not always so called. The wood in a Christmas tree or small tree branch is not timber—it's just wood. Incidentally, bamboo is a grass and cork is a bark. Corkwood is a name applied to certain light woods of some West Indian trees. It does not refer to cork itself.

Timber is any wood suitable for building as it exists in the growing tree or when felled and bucked ready for the sawmill. Whether used to build houses, boats, bridges or chicken coops, as long as it is suitable for building it is timber.

Lumber is precisely defined in the trade as—the product of the saw and planing mill not further manufactured than by sawing or planing. According to this definition, plywood and moldings would not be properly called lumber.

This distinction between wood, lumber and timber might be called hair-splitting with a vengeance. But, in order to have a sound technical knowledge of our trade we must be willing to accept the technicalities. Going back over this wood, timber, lumber mixup this is what we find: There is wood in a tree—that part under the bark. If this wood is suitable for building purposes it is timber. It is standing timber as it exists in the growing tree, and it is still timber all the way up to the mill. When it leaves the mill, sawn or planed in merchantable sizes it is lumber.

All this precision of definition noted here is knocked into a cocked hat because of existing conditions. Anything goes when it comes to giving a name to the material you work on these days. Now, they make wood out of cabbage stalks, banana skins and peanut shells—any old useless thing that happens to be lying around unwanted. They call it Tuffwood—Noowood—Fakewood—any old name with wood in it. They claim it is superior to the old-fashioned wood that old Mother Nature so tediously produced in a tree. Few carpenters bother to distinguish between wood, timber and lumber. What do you get for knowing? A raise in pay? Fat chance! Still, as we've said before, any carpenter prepared to take his trade seriously should have a certain familiarity with everything relating to it. A tall order, you say. Admittedly, such knowledge won't hold you on a job if you haven't also got the old you know what. We never heard of any mechanic being fired simply because he wasn't well up on the theory and technicalities of his trade. Not yet, anyway.

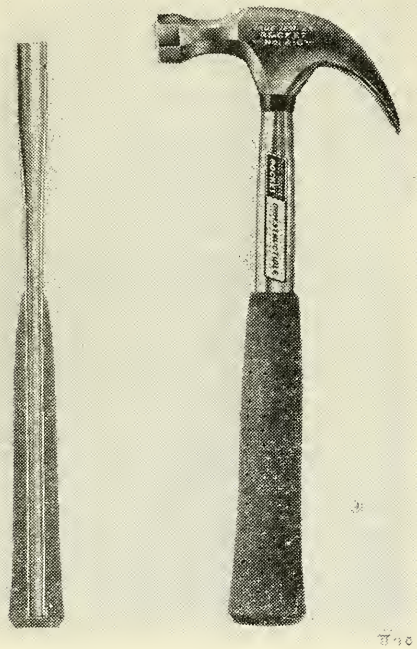
Anything in the line of lumber which is more than 5 inches thick is a timber. A 6 x 6 post is a timber. So is an 8 x 12 stringpiece. When you shore up a building with raking shores you use timbers. Timbers are also used for underpinning a building. Dockbuilders and timbermen generally work on timbers. House carpenters work mostly on lumber. Finish carpenters work on both lumber and millwork. A load of 2 x 4's is a load of lumber—not a load of timber. A load of firewood is a load of wood—not lumber or timber. Now that you've got everything straight you can forget the whole darn business. There was no charge for the lesson, so you're not out anything.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

"The first new kind of hammer in over thirty years" is the claim of the manufacturer of the ROCKET. This hammer has a tubular steel shaft with the hammer head wedged on then locked into place with a

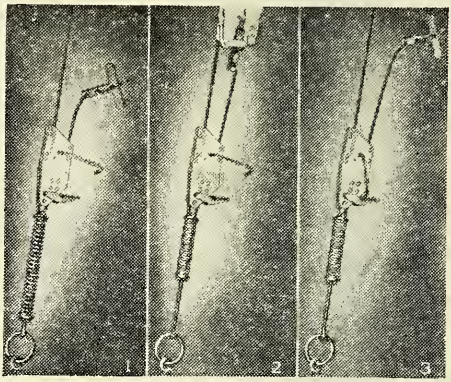


steel pin to prevent loosening. The handle is bound in a rubber-fiber composition material to give the user a firm gripping surface. A product of the True Temper Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Now on the market is a new guy wire securing rig, consisting of an adjuster mechanism and tension controlling compression spring.

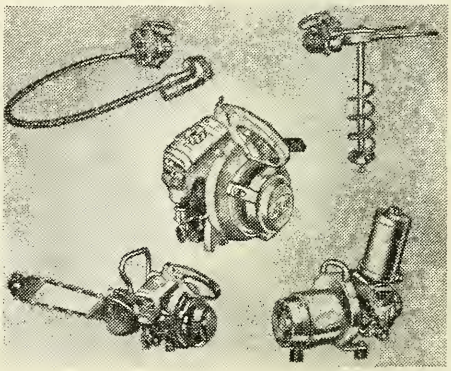
The free end of a wire is passed through a special locking mechanism which is attached to the tensioning spring. The cable is then pulled until the spring compresses fully, then released to open the spring slightly. The lock is snapped over and into a safety-lock keeper. Manufacturer claims the rig will not kink or damage wire. Made



by Eastern Rotocraft Corp., Box 110, Doylestown, Pa.

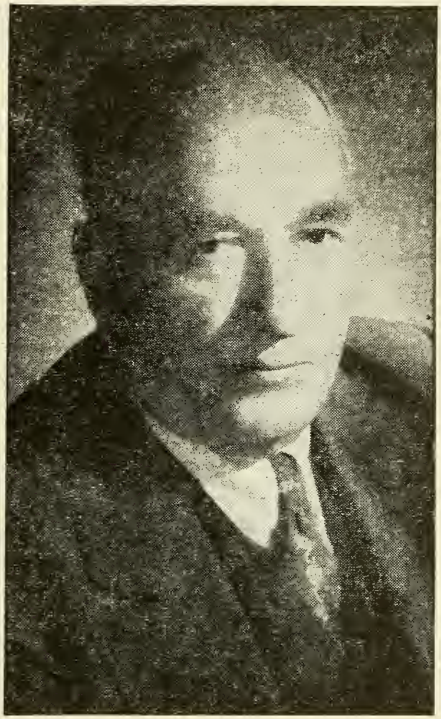
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A gasoline engine has been developed which may be adapted for use with 12 different power tools. Through use of a variety of interchangeable attachments, the engine may be used to generate electricity, break cement, bore holes, pump water, saw timber, drill post holes, cut brush and mow weeds.



At present the 12 attachments are available, and others are in the planning stage, from the Mall Tool Co., 7740 S. Chicago Ave., Chicago 19, Ill.

IN MEMORIAM



William L. Hutcheson

Born, February 7, 1874
Died, October 20, 1953

General President 1915-1952
Gen. Pres. Emeritus 1952-1953

Good Timber

The tree that never had to fight
For sun, and sky and air and light,
That stood out in the open plain
And always got its share of rain,
Never became a forest king,
But lived and died, a scrubby thing.

The man who never had to toil,
Who never had to win his share
Of sun, and sky and light and air,
Never became a manly man,
But lived and died as he began.

Good timber does not grow in ease,
The stronger the wind, the tougher the trees;
The farther the sky, the greater the length,
The more the storm, the more the strength;
By sun and cold, by rain and snows,
In tree or man, good timber grows.

Where thickest stands the forest growth
We find the patriarchs of both,
And they hold converse with the stars
Whose broken branches show the scars
Of many winds and much of strife—
This is the common law of life.

Selected

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months October, November and December, 1954, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

PLAN "D" AVAILABLE

Plan "D" of Blue Print Reading and Estimating is now ready for distribution.

This plan consists of fourteen sheets of blue prints to a set. Price of the set is $3.00, single sheets 35¢.

Orders should be addressed to Albert E. Fischer, General Secretary, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

Remittance should accompany each order, made payable to the General Secretary.

Proposed Changes to Our Constitution and Laws

Submitted by Local Union 543, Mamaroneck, New York.

Proposing an addition to Section 7, Paragraph A that "Carrying, cleaning, and relocating materials after delivery on the job should be added to the work of the carpenter."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 2995, Kapuskasing, Ont., Canada.

Proposing to delete Paragraph L, Section 9.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 888, Salem, Massachusetts, adding the following after Paragraph A, Section 10:

"Whenever Representatives or Organizers are appointed, the Local Unions and/or District Councils of the localities in which the aforementioned Representatives or Organizers are to perform their duties, shall be immediately notified of the appointment by the General Office."

The above was also submitted by L. U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.; L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.; L. U. 876, Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.; L. U. 878, Beverly, Mass.; L. U. 1031, Dover, N. H.; L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1516, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1616, Nashua, N. H., and L. U. 2256, White River Junction, Vt.

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Submitted by Local Union 2995, Kapuskasing, Ontario, Canada

Amend Section 15, Paragraph H to include, "But all such agreements must have the approval of the Local Union, District, State or Provincial Council prior to consummation of any agreement."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1529, Kansas City, Kansas.

Amend Section 15 to the effect that a district office be established in each district and to be in charge of the board member of that district and that the General Executive Board member be in charge of all representatives working in the district.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 2995, Kapuskasing, Ontario, Canada.

Amend Section 18, Paragraph I to include, "Except that where a Local Union has a membership of 100 members or less and said Local is in good standing in the Brotherhood but have not sufficient funds to send a delegate to the General Convention, they can apply for assistance to the General Office for special assistance to defray the cost of travelling and hotel expenses for one delegate, and said assistance shall be forthcoming when the Local Union applying for assistance submits their request 90 days prior to the date of the convention."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 911, Kalispell, Montana.

Amend Section 26, Paragraph A to read as follows:

It shall be compulsory for all Local Unions to be represented in a Carpenters District Council, composed exclusively of delegates from Local Unions of the United Brotherhood and they shall be governed by such laws and trade rules as shall be adopted by the District Council and approved by the Local Unions and the First General Vice President, except when in the opinion of the General President compulsory affiliation would not be in the best interest of the Brotherhood. The General President shall order all Local Unions to form or affiliate with District Councils and shall settle the lines of jurisdiction of such District Councils, subject to appeal.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 911, Kalispell, Montana.

Amend Section 26, by deleting Paragraph B.

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Submitted by Local Union 2995, Kapuskasing, Ontario, Canada.

Section 26, Paragraph B be changed to read:

"When two or more Local Unions in adjoining jurisdiction apply for a District Council Charter, same shall be granted to cover the jurisdiction they represent and other Local

Unions embracing like work in their jurisdiction can also affiliate with said District Council. But if a District Council is not in existence in a particular area and where in the opinion of the General President a District Council would be beneficial to our Organization, he may then direct the Locals in a particular area to form and administer a District Council."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1696, Penticton, B. C., Canada.

Proposing to insert the following in Section 26, Paragraph E:

"There being not enough members in a District Council to nominate the required eleven members, the Local Union where the offense was committed shall hold the trial. If the offense was committed against the District Council, then it shall bring in enough members to conduct the trial."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 911, Kalispell, Montana.

Amend Section 26, Paragraph F, by changing the 6th word in the third line on page 22 from MAY to SHALL. The balance of paragraph F would remain as is.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 2995, Kapuskasing, Ontario, Canada.

Section 26, Paragraph F be changed to read:

"Local Unions other than those working on building material shall not have a voice, vote or delegate in any District Council of the Building Tradesmen but shall have the right to apply for and receive a charter for a District Council of their own under by-laws approved by the First General Vice-President."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 264, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Amend Section 27, Paragraph A by striking out the following words in the last sentence, "It shall be obligatory on all Local Unions to affiliate with said Council," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, "All Local Unions shall affiliate with said Council."

The above amendment was also submitted by L. U. 91, Racine, Wis.; L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis.; L. U. 314, Madison, Wis.; L. U. 630, Neenah-Menasha, Wis., and L. U. 755, Superior, Wis.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union No. 1329, Independence, Missouri.

Amend Section 27, Paragraph A, lines 12 and 13, the word "Obligatory" be changed to read "Compulsory."

* * * * *

Submitted by the Minnesota State Council.

Amend Section 27, Paragraph A to read as follows:

Starting with the fourth line from the bottom of the paragraph: "Where State or Provincial Councils are organized, it shall be mandatory of all Local Unions to affiliate with said Council."

* * * * *

Submitted by Iowa State Council.

Section 27, Paragraph A be amended beginning with the tenth (10th) line by striking out the word "composed" and striking out all of lines eleven, (11), twelve (12) and thirteen (13) and inserting in place thereof the following:

"It shall be mandatory on all Local Unions to affiliate with said Council."

* * * * *

Submitted by Illinois State Council.

Change Section 27, Paragraph A to read:

"Where State or Provincial Councils are organized, composed of as many as five Local Unions of the State or Provinces, representing fifty-five percent of the membership, all Local Unions and District Councils shall be affiliated with said Council."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 548, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Amend Section 31 to read as follows:

To hold nomination of officers on the last meeting in May (Primary Election) immediately thereafter send to each eligible voter a ballot of all offices, listing all candidates. Said

ballot to be in by 8:30 P.M. first meeting night in June. (Which is nomination night.) Then send a complete ballot of all offices, taking the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes from the first ballot. Said ballot to be in by 8:30 P.M. second meeting in June. Ballots may be delivered in person or returned by mail.

That immediately after nominations a committee of three members (no nominees eligible) shall be appointed by the chair or elected by the body present, to check eligibility of voters and to mail ballots consisting of ballot paper and two envelopes to each eligible voter. One envelope shall be addressed to Local Union, stamped VOTE or some other means of identification and shall have a space for signature and return address of the voter on it. The other envelope shall be blank. The ballot paper shall be marked by voter, and then sealed in the blank envelope. The blank envelope shall be sealed in the addressed envelope stamped VOTE with signature and return address of voter. The said committee shall take charge of all envelopes stamped VOTE upon return, bringing same intact before the body at the start of the meeting. The voter shall be checked off against the ledger and the envelope containing the ballot shall be deposited in the ballot box."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 888, Salem, Massachusetts.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph C of the General Laws so that same shall read as follows:

"The nomination of Local Officers shall take place on the first regular meeting night in June, however, if only one monthly meeting is held, nominations shall take place on the regular meeting night in May. Nominations may be re-opened the night of election, except when the Australian ballot is used."

The above was also submitted by L. U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.; L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.; L. U. 876, Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.; L. U. 878, Beverly, Mass.; L. U. 1031, Dover, N. H.; L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1516, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1616, Nashua, N. H., and L. U. 2256, White River Junction, Vt.

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Submitted by Local Union 1256, Sarnia, Ontario, Canada.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph D by inserting after the words "prior to nomination" that a member must attend at least fifty (50%) of meetings during the previous year.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 888, Salem, Massachusetts.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph I by striking out "the second meeting night in June" and inserting the regular meeting night in June."

The above was also submitted by L. U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.; L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.; L. U. 876, Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.; L. U. 878, Beverly, Mass.; L. U. 1031, Dover, N. H.; L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1516, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1616, Nashua, N. H., and L. U. 2256, White River Junction, Vt.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 40, Boston, Massachusetts.

Amend Section 42, Paragraph F, by substituting the term APPRENTICE for the term HELPER in the 12th line.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 543, Mamaroneck, New York.

Proposing an amendment to Section 42, Paragraph J to read as follows:

"All applications of candidates shall give the date and place of court wherein they took out their first citizenship papers, or were admitted to the United States as a Quota Immigrant under the Immigration Act of 1924, and had been registered under the Alien Registration Act of 1940, and after five years from said date (which ever applies) if they have not taken out their final papers, they shall be dropped from the roll of the organization."

* * * * *

Proposed by Detroit District Council, Detroit, Michigan.

Amend Section 42, Paragraph K by changing the words "twenty-four" in line two to read "twenty-six."

Submitted by Oregon State Council.

Amend Section 42, Paragraph W to read as follows:

"No member of a Local Union shall be eligible to vote for officers, or to vote on wage and working conditions unless such member has been at least twelve consecutive months a member of the Local Union, except where the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required, provided, however, that in the case where a labor agreement affecting wage and working conditions is applied uniformly to several Local Unions in an area, a member shall be entitled to vote on wage and working conditions if a member for twelve consecutive months among the several Local Unions involved."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 2995, Kapuskasing, Ontario, Canada.

Proposing to delete from Section 42, Paragraph W the following words in the second line, "Or to vote on wage or working conditions."

* * * * *

Submitted by Detroit District Council, Detroit, Michigan.

Amend Section 43, Paragraph Q to read as follows:

"A member may enter into the business of contracting or sub-contracting, providing the member pays the union scale of wages, obeys Trade Rules, hires none but members of the United Brotherhood, complies with the Constitution and Local By-Laws governing contracting members, does not do any lump work or piece work, does not work with his tools, and does not supervise his employees in the nature of a foreman. Any violation of rule shall be punished by a fine or expulsion. A contracting member shall not be eligible as an officer, delegate or committeeman of the Local Union or be eligible to vote for officers, and shall not have a vote on a wage question until one (1) year after notifying the Local Union in writing that he had left the contracting members or employer status."

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Submitted by Local Union 385, New York, New York.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A. Change One dollar and twenty-five cents per month ($1.25) to: Two dollars per month ($2.00).

The above amendment was also submitted by L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.

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Submitted by Local Union 888, Salem, Massachusetts.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A by striking out "not less than One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per month dues" and inserting "not less than One Dollar and Fifty Cents per month dues."

The above was also submitted by L. U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.; L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.; L. U. 876, Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.; L. U. 878, Beverly, Mass.; L. U. 1031, Dover, N. H.; L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1516, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1616, Nashua, N. H., and L. U. 2256, White River Junction, Vt.

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Submitted by Local Union 385, New York, New York.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C to read as follows:

"Each Beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary ten dollars ($10.00) on each new member admitted, also two dollars per month ($2.00) for each member in good standing, one dollar ($1.00) of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood; the balance of one dollar ($1.00) together with monies received from new members to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

The above amendment was also submitted by L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.

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Submitted by Local Union 888, Salem, Massachusetts; offers three proposals to amend Section 44, Paragraph C as follows:

"Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary $5.00 on each new member admitted, excepting first year apprentices, also One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per month for each member in good standing, One Dollar and Fifteen Cents ($1.15) of

which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The Balance of Thirty-five Cents (35c) together with monies received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

"Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary $15.00 on each new member admitted, excepting first year apprentices, also One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per month for each member in good standing, One Dollar and Fifteen Cents ($1.15) of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of Sixty Cents (60c) together with the monies received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary $15.00 on each new member admitted, excepting first year apprentices, also One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per month for each member in good standing, Ninety Cents (90c) of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of Sixty Cents (60c) together with monies received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

The above proposals were also submitted by L. U. 876, Hamilton-Wenham, Mass.; L. U. 878, Beverly, Mass.; L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass. and L. U. 1516, Salem, Mass.

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Submitted by Local Union 488, New York, New York.

Proposes amendments to Section 44, Paragraph C to read:

"Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary $10.00 on each new member admitted, excepting first year apprentices."

After the words "excepting first year apprentices," a new sentence to read:

There shall also be paid one dollar and seventy-five cents ($1.75) per month for each member in good standing, ninety cents (90c) of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of eighty-five cents (85c) together with moneys received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

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Local Union 111, Lawrence, Massachusetts, offers two proposals to Section 44, Paragraph C, as follows:

"Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary $10.00 on each new member admitted, excepting first year apprentices, also One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per month for each member in good standing, Ninety Centy (90c) of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of Sixty Cents (60c) together with moneys received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' Purposes."

"Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary $10.00 on each new member admitted, excepting first year apprentices, also One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per month for each member in good standing, One Dollar and Fifteen Cents ($1.15) of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of Thirty-five Cents (35c) together with moneys received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

Local Union 625, Manchester, New Hampshire, offers two proposals to Section 44, Paragraph C as follows:

"Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary $10.00 on each new member admitted, excepting first year apprentices, also One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per month for each member in good standing, Ninety Cents (90c) of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood, the balance of sixty cents (60c) together with moneys received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

"Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary $5.00, on each new member admitted, excepting first year apprentices, also One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per month for each member in good standing, One Dollar and Fifteen Cents ($1.15) of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. The balance of Thirty-five (35c) together with moneys received from new members, to be placed in a special fund for 'Home and Pension' purposes."

The above amendments were also submitted by L. U. 1031, Dover N. H.; L. U. 1616, Nashua, N. H., and L. U. 2256, White River Junction, Vt.

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Submitted by Illinois State Council.

Amend Section 45, Paragraph A to read as follows:

"A member who owes the Local Union 3 months' dues will be suspended from benefits of death and disability donation, the right to a pension or admittance to the Home until the member squares up entirely all of the indebtedness (including dues for the month in which the member squares up the arrearages) and furthermore that the member will not be entitled to any benefits during the time of such arrearages or for a three-month period from the date of squaring up same. A member in arrears must square up all arrearages in full within one year or stand suspended from membership.

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Submitted by Illinois State Council.

Amend Section 45, Paragraph B as follows:

That in line 3, after the word member, the word "shall" be stricken and the word "may" inserted therein.

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Submitted by Local Union 50, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Amend Section 45, Paragraph B by adding after the word "delinquency," line 6:

"A member who is notified of arrears twice within any 6 month period shall be fined fifty (.50) cents and if notified 4 times in any 12 month period he shall be fined one ($1.00) dollar."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 40, Boston, Massachusetts.

Proposal to amend Section 46 to read in part:

"That the matter of Clearance Cards on short time jobs be dispensed with in favor of Work Permits when demanded, or when the change of residence by the member, makes it sensibly expedient to transfer from one Local Union in the U. B. to another."

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Proposed by Local Union 1696, Penticton, B. C., Canada.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph B in part, by deleting, "It is compulsory for the member to report and deposit the Clearance Card at the office of the District Council or Local Union where no District Council exists, before securing work, pending a meeting of the Local Union, and comply with all the Local Laws," and inserting,"Any member failing to present a clearance card or failing to obtain a working permit at the first meeting of the Local Union, and who has obtained employment shall be penalized in the sum of Ten ($10.00) dollars, Five ($5.00) of which shall be assigned to the District Council for its maintenance."

Submitted by Detroit District Council, Detroit, Michigan.

Proposing to amend Section 46, Paragraph B to read as follows:

"It is compulsory for the member to report and deposit the Clearance Card at the office of the District Council or Local Union where no District Council exists, before securing work, pending a meeting of the Local Union, and comply with all Local laws. The District Council, or Local Union where no District Council exists, shall be entitled to refuse the Clearance Card for any reason which, in its discretion, it deems sufficient. In the event the Clearance Card is accepted, then in no case shall the Financial Secretary accept dues other than to secure Clearance Card from a member working in the jurisdiction of any other Local Union or District Council without the consent of such Local Union or District Council. It shall be the duty of the Financial Secretary accepting dues from a member for Clearance Card who is working in another jurisdiction to immediately report same to the District Council, or Local Union where no District Council exists, under penalty of a fine of Five Dollars ($5.00) for the first offense, Ten Dollars ($10.00) for the second offense, and for the third offense, suspension from all Local Office for a period of two (2) years."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 888, Salem, Massachusetts, adding the following paragraph to Paragraph C, Section 46:

"No Local Union or District Council shall accept a Clearance Card unless the member depositing this card is a bona fide resident of the district in which he intends to work. Commuters shall work by virtue of a written permit, and maintain their affiliation with the Local Union or District Council in which they reside; excepting, however, members of Local Unions exercising jurisdiction over pile driving.

The above was also submitted by L. U. 876, Hamilton-Wenham, Mass.; L. U. 878, Beverly, Mass.; L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass., and L. U. 1516, Salem, Mass.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 111, Lawrence, Massachusetts, adding the following paragraph to Paragraph C, Section 46.

"No Local Union or District Council shall accept a Clearance Card unless the member depositing this card is a bona fide resident of the district in which he intends to work. Commuters shall work by virtue of a written permit, and maintain their affiliation with the Local Union or District Council in which they reside; excepting however, members of Local Unions exercising jurisdiction over pile driving and bridge building work.

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Submitted by Local Union 454, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania proposes amendments to Section 46 as follows:

Section 46, Paragraph D—Strike out the first sentence.

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Submitted by Local Union 454, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania proposes amendments to Section 46 as follows:

Section 46, Paragraph F—Eliminate the words "two years" and substitute the words "three years."

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Submitted by Local Union 454, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania proposes amendments to Section 46 as follows:

Section 46, Paragraph G—Eliminate the words "at once" on the 4th line and substitute the words "back to the Local Union."

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Submitted by Illinois State Council.

Addition to Section 46, Paragraph G to read as follows:

"When a member of the Brotherhood presenting a Clearance Card has less than two years continuous membership he shall be examined as to his qualification by a special committee as prescribed in the General Constitution for New Members who shall report to the Local Union making such recommendations as they deem proper."

(Continued on page 27)

Editorial

The Dawn Of A New Era

After 40 years of bickering, intermittent work stoppages, and, at times, bitterness, the jurisdictional dispute between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Association of Machinists at long last has been settled. On Saturday morning, September 18, Maurice A. Hutcheson, General President of the United Brotherhood, and Al. J. Hayes, President of the Machinists, affixed their signatures to a negotiated agreement which brought to a close the oldest and thorniest jurisdictional dispute in modern labor history.

The agreement was the culmination of a year of ceaseless effort on the part of the two international presidents. At the Seventy-second Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in St. Louis last year, President Hutcheson and President Hayes held a preliminary meeting to explore the possibility of working out a solution to the Carpenter-Machinist controversy, which, over the years, hurt many and helped none.

In view of the antiquity of the dispute and the deep-seated mistrusts which naturally developed, they had little to go on except a firm belief in each other's sincerity. On that basis they made up their minds to go ahead with a determined effort to adjudicate the long-standing differences that kept their two organizations at loggerheads.

Each president appointed a three man negotiating committee to represent his organization. Each president also appointed an outside advisor to help with negotiations.

In October of last year, these two committees, plus their advisors, held their first meeting. It could hardly be termed an unqualified success. In view of the misunderstandings and animosities which 40 years of controversy can bring, it was impossible even to find a starting place.

Lesser men might have given up then and there. But encouraged by the presidents of their respective organizations, the negotiating committees scheduled meeting after meeting, even when progress seemed to be at a standstill. Gradually they began finding areas of agreement. One by one, the knottier problems began giving away to common sense and sincere determination. Some 26 meetings later the negotiators had arrived at the place where the agreement was ready for signatures.

While the agreement is significant because it settles jurisdictional differences between two of the largest labor organizations in the world, its importance goes far beyond that. It is a shining example of what sincerity and forthrightness and honest effort can achieve, regardless of how deep-rooted tensions and animosities may be—a lesson the world well can appreciate in this unhappy era.

In the main, three things contributed to the success of negotiations between the Carpenters and Machinists. First and foremost, was the sincerity

and determination of President Hutcheson and President Hayes. Second, was the high caliber of the members of the two negotiating committees—Second General Vice-president O. William Blaier and Board members Raleigh Rajoppi and Bob Roberts for the United Brotherhood, and Secretary-treasurer Eric Peterson and Vice-president P. Siemiller and Elmer Walker for the International Association. Third, was the patience and skill and tenacity of the two advisors—John Dunlap, Harvard professor and Joint Board Chairman, representing the Carpenters; and Father Kelly, long an ace arbitrator for New York State, representing the Machinists.

The agreement marks an important milestone in labor history. Indubitably it marks, too, a new era of progress for American labor, for jurisdictional fights have long circumscribed the effectiveness of the labor movement.

Sincerest congratulations are due any and all people who had anything to do with the consummation of the agreement. Firsts and foremost, however, they are due President Hutcheson of the Carpenters and President Hayes of the Machinists, two labor statesmen without whose inspiration, initiative and patience nothing could have been achieved.

We Must Depend Upon Ourselves

With right-to-work laws due to come up in a number of state legislatures next year, there are many indications that organized labor is going to be subjected to the greatest smear campaign of all time in the months immediately ahead. Every transgression by a union official—and unfortunately there are some of these—will be flaunted and magnified and publicized to the hilt. Every strike, jurisdictional dispute or work stoppage will be run through the journalistic wringer to extract from it every drop of headline value. The hue and cry against unionism will reach new heights.

In view of all this, a speech by an honest corporation executive before the convention of the Electrical Workers Union in Chicago last month assumes something of a man-bites-dog aspect. Speaking to the Electrical Workers' meeting, Willis Gale, chairman of the Board of Commonwealth Edison Company, told the delegates "we accept the union without reservations." He further told them "we believe a strong union is an asset to our company and its management." From an executive of one of the nation's major corporations, that is plain speaking.

"We have tried earnestly to understand your problems and the union's representatives have done likewise," Gale declared. "I do not mean to say that we have never had any disagreements. We certainly have. But, when disagreements have occurred, they have been settled by give and take across the conference table."

Gale said that development of strong employe interest in the company "provides one of today's major challenges to management." He outlined a 6-point program, aimed at meeting this "challenge:"

"First, we make it our business to have a good working relationship with our union," he said. "One way we try to accomplish this is to keep our union leadership posted on our problems and our programs for meeting them.

"Second, in the early years of our association with the IBEW, we entered into a union shop contract (and) we feel that our union shop agreement was

an important step in the establishment of a sound relationship between our company and our responsible union leadership.

"Third, we try to come out of our contract negotiations without any permanent scars. Neither side pulls its punches during negotiations but we try on both sides to avoid name-calling and flaring tempers.

"Fourth, we have a well-rounded program of employe benefits—a program in which both we and our union believe. Both the union and the company negotiate changes to meet specific needs.

"Fifth, we have worked hard to develop a good system of communication. We try to keep all our employes informed as to various important company developments.

"Sixth, we try to train our supervisory force to deal fairly and intelligently with our employes and their individual problems. To us an employe is not a payroll number. He is a person with his own dignity, his own family, his own problems and his own aspirations. We aim to treat him as such."

Did you read anything about Mr. Gale's speech in your daily paper? Probably not. However, let some corporation tycoon or journalistic hack let loose a blast against unionism and the chances are you will find it on page one of your local paper.

It all adds up to one thing; we are not going to have many people on our side. If we are going to preserve and maintain our unions, we, as union people, must do the job ourselves. We must do it through the ballot box and the public forum. We must do it by increasing our loyalty, stepping up our unity, and tightening up our ranks. For every Mr. Gale there are a hundred corporation officials ready and eager to slap us down whenever an opportunity presents itself. Only by building and strengthening ourselves can we survive.

Dick Applegate Is Free

Dick Applegate is free. The Chinese Reds last month released the young newspaperman whom they had sentenced to three years of imprisonment at hard labor for no crime other than checking the truth of Communist communiques.

That young Applegate was released shortly after THE CARPENTER began a campaign to win his freedom may or may not be coincidence. All we know is that hundreds of Local Unions, Ladies Auxiliaries and individual members sent us carbon copies of letters they wrote to the State Department demanding action in Dick Applegate's case.

The one thing that is certain is that these letters did not do any harm. American unions have learned long since that the only language Communists understand is naked force. To the Communist mind, negotiations, treaties, contracts, agreements, etc., are only instruments through which to lie, cheat and connive. Unless there is force backing them up the Communists laugh at them. Force and force alone is what they understand.

However it came about, the fact remains that Dick Applegate is free. All those who went to bat in his behalf can feel a sense of accomplishment in helping to free an able young American whose father long has been a loyal and devoted member of our United Brotherhood.

(Continued from page 23)

Proposed by Detroit District Council, Detroit, Michigan.

Change the last sentence of Section 46, Paragraph G to read as follows:

"If the Clearance Card and Due Book are found correct, and the identity of the member established to whom the Clearance Card is granted, the member shall, if accepted, be admitted to the Local Union as a member thereof, provided there is no strike or lockout in effect in that district."

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Submitted by Local Union 2143, Ukiah, California.

Amend Section 47, Paragraph A to include the following:

"Any member holding a withdrawal card and wishing to re-deposit same, may do so by surrendering the withdrawal card and paying $5.00; provided, however, that the re-instatement limits the reinstator to the same standing as a new member. If the member desires to re-instate within one year from date of withdrawal, he must pay up all back dues and assessments accruing during that period. All withdrawal cards good for five years only."

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Local Union 71, Ft. Smith, Arkansas, Proposes the following to Section 47, Paragraph B, "Unless it be a legal business in the state in which the business is being carried on."

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Submitted by Local Union 1696, Penticton, B. C., Canada.

Amend Section 47, Paragraph B in part, to read as follows:

"An unemployed carpenter, may work as a barman or clerk in a government Liquor Store, providing he joins the Union of the particular trade in which he finds employment, if one exists, and furthermore such a Union be A. F. of L. affiliated."

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Submitted by Illinois State Council.

Proposing to delete part of Section 47, Paragraph B.

"That all reading matter after the word "By-Laws" in Line 9 of the above Section and Paragraph be deleted."

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Submitted by Willamette Valley District Council, Eugene, Oregon on behalf of L. U. 2627, Cottage Grove, Oregon.

Amend Section 47, Paragraph B to read as follows:

"No person who UNLAWFULLY engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks can be admitted or retained as a member. Any member engaging in the unlawful sale of intoxicating drinks shall forfeit all rights and donations at the time of engaging in such occupation without further notice from the Local Union."

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Submitted by Local Union 526, Galveston, Texas.

Amend Section 47, Paragraph B, to read:

"A Local Union shall not accept the resignation of a member when it is known that same has been submitted for the purpose of violating Trade Rules. When a member resigns, or is expelled, or a carpenter as covered by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, who works to the detriment of the United Brotherhood, the Local Union or District Council may place a special initiation fee against such person, not to exceed Fifty Dollars ($50.00) over their regular initiation fee for new or ex-members as provided for in their By-Laws."

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Submitted by Local Union 888, Salem, Massachusetts.

Amend Section, 49, Paragraph C by striking out "Five Years' membership or more—$600.00" and inserting "Five Years' membership or more—$1,200.00."

The above was also submitted by L. U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.; L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.; L. U. 876, Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.; L. U. 878, Beverly, Mass.; L. U. 1031, Dover, N. H.; L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1516, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1616, Nashua, N. H., and L. U. 2256, White River Junction, Vt.

Submitted by Local Union 1784, Chicago, Illinois.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C—Donation for Journeymen members between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years shall be changed to read:

"Donation for Journeymen members between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five shall be

One year	$100.00
Two years	200.00
Three years	300.00
Four years	400.00
Five years' membership or more	600.00

All other provisions remain as they are.

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Submitted by Local Union 888, Salem, Massachusetts.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph E by striking out "Ten Years' membership—$250.00" and inserting "Ten Years' membership—$500.00"

The above was also submitted by L. U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.; L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.; L. U. 876, Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.; L. U. 878, Beverly, Mass.; L. U. 1031, Dover, N. H.; L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1516, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1616, Nashua, N. H., and L. U. 2256, White River Junction, Vt.

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Submitted by Local Union 1784, Chicago, Illinois.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph E—Donation for apprentices and members admitted between the ages of fifty and sixty years be changed to read:

"Donation for apprentices and members admitted between the ages of forty-five and sixty years shall be:

All other provisions remain as they are.

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Submitted by Local Union 1784, Chicago, Illinois.

Change Section 50, Paragraph A—A beneficial member between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years at the time of admission to membership be changed to read:

"A beneficial member between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years at the time of admission to membership.

All other provisions remain as they are.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 888, Salem, Massachusetts.

Amend Section 50, Paragraph D by adding after the fourth line "Five years' membership or more—$500.00" and amend further by deleting the words "or more" in the fourth line so that it will read "Three years' membership—$150.00."

The above was also submitted by L. U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.; L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.; L. U. 876, Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.; L. U. 878, Beverly, Mass.; L. U. 1031, Dover, N. H.; L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1516, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1616, Nashua, N. H., and L. U. 2256, White River Junction, Vt.

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Submitted by Local Union 1784, Chicago, Illinois.

Amend Section 51, Paragraph A—A beneficial member not less than twenty-one and not more than fifty years of age at the time of admission to membership be changed to read:

"A beneficial member not less than twenty-one and not more than forty-five years of age at the time of admission to membership."

All other provisions remain as they are.

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Submitted by Local Union 1784, Chicago, Illinois.

Amend Section 51, Paragraph F—When a beneficial member not less than twenty-one and not more than fifty years of age at the time of admission to membership be changed to read:

"When a beneficial member not less than twenty-one and not more than forty-five years of age at the time of admission to membership.

All other provisions remain as they are.

Submitted by Local Union 854, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph A to read: "A member shall be not less than sixty-five years of age to be eligible to the home or pension or a member having thirty-five years continuous membership regardless of age shall be eligible for the home or pension."

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Submitted by Local Union 787, Brooklyn, New York.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph B to read as follows:

"A member shall hold continuous membership for not less than twenty-five years."

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Submitted by Local Union 1888, New York, New York.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph B to read:

"A member shall hold continuous membership for not less than thirty years; provided a financial member of ten years or more, whose lapse of membership after this period does not exceed two years, shall be given credit for said prior membership."

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Submitted by Local Union 385, New York, New York.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D—Change Fifteen dollars per month ($15.00) to: Forty Dollars per month ($40.00).

The above amendment was also submitted by L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.

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Submitted by Local Union 854, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D by inserting "$30.00" per month instead of the $15.00 per month.

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Submitted by Local Union 888, Salem, Massachusetts.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D by striking out "not to exceed $15.00 per month" and inserting "not less than $30.00 per month."

The above was also submitted by L. U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.; L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.; L. U. 876, Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.; L. U. 878, Beverly, Mass.; L. U. 1031, Dover, N. H.; L. U. 1210, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1516, Salem, Mass.; L. U. 1616, Nashua, N. H., and L. U. 2256, White River Junction, Vt.

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Submitted by Ohio Valley District Council, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Change Section 54, Paragraph D by deleting "$15.00" and inserting "$30.00" and also proposing that per capita tax be increased to the home and pension fund to maintain a surplus in this fund to augment the increased cost of the pension plan.

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Submitted by Local Union 488, New York, New York.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D to read:

"Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed $30.00 per month, payable quarterly."

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Submitted by Local Union 1044, Charleroi, Pennsylvania.

Proposing to add new Paragraphs to Section 54 to read as follows:

"Pensioned members shall not be required to pay more than One Dollar and Twenty Five Cents ($1.25) dues, per month which is the required per-capita tax of the United Brotherhood. Local Unions will be exempt from paying, per-capita tax on these Pensioners to other member Subordinate Bodies under the Jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood.

"Pension members, will retain membership in the Local Union from which they apply for pension and will be entitled to all rights and privileges of that Local Union."

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Submitted by Local Union 2318, Creston, B. C., Canada.

Suggesting amendment to Section 56, Paragraph A by adding the following words:

"Except in case where civil court action is expedient to protect the interests of the United Brotherhood."

Submitted by Local Union 1696, Penticton, B. C., Canada.

Proposing to insert the following in Section 56, Paragraph E:

"There being not enough members in a District Council to nominate the required eleven members, the Local Union where the offense was committed shall hold the trial. If the offense was committed against the District Council, then it shall bring in enough members to conduct the trial."

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Submitted by Local Union 2995, Kapuskasing, Ontario, Canada.

Section 59, Paragraph G proposing to delete "Twelve months" in the fourth line and inserting, "And who is in good standing."

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Submitted by Local Union 2037, Adrian, Michigan.

Amend Section 60 as follows:

"All factories, shops or mills engaged in the making of Furniture, be compelled to meet a starting wage, of not lower than One dollar and Fifty cents ($1.50) per hour in order to have the use of the Union Label."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 494, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Amend Section 60 to include that our official Union Label be placed on Charters issued by the United Brotherhood.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 2995, Kapuskasing, Ontario, Canada.

Amend Section 63, Paragraph A, that the time limit reads "twelve weeks" and the following added to the end of this paragraph:

"All general votes taken and information concerning same shall be sent to the Recording Secretary of each Local Union via registered mail—return signature required. Where a Local Union does not report the results of their vote to General Office, each member in good standing in that Local Union shall be notified that a general vote of the membership was taken but their Local Union did not submit any results."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1805, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.

Proposes to change sections on Death and Disability Donations as follows:

"Donations to member who join between 50 to 60 years of age, and

"That benefits be increased in same proportion as was done for full beneficial members."

The above amendment was also submitted by Saskatchewan Provincial Council.

* * * * *

Submitted by Illinois State Council.

Proposing to change section on Home and Pension in part by increasing the present $15 to a sum not to exceed $30 per month and that the age limit be lowered from 65 to 60 years of age.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 40, Boston, Massachusetts.

The following proposals are submitted:

"The Pension from our General Office to our eligible members be increased to $65.00 per Quarter, and, that the General Executive Board be authorized to provide ways and means to meet the extra payments."

"The current members of the United Brotherhood be given full credit and benefits for their total years of membership in the U. B. regardless of previous suspensions."

The above proposals were also submitted by L. U. 275, Newton, Mass., and L. U. 708, West Newton, Mass.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 82, Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Following be made part of the General Constitution.

"Since the broken membership of carpenters and joiners who have rejoined the organization after 60 years of age are benefitless, it is proposed that after such members have paid

dues for 35 years in all the periods of their membership, they be reinstated as full beneficial members."

* * * * *

Local Union 2568, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada proposes to change the election month from June to September.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1242, Akron, Ohio.

The General Constitution be amended so that unemployed members can be kept in good standing by paying to their Local Union the sum equal to the per-capita tax to the General Office, which will be in turn paid to the General Office to pay for their benefits.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1669, Fort William, Ontario, Canada.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the holding of regular constituted Conventions of the Canadian membership to provide for the election of Canadian Officers to manage the affairs of the Brotherhood in Canada on a free, autonomous basis, and to bring such overall provisions as would preserve the right of Canadians and Americans to decide their own affairs on the basis of their own national conditions and peculiarities.

Proposing to amend the Constitution and Laws wherever necessary to allow the setting up of a Canadian Branch Office to deal with Canadian problems and do research for Canadians

ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS

Submitted by Local Union 388, Richmond, Virginia.

Proposing to change Section 26, Paragraph F to read as follows:

"Local Unions other than those working on building materials shall not have a voice, vote, or delegate in any District Council of Building Tradesmen excepting when such District Council of Building Tradesmen is jointly sponsoring with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America a campaign of organization within its jurisdictional boundry. The said Local Unions, who do not represent Building Tradesmen, must affiliate with the sponsoring District Council, until such a time as they are able and willing to establish a District Council of their own under by-laws approved by the First General Vice-President."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 388, Richmond, Virginia.

Proposing amendment to Section 31, Paragraph B to read as follows:

"The president, vice-president, financial secretary, recording secretary, treasurer and business representative shall be nominated and elected the first and second meeting in the month of June following the General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, all other officers and committees shall be nominated and elected for one year excepting trustees, who shall be elected in such a manner that the term of one trustee shall expire annually. Neither the president, treasurer, financial secretary, nor recording secretary can act as trustee."

Proposing change to Section 31, Paragraph I as follows:

Eliminate the word "night" after the word "Meeting" in second line.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 72, Rochester, New York.

Proposing amendment to Section 56, Paragraph E to read as follows:

"The Local Union or District Council shall nominate the names of eleven members most competent of giving a fair and impartial hearing of the case. The Recording Secretary shall place the names in the ballot box and the Vice-President shall draw the same from the box and call the names aloud until five have been drawn, when the case will be given to them for investigation."

Proposing amendment to Section 56, Paragraph F to read as follows:

"All charges shall be referred to a Trial Committee, consisting of the five members as selected in Paragraph E above, the accused and the accuser having the alternative of each challenging any three members of said committee. Any member so challenged shall not serve on the committee. Should the eligible membership of the District Council be exhausted by challenges from either the accused or accuser, further names shall be drawn from the local union of the accused until a Trial Committee acceptable to both accused and accuser has been agreed upon."

Proposing amendment to Section 56, Paragraph G to read as follows:

"At the request of the accused or accuser, a public stenographer or any accurate mechanical means of recording all testimony, verbatim, at the trial may be employed."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

GUST V. ANDERSON, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
LEE ANDREWS, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio
HYMAN BENDETSEN, L. U. 519, East Rutherford, N. J.
CHRISTIAN BENTSEN, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
LOUIS BERGER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
GLENN E. BIGELOW, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
HURBERT BRYAN, L. U. 1888, New York, N. Y.
L. C. CAIN, L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
EDWARD CALLAHAN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
GUSTAF E. CARLSON, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
RALPH G. CARY, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
LOUIS CHAPLIN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
JOHN R. CLARK, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
FREEMAN CRISS, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
J. ROY CROWL, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
FRANK CRUMMEL, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
S. G. DELEPINE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
GEORGE DEVEAU, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
EDWARD M. DEVENS, L. U. 1038, Ellenville, N. Y.
BERNARD DOSCHER, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
VINTON DRAFAHL, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
JOHN J. EGAN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
CLARE E. EHRHART, L. U. 191, York, Pa.
REUBIN S. ERICKSON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
MILAN B. ESTNESS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
STANLEY FISHER, L. U. 1038, Ellenville, N. Y.
EMIL FITZE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
ANTON FORSGREN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
FRANCIS J. FOSTER, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
JAMES GARNER, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
SAM GEVIRTZ, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
ALVIN H. GLOOR, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
MICHAEL GORMAN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM GOW, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
JACOB GREB, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
W. L. GREEN, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
HARRY W. GREENLEE, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
ROD R. GRKAVAC, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
FRANK HALES, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
JOHN HALLE, L. U. 1202, Merced, Cal.
ANTON R. HANNULA, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
HANS N. HANSEN, L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
JAMES VAN HAREN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
ALSON HARRELL, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
CLARENCE HAWKINS, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
R. J. HICKEY, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
ARTHUR HILL, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
E. R. HULL, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
CHARLES HUNTER, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
VINCENT JASTRZEBESKI, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
LEONARD JOHNS, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
CLARENCE JOHNSON, L. U. 1606, Omaha, Nebr.
ANTON KARLSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
GEORG KAUFNES, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
LEO KILLEN, L. U. 2315, Jersey City, N. J.
H. A. KLANG, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
WILLIAM KOYKKA, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
WELLEY J. LABBE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
JACOB LANG, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
MELL LARSEN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
SHELDON LARSEN, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
ARTHUR L. LEWIS, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
HARRY LIGHTFOOT, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ROY LINDLAND, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
HARRY LOGUE, Jr., L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
WALTER LUNDBOM, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM LYONS, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa.
WILLIAM MARHOLEC, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
JOSEPH MATO, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
WALTER C. MATTES, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ALBERT McCALLUM, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
RALPH McCAULEY, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
S. G. McDOUGAL, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
LEON S. McGILL, L. U. 1308, Lake Worth, Fla.
DAVID McINTOSH, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
ROY W. MEIRLY, L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
EVERT MILLER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JERRY MILLER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
IRA MOORE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
R. B. MOORE, Sr., L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
CHARLES MOOSE, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
HENRY C. MOREAU, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
LOWRY MULHOLLAND, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
LESLIE C. NADEAU, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
CHARLES H. NASS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
DOLPHIN NICHOLSEN, L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
MARTIN NIELSON, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
GEORGE OSWALD, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
ERWIN PARK, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
DELMAR J. PARKER, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
JAMES W. PATTERSON, L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa.
DONALD PAYNE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
N. G. PEASE, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
C. B. PELL, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
JOHN H. PEPPER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN S. PETERSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
J. E. PHELPS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
PERRY L. PIPKIN, L. U. 561, Pittsburg, Kans.
ALBIN PIVORUNAS, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
MICHAEL PLUTKO, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
WALLACE H. POLLARD, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
W. R. PORTER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
OSCAR, P. POTTS, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Cal.
R. E. PRATT, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JOHN PRELI, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
J. W. PREVOST, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WALTER B. PRINCE, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
C. C. RAMEY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
EVERETT RAVILL, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
RAY REEDHEAD, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
F. L. REINHOLT, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
R. C. RICHARDSON, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.

In Memoriam

L. B. ROBBINS, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ARCH L. ROBERTS, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas.
LEO ROPPING, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
BEN RUIZ, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
ELMER SAGE, L. U. 1020, Portland, Ore.
JOSEPH SCHALLER, L. U. 626, Willmington, Del.
LEO SCHARIO, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio.
HERMAN SCHERMER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES SCHULKE, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE SCOTT, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
ANTHONY SCRIVANO, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N Y.
S. SHARP, L. U. 25, Los Angels, Cal.
ALLEN SHAW, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK S. SHIPLEY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
CHARLES SIGLER, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio.
THOMAS A. SINKAY, L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal.
CHARLES SLOCOMB, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
JAMES SMILLIE, L. U. 1657, New York, N. Y.
ARLAN R. SMITH, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
GEORGE W. SMITH, L. U. 82, Haverhill, Mass.
HENRY M. SMITH, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal.
MORRIS W. SMITH, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
WESLEY SMITH, L. U. 109, Sheffield, Ala.
RAY SNYDER, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio.
ALFRED R. SORUM, L. U. 1289, Seattle, Wash.
WALTER C. SPICER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
C. M. SPILLAR, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa.
CHARLES STENSTROM, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
GEORGE G. STEWART, L. U. 1657, New York, N. Y.
JAMES O. SULLIVAN, L. U. 1657, New York, N. Y.
ANDREW SWANBERG, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ANDREW TAKACS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
CARL H. TESTROET, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
RALPH W. THEILE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
CLYDE R. TINDELL, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
W. S. TOWER, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
JOHN TRACKI, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.
J. E. TUCKER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
HERBERT G. TWEED, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
FRANS VAN TWISK, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
H. H. VARLAND, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
STEPHEN J. VEALE, L. U. 129, Hazelton, Pa.
OTTO VERDELL, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill.
WILEY WAITE, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa.
ROBERT WALKER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
JOHN WEAKLAND, L. U. 2085, Ebensburg, Pa.
ORLEN D. WEAVER, L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
ROBERT WELCH, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
GEORGE WENDELIN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
HERMAN G. WENDT, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
RAYMOND WEST, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
ARTHUR WHITE, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
FRANK WHITE, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
E. E. WILLIAMS, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
R. A. WILLIAMS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
WALTER WILLIAMS, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMSON, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass.
JOHN D. WILLIS, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HARRY E. WILSON, L. U. 2231, Los Angeles, Cal.
EDWIN WINKER, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
PETER YACTOR, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
EDWARD B. YOUNG, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
HENRY P. YOUNG, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
ROBERT M. YOUNG, L. U. 2024, Coconut Grove, Fla.

FULBRIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS OFFER OPPORTUNITY

An opportunity for foreign study or research in the fields of labor and adult education is available to qualified Americans with experience in adult education or in the labor movement. Under the U. S. Government scholarship program for graduate study abroad, special awards in these fields are offered in England, Denmark, and Norway.

November 1, 1954, is the closing date for applications for the 1955-56 academic year. Application blanks and a brochure describing the Fulbright program are available at the Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th St., N.Y.C.

Eligibility requirements for the Fulbright fellowships are: 1) United States citizenship; 2) A college degree or its equivalent at the time the award is taken up; 3) Knowledge of the language of the country sufficient to carry on the proposed study; 4) Age 35 years or under; and 5) Good health.

Final selection of Fulbright grantees is made by the Board of Foreign Scholarships appointed by the President of the United States. The Institute of International Educatoin is the agency designated by the Board of Foreign Scholarships and the Department of State to screen applications. Fulbright awards are made entirely in the currencies of participating countries abroad. The Fulbright Act authorizes the use of foreign currencies and credits acquired through the sale of surplus property abroad for educational exchanges. The awards cover transportation, tuition, books, and maintenance for one academic year.

Countries participating in the Fulbright program are Australia, Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Burma, Ceylon, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sweden, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

TARHEEL LOCAL JOINS IN BI-CENTENNIAL

Local Union No. 2345, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, recently joined with other civic organizations of its area in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the settling of Cumberland, North Carolina.

Members of the Local constructed and decorated a float which appeared in a colorful parade, depicting various phases of the development of the county. Much favorable comment was received by members of the Local concerning their float.



Three "Brothers of the Brush," George Darden, Business Representative of Local 2345, Matthew E. Gainey and W. A. Freeman, rest on a float constructed by members of the North Carolina Local.

Many members participated in the affair and also joined a group known as "The Brothers of the Brush," whose sole duty it was to lend authenticity to the frontier flavor of the festival by growing heavy beards. The beard-growing projects were carried on for some sixty days preceding the celebration and facial foliage was abundant throughout the parade.

The Bi-Centennial celebration, which began in February, was concluded with a week of festivities during the latter part of April.

1st ANNUAL McGUIRE AWARD PRESENTED

During the 67th convention of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, in 1952, Local Union 115 of Bridgeport presented a resolution for the foundation of an annual award in the memory of Peter J. McGuire. The resolution stated that "the Executive Ciuncil of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor shall select an outstanding citizen from the State of Connecticut who has distinguished himself or herself as a friend of the working men and Women of the State of Connecticut." The resolution was passed by the convention and this year the first award was made.

On June 21st, of this year, the first annual Peter J. McGuire Memorial Award Dinner was held at Waverly Inn, Cheshire, Conn. Representing General President Maurice A. Hutcheson, was General Representative Wm. J. Sullivan, one of the principle speakers of the evening.

Recipient of the first McGuire award was Monsignor Joseph F. Donnelly, chairman of the Connecticut State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. The citation honoring Monsignor Donnelly reads as follows:

Citation to Monsignor Joseph F. Donnelly

"For the past fifteen years, the Very Reverend Monsignor Joseph F. Donnelly has given a tremendous amount of his time and energy to the cause of labor-management peace.

"As Director of the Diocesan Labor Institute, he has been instrumental in bringing to labor, management and the public the position of the Catholic Church on the rights of labor and management in our industrial society.

"As Chairman of the Connecticut State Board of Mediation and Arbitration he has been responsible for bringing labor and management together to settle their differences, thereby preventing loss of wages by workers and profits by management.

His complete impartiality and integrity as Chairman of the Connecticut State Board of Mediation and Arbitration has won him the respect of labor and management throughout the State and Nation.

"In recognition of all these attributes and with the hope and prayer that more people will follow his example:

"The Connecticut Federation of Labor, AFL, is most happy to confer the

Peter J. McGuire Award

to the Very Reverend Monsignor Joseph F. Donnelly, and with it, the admiration and thanks of the officers and members of the A. F. of L. in Connecticut."



Speakers at the McGuire Memorial Award Dinner gather around the honored guest at the presentation of the medal. From left to right are: Wm. J. Sullivan, Joseph M. Rourke, Archbishop Henry J. O'Brien, Monsignor Joseph F. Donnelly and Timothy M. Collins.

Joseph M. Rourke, secretary-treasurer of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, made the presentation. Other speakers included Timothy M. Collins, chairman of the Connecticut Federation, William Collins, AFL, and Most Reverend Henry J. O'Brien, Archbishop of Hartford.

JERSEY LOCAL CELEBRATES 50 YEARS

Fifty years under the banner of the United Brotherhood was celebrated recently by Local Union No. 312, of New Milford, New Jersey, with a dinner at the Pasack Inn.

Some 75 members, wives and other guests were in attendance, honoring the fine record of the Local. Included among these was Henry Pries, a charter member, who was initiated into the Local on September 7, 1904. Brother Pries spent his entire membership in Local 312.

Another member of the Local who has an outstanding record is Otto Schulke, who for 44 of his 49 years of membership served faithfully as recording secretary of the Local until his recent retirement.



Officers and old friends of Local 312 pause before the fiftieth anniversary cake. From left to right are Brothers R. Kretzmer, Van Dam, Schulke, Hartenstein, Jacobs, Pries, Keeney G. Kretzmer and Ferber.

Other guests at the dinner included Harry Jacobs, president of Local 312; George Kretzmer, vice-president; Orie Van Dam, recording secretary; William Keeney, financial secretary; Theodore Ferber, treasurer; William Hartenstein, president, Bergen County Council of Carpenters; and Henry Frank, business agent of the Council.

Although the number of the Local has not been changed, three different names have been attached to the town since the charter was established there. When the Local was originally conceived, in 1904, the town was called Westwood. In 1906 it became Peetsburg and in 1922 the present name was adopted.

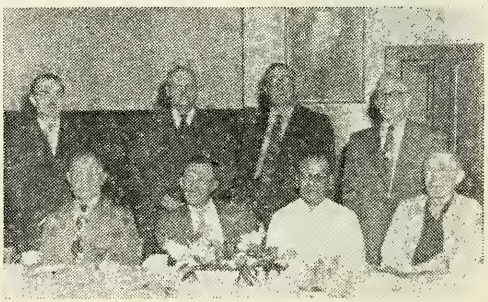
EIGHT HONORED BY ILLINOIS LOCAL

Members of Local Union No. 719, of Freeport, Illinois, gathered last April to honor eight veteran members of their group. Three of the eight, H. F. Mackert, C. A. Bookman and H. F. Wurtzel, have more than forty years of membership to their credit, and all, with the sole exception of F. L. Campbell, have spent their entire membership in the service of Local 719. The others are twenty-five-year members.

Others among the veteran members include M. B. McLenahan, E. Ramsey, G. A. Lenz and M. Kirchberg.

Each of the honored Brothers was presented with a pin and a gift from the Local in recognition of his service.

Harold Fairclough, president of the Illinois State Council, was the principal speaker of the evening and paid tribute to the Local and old-timers, giving the group special praise for the large number of faithful veterans in a membership of less than 150.



Veteran members of Local 719 occupy places of honor at a dinner party of the Local. Front row, left to right: Brothers Mackert, McLenahan, Ramsey and Lenz. Back row: Kirchberg, Wurtzel, Campbell and Bookman.



RENO LADIES RECEIVE CHARTER



Auxiliary 697's charter presentation shows, from left to right, front row: Mrs. Lloyd Jones, secretary; Mrs. Elvin Olds, financial secretary-treasurer; Mrs. John Morman, Sr., vice-president; Mrs. Clayburn F. Ward, president; and James H. Byars, of Local Union 971.

Back row: Lloyd Jones, Local Union 971; Mrs. Richard Lora, conductress; Mrs. John Morman, Jr., Mrs. Jeff Clark and Mrs. John Brown, trustees; and Mrs. Henry Brewer, warden.

To the Editor:

We, of Ladies Auxiliary 697, of Reno, Nevada wish to extend fraternal greetings to all other auxiliaries. We are newly organized, our charter being presented to us on July 12, 1954. Our organization began with 20 charter members.

Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in the Labor Temple, 290 Chestnut Street. Prospective members are welcome.

We would appreciate receiving correspondence and especially welcome advice as to how we may increase our membership and widen the scope of the activities of our organization.

Fraternally,
Mrs. Lloyd Jones,
secretary.

WASHINGTON LADIES HOLD STATE CONVENTION

To the Editor:

In conjunction with the 33rd annual convention of the State Council of Carpenters, the Washington State Council of Carpenters Auxiliaries held its 15th annual convention at Bellingham, Washington, May 13-15.

In attendance were 34 delegates, representing 18 auxiliaries, and 45 fraternal delegates. Out of state guests included Mrs. Busselle, Portland, Oregon; Hannah Eide, Moscow, Idaho; and Mrs. Page, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

During the past year one new auxiliary, of Walla Walla, joined the State Council.

Sister Maybelle Gustafson, president of Bellingham Ladies Auxiliary 198, opened the meeting then turned the gavel over to our state president, Ione Roesler.

Following a banquet, officers for the coming year were installed by Doris Wilson. We were then entertained by the Tacoma Drill Team and dancing prevailed for the remainder of the evening.

Officers elected for the new term included the following: Bernice Watkins, president; Lucille Johnson, vice-president; Mamie Dickinson, treasurer; and Alice Johnson, recording secretary.

On Wednesday evening, May 12th, President Roesler held open house. Cake and coffee were served by members of the Bellingham Auxiliary. Thursday a lovely luncheon was served at the Leopold Hotel. Paul Rudd, president of the State Council of Carpenters held open house with entertainment by the Ladies from Camas, Vancouver, Pasco, Kennewick, Tacoma, Ellensburg, Bremerton and Wenatchee.

We are now looking forward to our 1955 convention, to be held in Yakima, Washington.

Fraternally, Alice Johnson, recording secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 313

Closed Porch Railing.—Perhaps the best appearing porch railing is the closed one. It is usually finished on the outside in keeping with the main part of the structure, and therefore it is not as economical, as a rule, as the open porch railing. The inside finishing of such porches is often beaded ceiling.

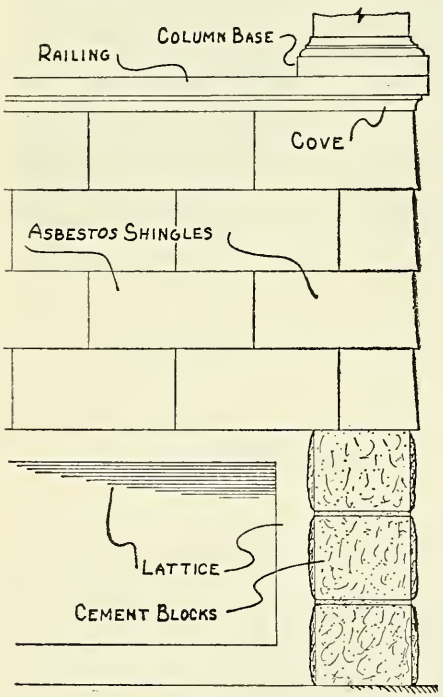


Fig. 1

But a great variety of other material can also be used, such as matched flooring, car siding, plywood, masonite, etc. When untapered square columns are used, porches with closed railings can easily be screened, which is a big advantage over the open railings.

Substantial Closed Railing.—Fig. 1 shows an elevation, in part, of a closed porch railing that is simple in construction, economical, and substantial. Fig. 2 shows a cross section of the same railing, cut between the corner of the porch and the house, of which it is a part. The 2 x 4 studding that supports the rail and to which the boxing is nailed, has enough ripped off from the part that extends down to the ground, so as to receive the latticework. This extension holds the latticework in place. The column base is shown by dotted lines, indicating that it is located at the corner of the porch railing, rather than where it seems

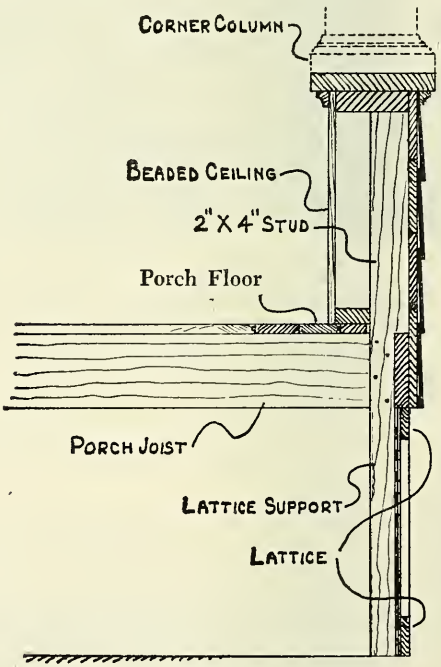


Fig. 2

to be. The cross section should be studied and compared with the drawing in Fig. 1.

Stuccoed Porch Railing.—Fig. 3 shows two parts of the skeleton of one end of a closed porch railing. This drawing should be studied and compared with the drawing shown in Fig. 8. The caps shown in Fig. 3 by dotted lines, should be made of cement and sand. They can be poured into portable forms and, when the forms are off, set in place with cement mortar. Another good way to make them is to build the forms for

the caps on the piers, so that when the forms are taken off, the caps will be in their permanent positions. (See Fig. 6 for a top view of one of the half and one of the corner piers.)

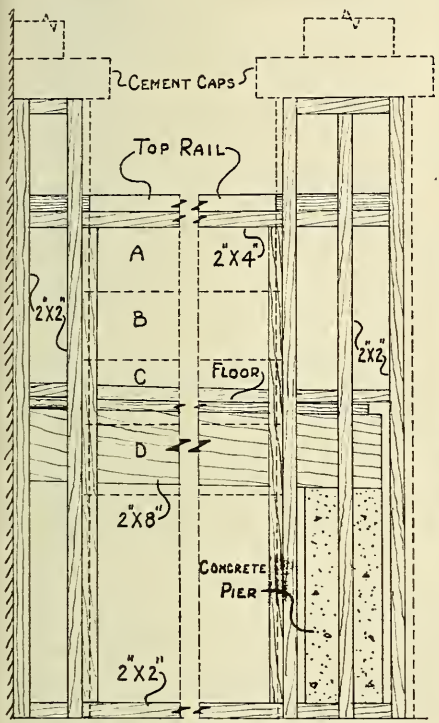


Fig. 3

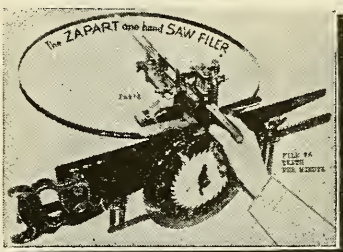
The dotted lines immediately above the caps, Fig. 3, represent the bottom ends of the columns. The three perpendicular dotted lines give the finished stucco lines of the piers. Notice the blind concrete piers, pointed out at the bottom right. The horizontal dotted lines on the railing, marked A, B, C, and D, indicate the boxing boards, a cross section of which is shown by Fig. 8. The layout shown in Fig. 3 is shown one step farther advanced in Fig. 4. Here the cement caps are in place with the columns set on them, while the skeleton framework is shown covered with metal lath. The completed railing in two parts, joining the piers, is shown by Fig. 5. To the left is shown a half pier fastened to the main structure, a half cement cap set on the half pier, and a half column, in part, above. To the right, the corner pier is shown, the cement cap, and

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the bottom part of the corner column. The stucco on the railing, that is marked **A, A,** is the same as the stucco of the house the porch is a part of, while the parts marked **B, B, B, B,** indicated by lighter shading, are stucco with cement and sand.

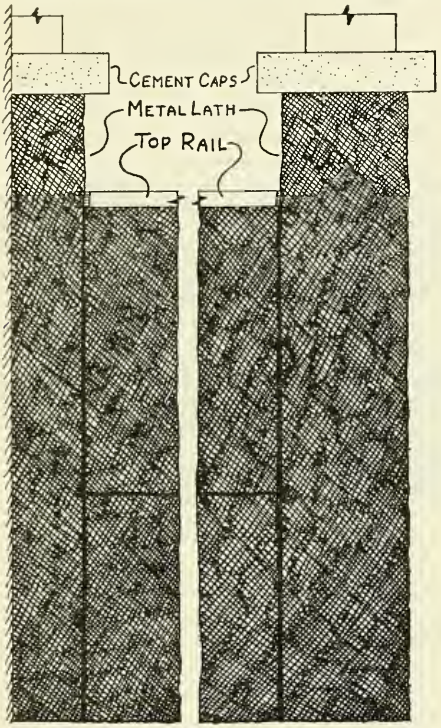


Fig. 4

Review Figs. 3 and 4 before you pass this illustration.

Top View of Piers.—Fig. 6 shows the top view of the half piers to the left, and the top view of the corner pier to the right. The 2 x 2's indicated on the drawing, are nailed to 2-inch-thick blocks, cut to the proper size and shape. The cement caps are indicated by dotted lines. The top of the railing, in

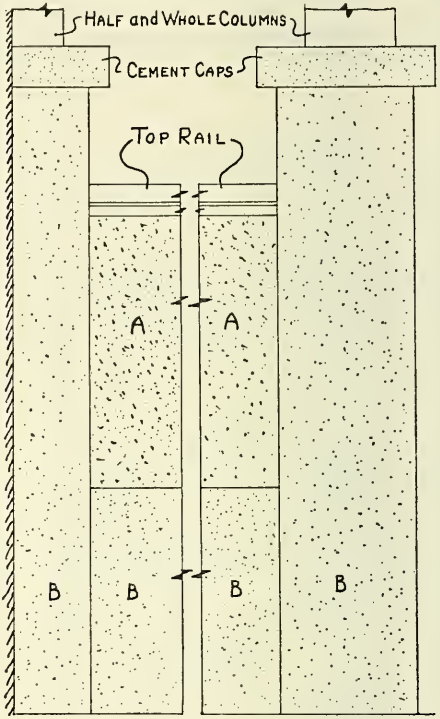
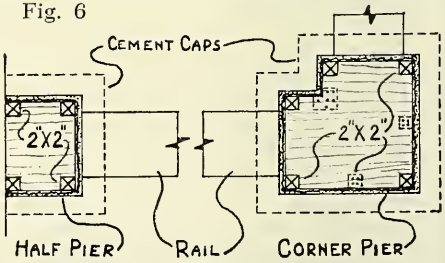


Fig. 5

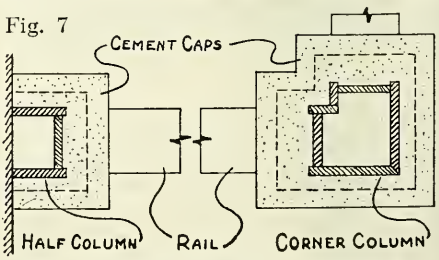
two parts, is also pointed out. Fig. 7 shows a top view of the same layout, after the

Fig. 6



cement caps are in place. The outlines of the half and corner piers are shown by dot-

Fig. 7



ted lines, while the respective columns are pointed out—also the rail.

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Cross Section of Railing.—A cross section of the railing dealt with in the foregoing, is shown by Fig. 8. This drawing should be studied and compared with Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6,

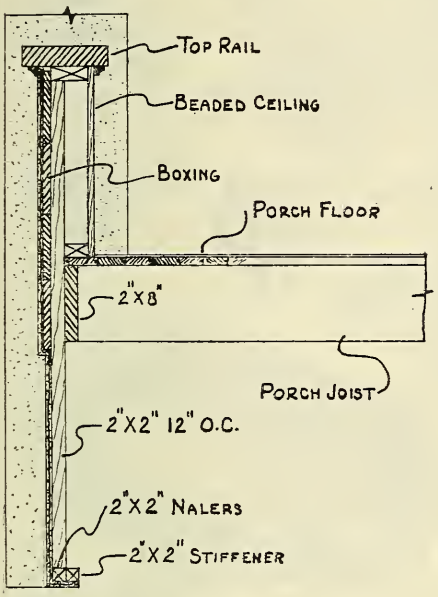


Fig. 8

and 7. Notice the boxing, and the 2 x 2 studding to which it is fastened. The studding extends to the ground and holds the stucco-work that closes the bottom of the porch.

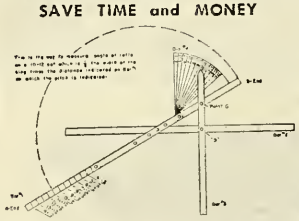
SUGGESTS SAFE STEPS

A reader suggests designing and building, stairs and steps so that they will prevent accidents.

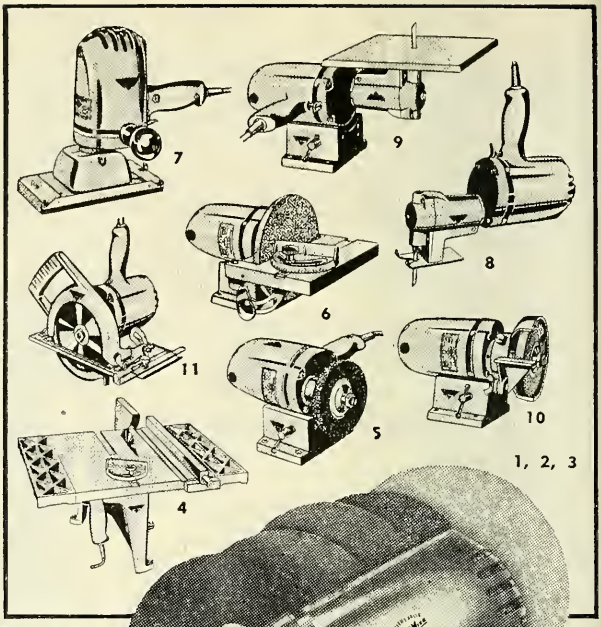
The rule that I use for determining the rise and run of steps was formulated after making a wide search for information on the subject. Rules that were examined did not always agree. In fact, it would be unwise to try to make such a rule hard and fast, for in most cases it is up to the stair builder to make slight adjustments, in order to conform to available space for either the rise or run, or both. My experience in building stairs leads me to suggest this rule: The sum of the rise and run of a step should be around 16½ inches, roughly, between 16 and 17 inches—going below or above the 16½ inches only in cases of necessity. In ordinary stairs it is almost always possible to stick within a small fraction of an inch to the 16½-inch rule. But when you have a stair that has a ladder pitch (plank stairs without risers frequently have such pitches) then you will find that 16 inches is not out of line with safety—for instance, you have a run of 4½ inches and a rise of 11½ inches, which gives a total of 16 inches. If you do not have any more available space that total will have to do. Rather than stick too close to the 16½-inch total, it is more important to keep the steps uniform. This uniformity should exist in both the risers and runs of all the steps in a flight. For if you have the right total and allow variations in either the runs or the risers of the steps, you will experience trouble. In stairs that have more than one flight, the same uniformity in the steps should exist, if at all possible. This can easily be done by the man who designs the stair in the first place, but there are many instances in remodeling when there is no alternative. In such cases, when adjustments are necessary, they should be made on the basis of horse sense.

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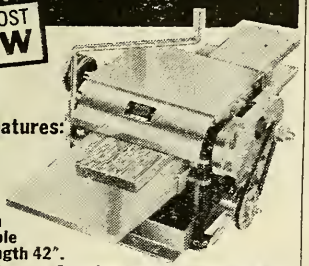
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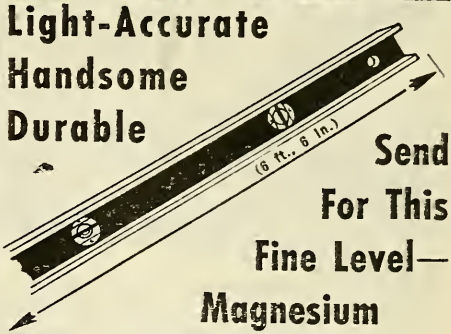
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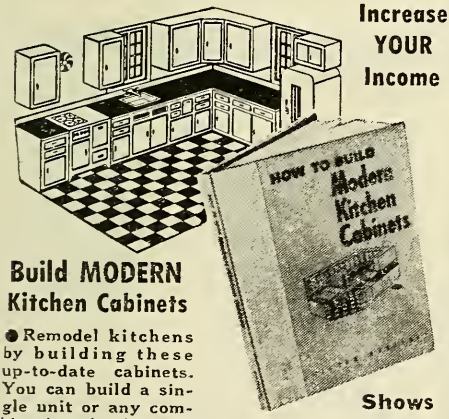
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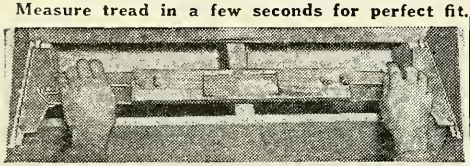
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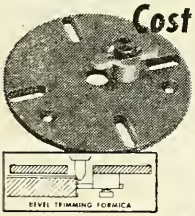
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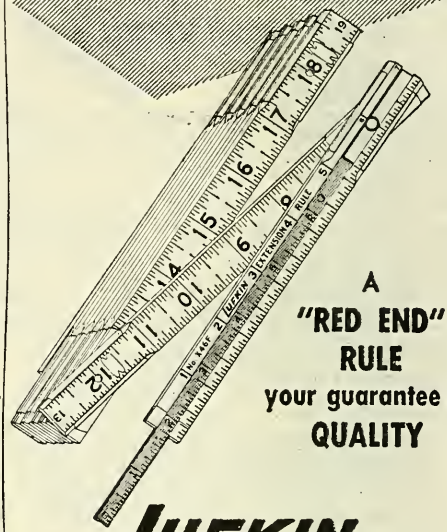
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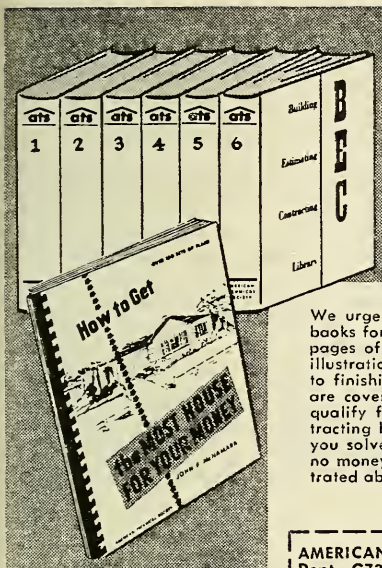
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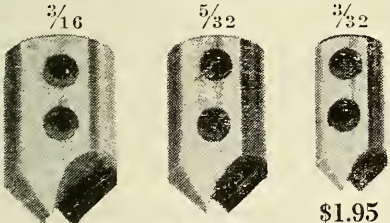
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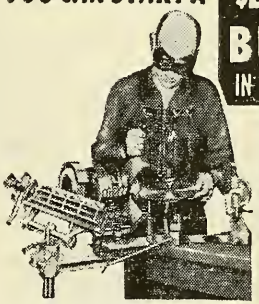
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You can start this REPEAT CASH business in your own home or garage while you are working at your regular job. Easy to operate, no experience needed. "Pays for itself from just 65 jobs." — *Harvey Jensen*

For as little as $15 down payment, you can get your BELSAW SHARP SMITH rushed to you.

FREE book tells how

YOU can start making money the very day your BELSAW SHARP SMITH arrives. Earns $4 to $5 an hour in your SPARE TIME sharpening and setting circular saws for builders, lumber yards, factories...Plus BIG EXTRA CASH, precision grinding planer and jointer knives, plane irons, wood chisels and drill bits. Hundreds of jobs in your own neighborhood. No extra equipment needed, no canvassing. Send today for your Free copy of "Life-Time Security."

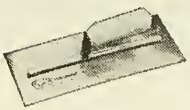
LIFE-TIME SECURITY IN YOUR OWN BUSINESS

BELSAW MACHINERY CO
3271 Field Building Kansas City 11, Mo.

Depend on Goldblatt for A Complete Line of

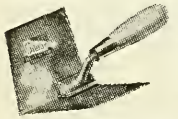
QUALITY DRY WALL TOOLS

One source for everything you need!



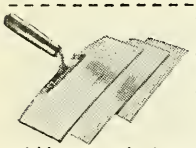
CURVED BLADE TROWEL. 12 x 4½-in. Tempered Spring Steel Blade has a 3/32-in. concave bow—just the ticket for finishing dry wall seams—and perfect for those who prefer a "Trowel" type tool. Blade permanently riveted to aluminum shank.

No. DW34—Each.....$4.50



NEW IMPROVED CORNER TAPING TOOL. Made of highly-flexible stainless steel. We can now form the blade from one piece of steel and eliminate the split in the blade altogether! This new design eliminates all sharp, exposed working edges . . . and does away with any possibility of tape snagging. The sidewalls are wider—they're a full 4-in. now. The blade is set to an angle that invites just the right amount of pressure for clean, fast and easy inside corner taping. The steel in this tool is rust-resistant and almost self-cleaning . . . tough and durable. The lightweight aluminum mounting is set far back on the blade for perfect "hang."

No. DWCT—Each$4.95



THREE-IN-ONE DRY WALL FINISHING TOOL. A new, improved tool that's amazingly versatile! It shears, feathers, finishes! Has 3 interchangeable and replaceable blades . . . made of very flexible, perfectly tempered spring steel. Each blade locks quickly, securely into the lightweight aluminum blade clamp by means of two small brass wing nuts. All blades can be used in reverse trowel position.

No. TRIO—Complete with 3 Blades$5.95



ONE-MAN, DRY WALL TAPING MACHINE. Low cost, easy to operate. Spreads cement and tape evenly in one quick operation. Cement spreads automatically to desired thickness. Learn to use in a few hours; tape many times faster. Lightweight alloy, weighs only 4⅛ lbs. empty or 8 lbs. loaded with 250' of tape. Loads easily in seconds. Excellent balance, pencil-point precision. ORDER TODAY!

No. DWTM—Each$32.00

FREE NEW 1954 CATALOG!

Describes more than 1,000 items—hundreds of illustrations. Check box in coupon and mail to Goldblatt Tool Company, 1938-D Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

SEE YOUR DEALER OR ORDER DIRECT FROM AD

If your dealer cannot supply you, order from this ad. We ship promptly. Add 5% to order for postage and packaging—minimum 25c.

Goldblatt TOOL COMPANY
1938-D Walnut Street, Kansas City 8, Mo.

☐ Please send me the 1954 Goldblatt Catalog, FREE.
☐ Enclosed find my remittance in full for tools checked.
☐ Enclosed find $1.00. Send tools checked C.O.D. for balance.

_____TRIO, Complete with 3 Blades, $5.95 each
_____DWCT Taping Tool, $4.95 each
_____DW34 Trowel, $4.50 each
_____DWTM Taping Machine $32.00 each

NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____STATE_____

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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Technical Courses and Books

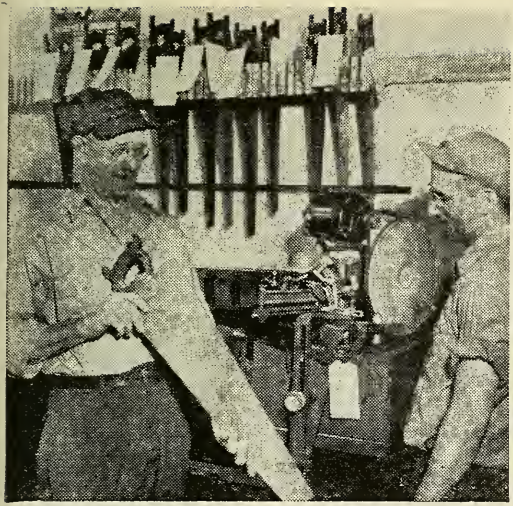
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KEEP THE MONEY IN THE FAMILY!

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS



"I am a retired carpenter, 68 years old, for over 30 years a union member, and I am filing all the hand saws for the union carpenters. I get saws from 50 to 75 miles away." Geo. F. Crane

"The extreme accuracy of the Foley Saw Filer is nothing short of amazing. My father is a carpenter and is one of the best hand filers in the business, but he readily admits that the Foley Filer outdoes his best work for speed and accuracy." Chas. Childs

Spare time income-or full-time business

CASH FILING SAWS

make up to $3-5 an hour in home workshop

Turn your time into CASH—sharpening saws with the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. Only three saws a day brings in $3 to $5—you can easily make $20 to $30 a week in your spare time as a starter.

You can work in your basement or garage—no experience necessary. J. H. Ratleff says: "I received my Foley Saw Filer and am well pleased. Have had 43 hand saws and 26 circular saws these first 12 days. On account of a heart ailment I am no longer able to do carpenter work, but I can operate the Foley Saw Filer. Customers are well pleased with its work."



Send for free book "MONEY MAKING FACTS"

Shows how to get business from carpenters, home owners, farmers, schools factories, etc. It costs less than you might think to get started in this well-paying service work—there is no stock of goods to carry, and you can get right into a steady cash business without overhead expense. Investigate this opportunity today—mail coupon for complete details. No salesman will call.

FOLEY MFG. Co., 1018-4 Foley Bldg., Minneapolis 18, Minnesota
Send FREE BOOK—"Money Making Facts"

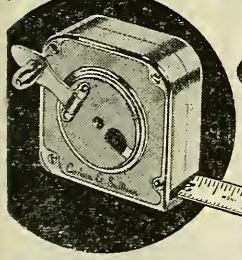
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Address _____

City _____ State _____

CARLSON

Super Chief



for one-man measuring **16 FEET LONG**

3/4" WHITE BLADE

Here's big news—in a compact, pocket-size package. The all-new Carlson SUPER CHIEF Steel Tape Rule has *16 feet* of wider, more rigid steel blade—designed into a pocket-fitting 2½" case that weighs only 6¾ oz. Best of all . . . with the SUPER CHIEF, you alone can now make accurate extended vertical and horizontal measurements quicker . . . easier.

Handy Re-wind Crank moves the 16 ft. blade smoothly in and out of case, without backlash.

Easy-to-Read—jet black numerals on snow-white blade won't surface crack or peel.

Quick Blade-Change— **Patented Swing-Tip**

Do-It-Alone—and do it better—with a Carlson SUPER CHIEF. See it at your Hardware Dealer!

Carlson & Sullivan, Inc.
MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA

Produced under Patents #2089209, #2510939, #2629180 & Pa. Pend.



Plastic Wood is stronger—resists weather. Sands down to a smooth, hard finish. Professional craftsmen have preferred Plastic Wood for more than 50 years because it takes paint, varnish and other finishes best. Will not chip, crack or peel . . . won't pull away! In cans and tubes.

In natural, white and 8 wood colors.

"PLASTIC WOOD"®

DRILLS HOLES SO FAST
you'll think you're seeing double!

"YANKEE" No. 41



DRIVES SCREWS SO FAST
there isn't time for trouble!

"YANKEE" No. 130A



These dependable "Yankees" know how to save time, trouble, work — one hand operated. Yankee Push Drill prepares screw hole, automatically. A push does the work — quick-return action returns the handle. Magazine handle holds 8 drill points from 1/16" to 11/64". Smooth-working Spiral Ratchet Screwdriver automatically drives and draws screws . . . comes complete with 3 most-used bits. These are dependable, American made, precision tools from STANLEY, The Toolbox of the World.

STANLEY®

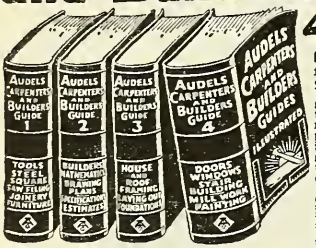
"YANKEE"® TOOLS

THE STANLEY WORKS NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

ELECTRIC TOOLS • HARDWARE • STEEL • STEEL STRAPPING



AUDELS Carpenters and Builders Guides
4 vols. $6



Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice and student. A practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. To get this assistance for yourself, simply fill in and mail FREE COUPON below.

Inside Trade Information On:

How to use the steel square—How to file and set saws—How to build furniture—How to use a mitre box—How to use the chalk line—How to use rules and scales—How to make joints—Carpenters arithmetic—Solving mensuration problems—Estimating strength of timbers—How to set girders and sills—How to frame houses and roofs—How to estimate costs—How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc. —How to read and draw plans—Drawing up specifications—How to excavate—How to use settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square—How to build hoists and scaffolds—skylights—How to build stairs—How to put on interior trim—How to hang doors—How to lath—lay floors—How to paint.



AUDEL, Publishers, 49 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Mail Audels Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If OK I will remit $1 in 7 days and $1 monthly until $6 is paid. —Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

Name_____

Address_____

Occupation_____

Employed by_____ CAR

UNION-MADE Lee CARPENTER'S OVERALLS

- Lee Exclusive Tailored Sizes
- Lee Sturdy Fabrics
- Sanforized
- Money-Back Guarantee!
- World's Largest Makers of Union-Made Work Clothes!



Lee Matched Quality WORK CLOTHES

The H. D. LEE CO.

Kansas City, Mo.
Trenton, N. J.
South Bend, Ind.
Minneapolis, Minn.
San Francisco, Calif.
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SAFELY HOME... *with MIRACLE CONTROL!*



Open your Garage Door from your Locked Car...

America's Great Name in QUALITY DOORS...

Just press the button as shown above. As if by magic, up goes The "OVERHEAD DOOR". . . on come the lights. Safely within, you press again—the door slides smoothly down and locks securely. This is all done *electronically* by . . .

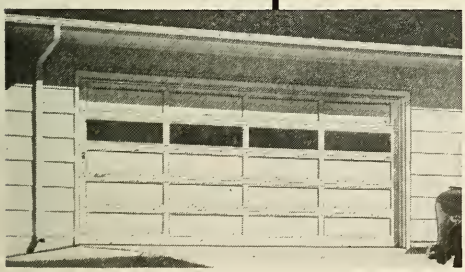
THE "OVERHEAD DOOR" TRADE MARK

and MIRACLE CONTROL

Moderately priced—and the greatest convenience you've ever known! Women, doctors and others coming home late at night appreciate the safety offered by this marvelous Miracle Control.

The "OVERHEAD DOOR" adds to the beauty, value and convenience of your home. Shown below is a standard door, hand operated. Carved panel and other special designs for added beauty also available.

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GET THE FACTS! Free folder shows doors of standard and special designs in full color, and gives information on Miracle Control. Write to:

OVERHEAD DOOR CORPORATION

Dept. C-104 **Hartford City, Indiana**

NOW...A SENSATIONAL NEW KIND OF HAMMER

TRUE TEMPER ROCKET* No. A16

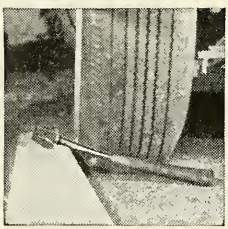
GUARANTEED INDESTRUCTIBLE

IN ALL NORMAL HAMMER USE



Next time you're in your favorite hardware store or tool department, ask to see the sensational new True Temper Rocket hammer. Try its wonderful "feel" and "swing" that come from its new kind of grip and shaft and from its perfect balance. You'll want this fine new tool to use in your workshop or on your job.

The new Rocket is backed by True Temper's 112 years of integrity in supplying top quality tools to American craftsmen. It is guaranteed indestructible in all normal hammer use.



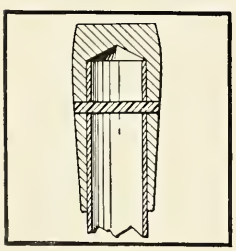
WORLD'S STRONGEST

The shaft of the new True Temper Rocket is made of the finest, chrome-plated boron tubular steel. It won't break . . . it won't bend . . . even if you run over it with your car.



SHOCK-ABSORBING CUSHION GRIP

Comfort is built into the new-type grip that soaks up impact shocks before they get to the hand or arm. Bonded to the shaft . . . won't turn . . . won't come loose. Doesn't slip even when wet.



HEAD CAN'T COME OFF

The octagon-shaped forged steel head won't come loose . . . will never fly off. Shaft is wedged into the head. A steel pin, through head and shaft, holds head permanently tight. Precision claws bite even smallest nails.

*Pat. Applied for

TRUE TEMPER® Finest Quality

LAWN, GARDEN, FARM TOOLS • HAMMERS, HATCHETS, AXES • SHOVELS, SCOOPS • FISHING TACKLE • GOLF CLUB SHAFTS

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

November 1954

73 Years of Progress



CARPENTERS HOME
LAKELAND, FLORIDA



GENERAL OFFICE
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ABILITY

INTEGRITY



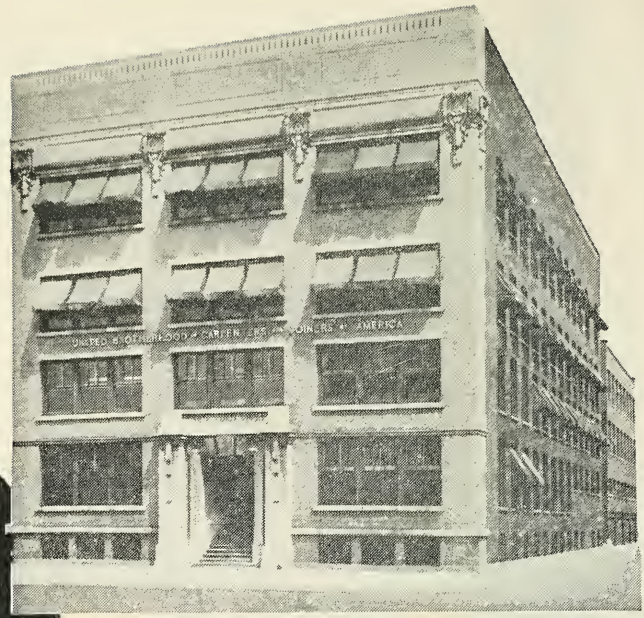
M. A. HUTCHESON
General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
ORGANIZED 1881 — UNION MADE — REGISTERED 1900

"LABOR OMNIA VINCIT"

"LABOR OMNIA VINCIT"

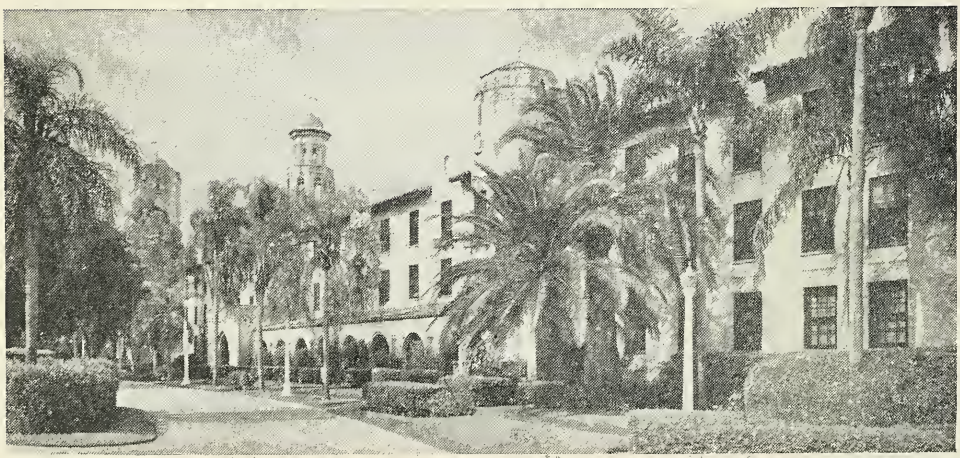
Twenty-seventh General Convention
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 15, 1954



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and Printing Plant

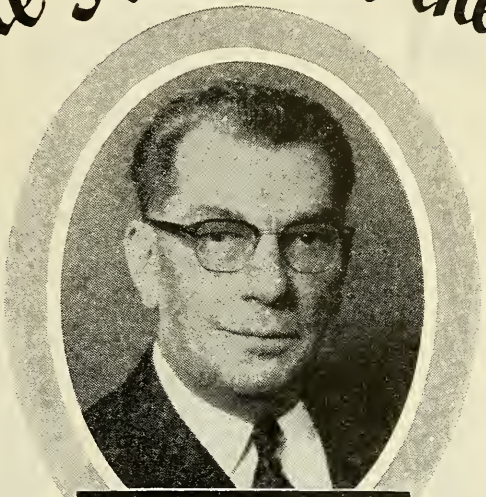
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Indianapolis 4, Indiana

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ORGANIZED 1881 REGISTERED 1900



CARPENTERS HOME *Lakeland, Florida*

Capable Hands at the Helm

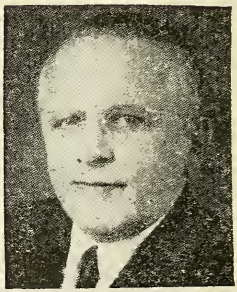


M. A. HUTCHESON
General President

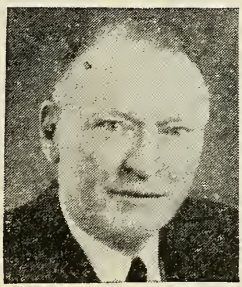
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA



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1st General Vice-President



O. Wm. BLAIER
2nd General Vice-President



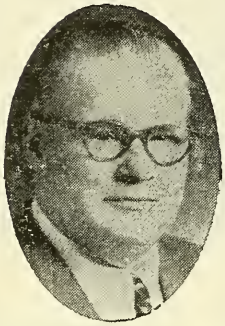
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General Secretary



FRANK CHAPMAN
General Treasurer

MEMBERS
OF THE
General Executive Board

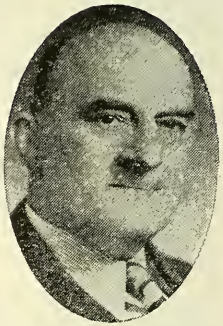
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America



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First District



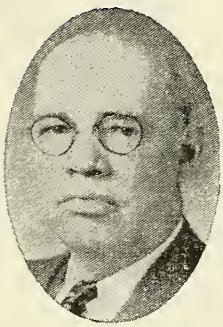
RALEIGH RAJOPPI
Second District



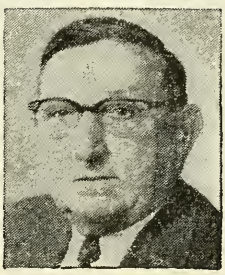
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Third District



HENRY W. CHANDLER
Fourth District



R. E. ROBERTS
Fifth District



J. F. CAMBIANO
Sixth District



ANDREW V. COOPER
Seventh District

FROM THIS TINY ACORN



1881 14 Local Unions
2,000 members

GREW THIS MIGHTY OAK



1954 2,903 Local Unions
800,000 members

THEY HAD A VISION



ELEVEN DELEGATES OF THE 36 ATTENDING THE FIRST CONVENTION IN 1881

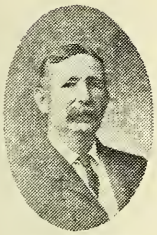
They Made It Come True



John D. Allen
2nd G. P.



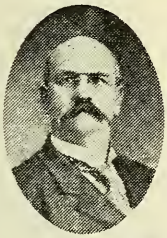
J. F. Billingsley
4th G. P.



Wm. J. Shields
5th G. P.



Henry H. Trenor
8th G. P.



D. P. Rowland
6th G. P.



WM. L. HUTCHESON
14th G. P.



Chas. B. Owens
9th G. P.



W. H. Kliver
7th G. P.



Harry Lloyd
10th G. P.



John Williams
11th G. P.

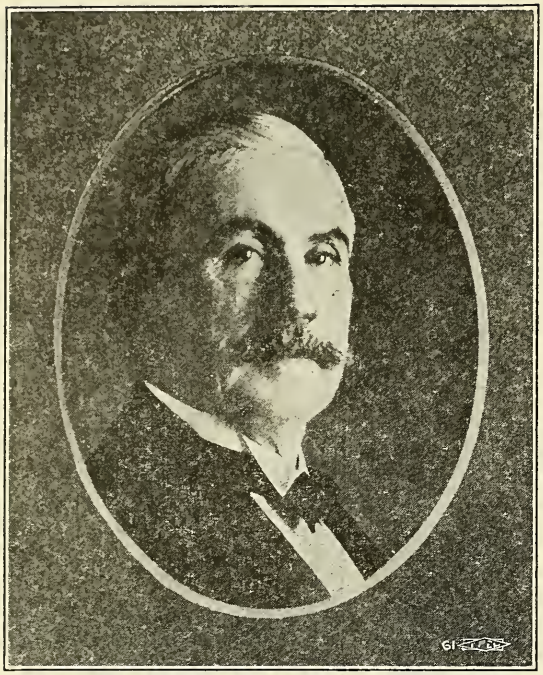


Wm. D. Huber
12th G. P.



James Kirby
13th G. P.

Photo unavailable of J. P. McGinley, 3rd G. P.



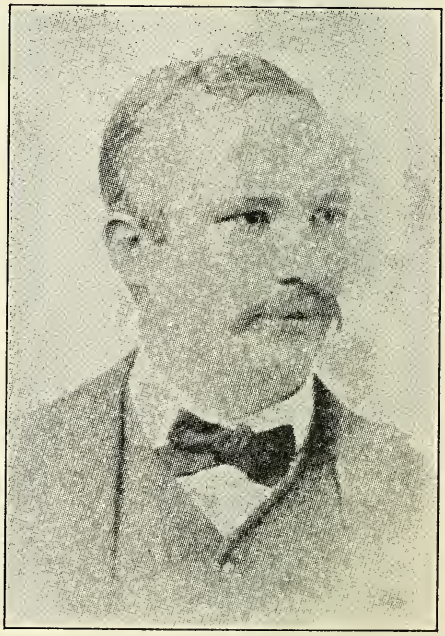
Gabriel Edmonston

First General President

★ ★ ★

Peter J. McGuire

Founder and First General Secretary

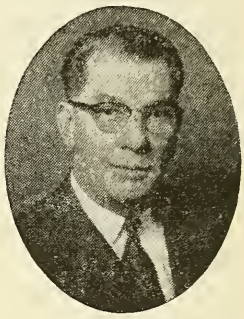


Loyalty Is Our Fortress

By M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

★ ★ ★

SEVENTY-THREE years ago in August of this year, some 36 carpenter delegates from 11 various cities throughout the East and Middle West met in Chicago to bring into being this great United Brotherhood of ours. This month approximately 1,400 of us, representing nearly 3,000 Local Unions, are meeting in Cincinnati to carry forward the work of our organization.



No one can deny that we have come a long way since 1881; probably farther than the founders of our organization ever dared hope. In membership, in financial stability, and in advancement of wages and working conditions we have moved ahead steadily. From the oldest member to the newest, each of us has a right to be proud of the record of achievement our organization has forged over the years.

Twenty-six times since August 12, 1881, we have assembled in General Convention to meet the challenge of changing times and conditions. We have faced wars and depressions and booms and busts; we have had to contend with industrial revolutions and technological upheavals; we have had to find ways of surviving under anti-labor legislation and anti-union drives; but because we were united and because we had many members of strong faith and unquenchable loyalty we managed to overcome all our difficulties and constantly build our organization.

Today – in November, 1954 – we again meet under ominous circumstances. The threat of war abroad and the fear of depression at home are disturbing the minds of all citizens. A new wave of anti-unionism threatens to hamstring the labor movement, if not wipe it out completely as an effective force. Taxes, inflation, unemployment, and a workable farm program are all pressing matters of real concern to each of us. Our future depends in a large measure on the kind of answers the nation works out for all these problems. Furthermore, time is running out.

On the international front, the free world has been losing ground. A shaky truce exists in Korea and a substantial portion of Indo-China has been lost to the Reds. Communist chicanery has undermined a unified European army under the European Defense Command. Everywhere the Communist conspiracy is plotting, undermining and boring from within. It is not an encouraging picture, but that fact makes it even more important that we look at it squarely and realistically.

Of all branches of our economic life, no segment of our people has been subjected more thoroughly or for a longer period of time to the Communist conspiracy than has the American labor movement. Thirty years ago, the Red leaders set capture of the labor movement as their No. 1

goal in the United States and Canada. For three decades Red agents have plotted and conspired and worked to gain control of American labor.

Communists were whittling away at the labor movement when most people never had even heard of the word. So we in labor know their lying and cheating and double crossing well. Read the convention proceedings for 1924 and 1928 and 1936 and you will find that curbing Communism was a vital factor in all of these conventions. As far back as 1926 the General Executive Board issued a circular letter to all Local Unions pointing out that there was nothing compatible between Communism and real trade unionism, and that no one could be a Communist and a trade unionist at the same time.

Based on this long experience with Communism, there is, I believe, only one piece of advice we can give the free world—namely that peaceful coexistence with Communism can be a booby trap. Unions which tried to co-exist with Communism long since have been gobbled up or eliminated.

To the Communist mind, peaceful co-existence means a green light to undermine and disrupt with impunity. Any objections are "war mongering" or "fascism". Before peaceful coexistence can succeed in any human situation, there must be integrity and good faith on both sides. But to Communists, integrity and good faith are decadent, capitalistic characteristics.

I fear the same fate that befell American unions which tried to coexist with Communism awaits those nations which swallow this Red bait. Unless our State Department understands this fact and keeps it constantly before the rest of the free world, unhappy results may eventually ensue.

On the home front, there is cause for caution, if not concern. Apparently the downward spiral of economic activity which started last year has leveled off. However, standing still is not enough in this day and age. It is imperative that output of goods be kept on a constantly expanding plane. Each month that goes by sees the productivity of the average worker increase. Each month also sees more people entering the labor pool. Obviously, if men constantly produce more, and more workers enter the labor market, the amount of goods produced has to increase or there is serious unemployment. Standing still only means losing ground.

When all is said and done, one factor, and one factor only, makes it possible for the nation to maintain full employment. That factor is sufficient purchasing power in the hands of the masses of the people to buy the products of the mine, mill, and factory.

At the very time when economic stagnation is setting in, our roads are worn out, our schools are inadequate, our hospitals fall far short of meeting the needs of the people, our slums are growing instead of decreasing. The amount of expanding and modernizing that needs to be done to bring our civic facilities up to par staggers the imagination.

We need government policies designed to encourage the building of more homes, better roads, sufficient hospitals and adequate schools. We need more purchasing power in the hands of the working people and the farmers. We should be looking toward higher wages to increase buying power and shorter hours to spread employment, as increasing productivity raises the output per man hour. We also need careful re-appraisal of our defense program, for there may be a possibility that we are falling behind Russia in the development of

modern weapons of war, an unthinkable contingency.

Admittedly, these are all complex questions. Probably they belong in the realm of government more than they do in the realm of labor. However, all of us will be vitally affected by what is done or what is not done in these fields. Furthermore, we in labor, because we constitute the vast bulk of the American people, are a major part of our government. It is at meetings such as our own convention that our government will receive its inspiration and its direction.

Yet, of all the problems facing us, the problem of anti-labor legislation is probably the most acute. After nearly eight years, the Taft-Hartley Law is still on the books relatively unchanged. NLRB rulings and court decisions are constantly narrowing the field in which unions can operate. However, it is the growth of state right-to-work laws which pose the greatest threat.

Some 17 states have already passed right-to-work laws. These laws contain no right to work. They do not vest any man with a right to demand a job when he needs one. The only guarantee they afford anyone is the right to undercut wages, the right to ride free by accepting the benefits of unionism without carrying a share of the burden, and the right to disrupt, debase and destroy unionism with impunity.

Many other states now are considering similar laws. Finances seem to be no problem for right-to-work advocates in any state. So far the states which have passed such laws have been predominantly agricultural states, but industrial states are now on the list.

Lawyers in virtually all states have laws making it mandatory for all practicing lawyers to belong to the bar association. They do not call this closed shop. They call it "an integrated bar." But in its effects it is more iron clad than any maintenance of membership clause negotiated by a trade union. Doctors similarly have an integrated medical profession. So do accountants and a number of other specialized professions.

Right-to-work laws prohibit none of these things. Under RTW laws it is perfectly ethical for professional organizations to require each member who derives benefit from organized action to carry his share of the load. But for working people to conduct the affairs of their unions in a similar (though much less restrictive) manner is "undemocratic," "tyrannical," and, therefore, must be made illegal.

Space does not permit a full recount of the evils and injustices contained in these right-to-work laws. The important thing is that they must be defeated soundly whenever and wherever they pop up. Unlimited funds seem to be at the disposal of the people who back one of these laws in any state. All we have to combat them with is our economic strength. We must use it to its utmost if we are to keep them from eventually engulfing all states.

So it should be obvious to all of us that our Twenty-seventh General Convention is meeting in troubled times. However, our forefathers, in previous conventions, met and overcame equally dangerous problems through loyalty, determination and dedication to the upbuilding of our organization. If we take inspiration from their achievements, we can triumph just as surely as they did. All we need is the same qualities that stood them in such good stead—loyalty, determination, and dedication to the upholding of our great organization.

—HOW WE GREW—

(From the General Secretary's report to each convention)

Year	No. of L. U's.	Membership
1881	14	2,042
1882	23	3,780
1884	47	4,364
1886	177	21,423
1888	479	28,416
1890	697	53,769
1892	813	51,313
1894	561	33,917
1896	440	29,691
1898	428	31,508
1900	679	68,463
1902	1,189	122,568
1904	1,789	161,205
1906	1,744	170,192
1908	1,906	178,503
1910	1,825	200,712
1912	1,849	244,388
1914	2,015	261,049
1916	1,826	263,395
1920	2,505	402,778
1924	2,173	365,916
1928	2,039	346,136
1936	1,906	301,875
1940	2,315	319,848
1946	2,645	722,392
1950	2,830	710,034
1954	2,903	823,574

—HOW WE GREW—

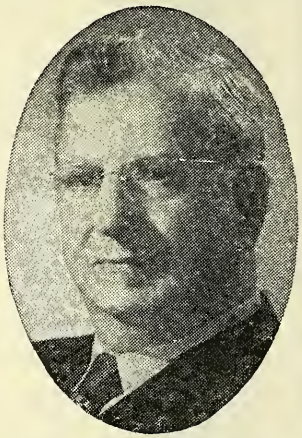
Year	Convention	Location	Delegates Present
1881	1st	Chicago, Illinois	36
1882	2nd	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	24
1884	3rd	Cincinnati, Ohio	22
1886	4th	Buffalo, New York	81
1888	5th	Detroit, Michigan	100
1890	6th	Chicago, Illinois	199
1892	7th	St. Louis, Missouri	130
1894	8th	Indianapolis, Indiana	118
1896	9th	Cleveland, Ohio	106
1898	10th	New York, New York	121
1900	11th	Scranton, Pennsylvania	144
1902	12th	Atlanta, Georgia	360
1904	13th	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	497
1906	14th	Niagara Falls, New York	576
1908	15th	Salt Lake City, Utah	284
1910	16th	Des Moines, Iowa	405
1912	17th	Washington, D. C.	420
1914	18th	Indianapolis, Indiana	373
1916	19th	Fort Worth, Texas	275
1920	20th	Indianapolis, Indiana	636
1924	21st	Indianapolis, Indiana	667
1928	22nd	Lakeland, Florida	470
1936	23rd	Lakeland, Florida	308
1940	24th	Lakeland, Florida	340
1946	25th	Lakeland, Florida	899
1950	26th	Cincinnati, Ohio	1,105
1954	27th	Cincinnati, Ohio (expected)	1,400

We Can Learn From Business

By JOHN R. STEVENSON, First General Vice-President

★

RECENTLY I bought a piece of electrical equipment that turned out to be a dud. Although it looked perfectly all right, it refused to do the job for which it was intended. While it was exasperating to know that I had paid out good money for a piece of equipment that did not work, the liberal education I received in good customer relations before the matter was finally adjusted more than compensated for the momentary irritation involved.



The piece of equipment involved was an electric mixer. The first time my wife tried to use it, she discovered that it had only one speed—wide open. The fact that the switch was marked for a dozen different speeds meant nothing; if you turned the switch on, it was full blast or nothing.

Since intricacies of cooking require a minimum degree of flexibility in the speeds at which different mixtures are beaten, a mixer without adjustable speeds apparently is worse than nothing. So I notified the department store where I bought the mixer of the difficulties we were having. The manager of the electrical appliance department was very sympathetic. He promised to send a serviceman out in a day or two.

Sure enough, the next day a repair man from the store was at our house. He took the mixer apart, tinkered with it for awhile, and then shook his head.

"I'll have to take it in to the shop," he finally announced. With the mixer under his arm, he departed.

For several days we heard nothing, but finally the department manager called again to say that the mixer was defective, and would it be all right if he sent out a new one? That was okay with us.

In due time the new mixer arrived. It worked fine. But a couple of days later a store representative arrived to ask us if we were satisfied. We assured him that we were, but a day or two later a representative of the company making the mixer also called to apologize, and to explain that despite all precautions that can be taken, a defective machine is bound to slip through once in a while.

The point in all this is that both the department store where I bought the mixer, and the company which manufactured it, went to great lengths to pacify a dissatisfied customer. They took time and trouble to maintain the good will of a customer who was a potential knocker.

It seems to me that organized labor profitably could take a page from the book of business concerns. We are in business too. Our customers are the members we, as officers, serve, plus the people we have to deal with outside of the organization. If a member is dropping out of our organization, do we always contact the man to try to find out why he is leaving?

When a nasty but uninformed letter knocking unions appears in the letters-to-the-editor department of the local paper, do we take time out to put the writer straight with the actual facts? Too often, I am afraid, the answer is no.

That at least one District Council is carrying on a customer relations program with some degree of success is attested to by a letter recently received from this particular District Council. In part, the letter said:

"Our Council started with a total net membership on April 30, 1954, of 1,294 members. During the month of May we had one member clear out, three suspended, two deaths, four cleared in and 16 initiations, for a total of 1,308.

"During the month of June we had two suspensions, one cleared in and 16 initiations, for a total of 1,323. During July we had six cleared out, six suspensions, one death, five cleared in and 25 initiations, for a total of 1,340. The total of 57 initiations for the three-month period is primarily the result of our organizing activities.

"During the same period we suspended 11 members for non-payment of dues. Instructions have now been issued requiring our business agents to interview all members liable for suspension. We saved three such members and settled some of the grievances which were causing them to drop out.

"The attitude of our local, as well as others, regarding a member about to be suspended was, 'to Hell with him. We are better off without him.' While this may be true in some instances, it would appear that some effort should be made to discover why a member desires to sever his membership. . . It takes two new members to register an increase over each suspension."

It seems to me that this District Council is on the right track. If stores and manufacturing corporations can spend money and time to keep from losing customers, I see no reason why we, too, should not be devoting a little thought to customer relations

Business executives know that human nature is a funny thing—that imaginary grievances and dissatisfactions sometimes can lead to just as serious consequences as real ones.

They know that prejudices and misunderstandings often grow up unconsciously and, if not straightened out, lead to serious consequences.

I do not believe we need beg any man to become or remain a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. If a man who has enjoyed the fruits of collective bargaining for 10 years or five years or even one year has not learned the value of organization; if he is so thick-headed he cannot realize that the only hope of the working man for economic justice lies in unionism, then he cannot possibly be much of an asset to any organization.

On the other hand, every man following our trade who works under non-union conditions is a threat to the wages and working conditions of every union man. To that extent, at least, every carpenter who leaves our ranks to shift for himself in the pitiless rat-race of non-union competition, weakens both himself and our organization. Therefore, we have an interest in his status as a workman.

Generally speaking, I believe the labor movement has been somewhat lax in developing good public relations on all fronts. I have known instances where building trades unions have donated as much as $100,000 worth of free labor to a worthy civic cause without getting more than a two-paragraph notice on page 17 of the local paper. I have known cases

of labor unions taking over blood banks and the whole thing being a well-kept secret.

I do not advocate labor unions hiring press agents and advertising counsels, but neither do I think that we should constantly work in the dark. Somewhere in between there is a happy middle ground. We need neither brag about our contributions to civic betterment nor hide our light under a bushel. Like every other organization and every other segment of our society, we need friends. And the only way to win friends is by contributing something constructive and making the contribution known.

If retail stores and manufacturing concerns can spend untold millions annually to promote good public relations, surely we can take a little extra time to promote our organization. Lack of friends saddled us with the Taft-Hartley Law. Lack of sufficient friends to repeal it has kept it on the statute books.

Last spring there was an article in this journal urging business agents and secretaries who come in contact with school boys looking for work to show them every possible consideration. I believe that it is sound advice. Especially when one is busy, it is a temptation to brush off an outsider for whom you can do very little anyway. But human nature is such that once made, an enemy usually remains an enemy throughout life.

Business concerns are cold-blooded propositions. They only do those things which pay off in bigger and better profits. If they find that the time and expense of good public relations are good investments, it seems to me that we ought to profit by their experience. We have something to sell, too—service to our members and service to our community and nation. The way to sell them is to keep our customers informed and happy.

NATION WOEFULLY WEAK IN SHIPYARD MANPOWER

The nation is woefully weak in shipyard manpower, M. C. McLaren, secretary of the Seattle Metal Trades Council, told a subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine Committee which opened an investigation on shipyards and reserve fleets on the Pacific Coast.

"Our work force has almost disintegrated," McLaren said. "The age of our mechanics is 50 or better. There is no incentive for an apprentice to become interested in shipyard work because it is almost nonexistent."

The labor leader's testimony was backed up by remarks of management spokesmen who appeared before the committee. They said in the event of a national emergency, their yards would be seriously handicapped in rebuilding work forces. No new construction is under way in West Coast shipbuilding concerns and repair yards have little work, they reported. The nucleus for any emergency program would have to come from these repair yards, the committee was told.

Robert Zener, general manager of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, said that labor manpower requirements at times "have been down to approximately 130 men."

The yard, he pointed out, provided men and skills to establish wartime emergency facilities that employed 44,000 in World War II.

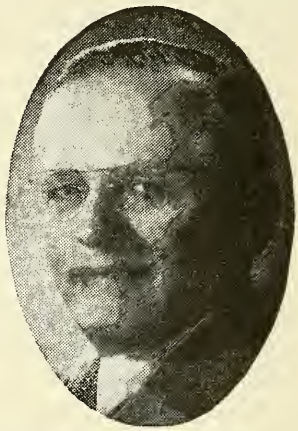
H. P. McLaughlin, manager of the shipyard branch of the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Co., said employment which once reached a peak of 9,000 now averaged 600.

Statistics Contain No Vitamins

By O. WM. BLAIER, Second General Vice-President

★ ★

IN A DAY AND AGE when workers were completely at the mercy of the employer, when piece work and new machinery and immigrant labor were bringing about wholesale exploitation, Gabe Edmonston and Peter J. McGuire founded our United Brotherhood. Over the years, our Brotherhood has cleaned up one abuse after another.



If the working people of our generation are to preserve and advance the good works for which Peter J. McGuire and Gabe Edmonston laid the foundation, we need a renewal of their zeal and enthusiasm and fighting spirit. We need to take inspiration from their devotion and dedication to the cause of organized labor and the goals for which it stands—freedom and justice for all who toil, regardless of race or creed or station in life.

If you are anywhere near my age, the chances are you can remember waiting for prosperity to turn that mythical corner in the late 1920's and early 1930's. Few of us had any work in those days. Few of us knew how the next month's rent was going to be paid or how we were going to buy next week's groceries, but we had lots of government charts and graphs and statistics "proving" that prosperity was just around the corner.

That was one of the saddest chapters of American history, and one that must never be repeated. From it we should have learned a lasting lesson. But the question in my mind is, have we?

For over a year now our economy has been sliding downhill. Unemployment has climbed to dangerous highs. Were it not for the consistently high activity in the heavy construction industry, the situation would be grave indeed. However, Congress does not seem to be particularly perturbed. Statistics showing how good things are going to be, "just around the corner," are cropping up with increasing frequency.

Three months ago the Department of Labor released statistics indicating that employment was close to an all-time high. These statistics also showed that unemployment has leveled off. Taking them at face value, these statistics painted a fairly rosy picture, but digging into the figures a little deeper reveals some ominous undertones that bring back memories of 1931.

The Department of Labor estimates unemployment at somewhere in the neighborhood of three and one-half million, but independent economists figure that five million is closer to the true picture. Added to these unemployed citizens, who are out of work entirely, there are millions who are working only part time.

The fact that millions have been unemployed and other millions have

been working only part time, reflects itself in the downward trend of our economy. From the first quarter of 1953, to May and June of 1954, the output of steel dropped nearly 25%. The output of cars was down around 17%. Textile and apparel production dropped 10%. In sales the same steady decline was registered. Manufacturing sales were off nearly 8%. Wholesale sales dipped 7%, and department store sales shrank 5%.

But the economic troubles which confront us cannot be measured solely by the declines in production and sales from the levels that prevailed a year ago. In the last year new tools and new techniques came into use, thereby increasing the output per man considerably. Also, as I mentioned before, the number of people able and willing to work has grown considerably.

Taking into account both our increasing productivity and our expanding pool of workers, independent economists figure that we should have increased our output 4.2% during the past year in order to provide full employment. This would have lifted our annual rate of output of 364 billion dollars (in the second quarter of 1953) to 379 billion dollars in June of this year. In contrast, output during the first three months of this year dropped to 358 billion dollars, or nearly 6% below the needed level of production.

I have no intention of posing as an economist because I am not one. But I have learned one thing by bitter experience that some economists may not have—namely, that you can't eat statistics. In the early 1930's I learned there are absolutely no vitamins in them. The nation cannot again afford to be giving people statistics instead of jobs.

We are spending billions every year to fight Communism at home and abroad. Yet I think most thinking people will agree that the first line of defense against the growth of Communism is reasonable prosperity. The man who has a job and a chance to buy a home and educate his kids is a poor prospect for Communist recruiters. On the other hand, the man who has neither a job, nor the prospects of a job, nor any real hope, is meat for nearly any "ism" that comes along.

Nothing in this world, neither the loss of our allies, nor the collapse of the UN, nor the infiltrating of a new nest of spies in our government could give the Reds as much aid and comfort as could a new depression in the United States.

There are those who maintain that depressions are inevitable. They point out that there have been periodic depressions throughout the history of our country, and they make much of the fact that the nation has survived them all. No one can deny that there have been periodic depressions. However, a depression in 1900 and a depression in 1954 are two entirely different things. In 1900 our economy was an economy based on essentials. The goods that were manufactured were essentials—plows, wagons, clothing, kitchenware, etc. These things people had to have. When a plow wore out or a pair of overalls fell into tatters or a washtub sprang a leak, they had to be replaced. If a depression developed, people curtailed their buying for a while, but eventually they had to dig into their savings or borrow from their friends to buy the necessities of life which wore out. This got the wheels of industry rolling again.

Today our whole economy is geared to a luxury standard. Cars, refrigerators, television sets, etc., are what really keep the wheels of industry humming. None of these things is

an absolute essential. People could get by for ever without them. Under these circumstances, a depression is a far more serious thing.

In 1900, essentials eventually wore out and people had to start buying. As soon as they started buying, the depression was over. Today—as the last one proved—depression is a different thing. People can live healthfully if not happily without a car or a television set. They can make the old refrigerator do indefinitely if need be. The result is that a depression can go deeper and deeper and last longer and longer. Twenty per cent of our industrial work force can provide the absolute essentials of life today. The other 80 per cent depends upon nonessential buying for its bread and butter. Under such circumstances a depression must be headed off before it starts.

I do not have all the answers, but it seems to me that it is high time we quit fooling around with statistics and started creating some jobs.

When school reopened this Fall youngsters were doubling up in some instances and attending half-days in others, because the nation lacks 500,000 school rooms. Let's start building them. Instead of laying out two and one-half billion for school construction, let's make the figure six and three-quarters billions, the estimated amount of annual expenditure needed to bring our school facilities up to par.

Hospital construction for the next 12 months is expected to total around $600,000,000. Actual needs indicate the figure should be at least one billion. Let's get the hospitals started.

We need to spend at least twice as much for highway construction as we are spending, and at least 50% more for water works. We need flood control dams and irrigation projects in many parts of the nation. Let's get rolling on them.

The time to fight a depression is before it starts. After it reaches desperate proportions, only stop-gap measures can be adopted. It takes time to plan and blueprint construction projects. There is a long gap between the time someone conceives a project and the time men actually begin nailing boards or laying bricks on it. That gap can mean the difference between a minor recession and a major depression.

Again I repeat, I do not have all the answers, but it is clear to me that we need action now, not at some uncertain future date. We need to curtail imports from cheap-labor countries which are gobbling up bigger and bigger shares of our domestic market. We need to improve farm income through creating wider markets for farm surpluses. We need to increase the purchasing power of the working people by reducing their taxes. We need to give older people more spending power by increasing Social Security. And, above all, we need to build decent highways to cut down the awful slaughter of traffic accidents; decent schools to provide our children with adequate education; sufficient hospitals to house our sick.

We seem to have limitless billions to build up arms against Communism. Yet our first line of defense against Communism is a prosperous and happy nation. Every dollar spent to build highways and schools and hospitals does double duty; it adds to the happiness and comfort of our people and, at the same time, strikes a telling blow against Communism, which feeds on misery, privation and joblessness.

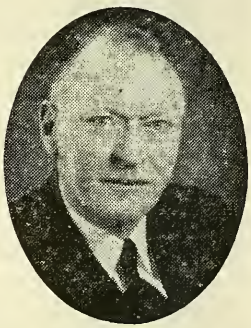
Nobody knows better than the Communists that there are no vitamins in statistics. It is time we realized it, too.

Problems Change — The Answer Does Not

By ALBERT E. FISCHER, General Secretary

★

UNIONISM and the industrial revolution developed together in America. It hardly could have been otherwise. As steam, gasoline, and finally, electricity, began replacing muscle-power, the plight of American workers became hazardous. One machine after another that could push, pull or lift more than 20 or 30 men began reaching the market. As each of these machines took its place on the production line or building site, the number of men walking out the gates for the last time increased by leaps and bounds.



As a result of the industrial revolution, the power of men who owned the machines grew tremendously. In fact, the stage was set for a return to feudalism, if not slavery. No man, regardless of how strong or efficient, could outperform a machine. Manpower was destined to become the least expensive, and least appreciated ingredient in the production picture. Had it not have been for a few working men of vision and courage, Americans today would hardly be amazed by the sight of some Indian potentate exacting his weight in diamonds from millions who are just one jump ahead of starvation.

Fortunately, there were among the nation's workers, such studious and far-sighted men as Peter J. McGuire, Sam Gompers and Gabe Edmonston. They foresaw clearly what was happening. They realized that the machine was destined to become everything and the worker nothing if counter measures were not adopted.

To them there was only one answer —unionism. From one corner of the land to the other they began preaching trade unionism as the only salvation of the working man. In big cities and tiny hamlets they spread the gospel of organization. Day by day they increased the number of their disciples. Eventually they organized the workers in all trades and all vocations.

With their combined strength, workers found they could meet the owners of machines on something more closely approaching equal footing. They could win for themselves a decent portion of the fruits of machine technology. They could stabilize their jobs by reducing hours and resisting brutal speed-ups. They could prevent economic exploitation and industrial injustices.

Under this sort of a system American workers achieved a standard of living undreamed of any place else in the world. Machines made possible the production of more and more goods, and unions made it possible for workers to procure for themselves an ever-increasing share of those goods.

Now the world is embarked upon a new kind of revolution—the atomic revolution. The splitting of the atom, which brought death to hundreds of thousands of people at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, also ushered in a new era of productive efficiency which threatens to make steam and gasoline and electricity as obsolete as these things made muscle-power 50 years ago.

To date most of the attention given atom-splitting has been focused on production of bigger and better weapons of war. But despite the fact that comparatively little research has been devoted to harnessing the energy of nuclear fission to peaceful uses, bits of information leaking out of industrial laboratories indicate that a whole new age of production miracles is coming soon.

For one thing, a complete revolution of building techniques and building procedures seems inevitable. Nothing much has been published on the matter yet, but certain laboratories are now able to transform ordinary plastics into materials that have a greater tensile strength than steel, through the simple process of treating them with substantial doses of gamma rays.

The possibilities inherent in this one development are virtually limitless. Architects are already looking forward to building, with completely smooth surfaces, since no stiffening ribs or crimps would be needed to add extra strength. Pilasters, columns and beams may all become obsolete as science improves on the technique of injecting enormous tensile strength into ordinary building materials through atomic radiation.

Tomorrow's structure typically may be all "skin" as science develops the technique of building undreamed strength into sheets of plastic or even thin layers of plywood. Windows themselves may be nothing more than patches of this skin made transparent by radiation. Fireproofing may be made absolute in the material itself without any additional fireproofing treatment being needed. Irradiated plastics being only one-seventh the weight of steel, floors and columns or partitions supporting them may be only a fraction of the thickness they are today. Adding together all these features, tomorrow's building may weigh only a fifth of what today's weighs. Unsupported spans two or three times wider than the widest that exist today may be feasible—all because science has developed a new way of implanting almost unbelievable properties of strength and rigidity into common building materials through atomic radiation.

Gamma rays, which can perform these miracles, are waste by-products in today's atomic laboratories. One of the major problems atom scientists have had to contend with is getting rid of waste gamma rays by burying them deep in the ground or dumping them deep in the ocean. Ten years from now they will probably be used in creating wonderful new materials for man's use.

Apparently what exposure to gamma rays does is interlock the molecules in many substances. On a simpler scale, that is exactly what vulcanizing does to rubber. The material is not changed; no alloys are needed, but the heat and power of gamma rays add entirely new properties to an old material.

What the ultimate potentialities of atomic radiation may be, not even the scientists can predict. However, it is obvious that great changes are in the making. Once more owners of machines and scientific processes are getting themselves into a position where they can bypass the skill and brains of labor to a great extent.

In the 1870's and 1880's, when steam was threatening the welfare of working people, unionism was the one effective remedy envisioned by McGuire, Gompers and Edmonston. They preached and taught unionism, and through the results of their zeal American working people have been able to achieve for themselves a constantly expanding standard of living. They made the machine their servant instead of allowing it to become their master.

I do not think this situation has changed. In the years ahead, the atomic revolution may de-emphasize the importance of skills and trades just as completely as steam engines de-emphasized the importance of muscles, but so long as men have unions to multiply their strength and their bargaining power through organization, they can continue enjoying more and more the fruits of their labor.

Materials have changed, techniques have changed, but the principles laid down by McGuire, Gompers and Edmonston are as true and as valid today as they were three quarters of a century ago. Whatever the future brings, the need for strong and effective unions will not decrease. In fact, the faster our industrial world changes, the greater the need will be for stable and militant unions capable of insuring that each man gets a fair share of the things he helps produce.

A Real Testimonial to Worth of Membership

When death, on September 10th, called Brother Joseph A. Benway of Local Union No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y., our Brotherhood lost one of its oldest members. Brother Benway was 100 years old at the time of his passing. He was old enough to remember the Civil War and the assassination of President Lincoln.

Brother Benway joined our Brotherhood in May of 1901. Although he made several moves in his earlier years in our organization, he remained in Local Union 229 continuously since 1919. Since 1931 he had been on the pension roll of our Brotherhood.

For those who believe that membership in our Brotherhood is an expense, the case of Brother Benway sheds some interesting statistics.

Ignoring all the benefits in improved wages and working conditions which accrued to him from membership in Local Union No. 229, in all the years he belonged to our Brotherhood he paid into the General Office a total of $354.96. In return he received pension benefits totaling $2,514.00; a death benefit of $75 on the passing of his wife in 1921; and his heirs received $600 in death benefits at his death. In other words, for the $354.96 he paid into the General Office, he and his heirs got back a total of $3,189.00. So even in death, the career of Brother Benway is a testimonial to the worth of membership in our Brotherhood.

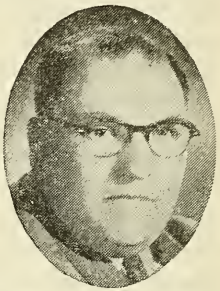
THE CARPENTER takes this means of expressing sincere condolences to Local Union No. 229 and to Brother Benway's survivors on the passing of a great old timer.

Eating Proves The Pudding

By FRANK CHAPMAN, General Treasurer

★

ASSUMING THAT newspaper reports are true, there is under way a campaign to rewrite the anti-trust laws in such a way as to make labor unions subject to them. If this is so, then organized labor may be in for another long and expensive legal battle.



Members of our Brotherhood whose membership dates back beyond World War II can remember the concerted efforts of Thurman Arnold in 1939 and 1940 to interpret traditional union functions as violations of anti-trust laws.

Our own Brotherhood bore the brunt of those anti-trust attacks. Had it not been for the courage and foresight of our late General President William L. Hutcheson, who stood up squarely to Mr. Arnold despite the fact he faced a possible prison sentence if the Arnold indictments were successfully carried through, organized labor well may have had its head in an anti-trust noose all these years.

In one court after another, President Hutcheson fought the Arnold indictments. One by one, he succeeded in getting them invalidated because the anti-trust laws were written primarily to apply to business corporations rather than labor unions.

Now a powerful clique seems bent on rewriting the laws in such a manner as to make labor unions positively liable to them.

Why must labor again face anti-trustism, which William L. Hutcheson once beat back so tremendously? There are probably many reasons, but I believe that one of the main ones is because years of anti-union propaganda in press and on radio are finally bearing fruit.

In the past 25 years labor has grown tremendously. It has succeeded in elevating wage standards and improving working conditions. But it has had powerful opposition all the way. Always the story of those who opposed the growth of organized labor has been that unionism is sapping the industrial strength of the nation, regimenting the working people, negating their rights and leading them down the road to poverty.

Are these things facts? Any man old enough to have lived through 1929 and 1930 can answer this question for himself by asking himself, "Am I better off today than I was 25 years ago?" If he wants further proof, he can ask his neighbor the same thing.

There is an old adage that says, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Never was that old adage more applicable than it is in this present situation. The Americans or Canadians who are not better off today than they were a generation ago could meet in a phone booth and have room to spare.

The plain truth of the matter is that America is lots better than it used to be. People are earning more,

spending more, enjoying more and saving more, too. Even Business Week, one of the better publications in the nation, admits the fact. In a recent article entitled "Twenty-five Years That Remade America," Business Week summarizes some of the gains which have been made in the past quarter century.

"Just 25 years ago this October," the article recalls, "the Great Depression began. What happened to business through those 25 turbulent, changeful years? What happened to the way people live? How do we look now compared to the way we looked 25 years ago?

"The first answer," the article says, "is that everything is bigger. The Nation's total output (in real terms —not just in dollars) is more than double what it was in 1929. There never has been anything like this economic machine of ours for sheer size, sheer power, sheer ability to produce.

"What about the market for this huge output? The single outstanding fact that has more to do than any other with keeping the economy in high gear is the redistribution of income and, particularly, the upgrading of lower income classes.

"Twenty-five years ago," the article goes on, "the great bulk of U. S. families earned just enough money to buy necessities. The amount of money available for buying even small luxuries was strictly limited.

"Today," the article says, "most American families have moved up into the crucial middle income groups upon which the economy now depends. This income rise creates a tremendous demand for all kinds of goods that make living easier, more comfortable and more plush; that makes leisure more varied and more fun.

"This is the group that has upgraded all kinds of former luxuries into apparent necessities, and has provided the main drive of the growing economy. With the bulk of the population in the middle income group, the mass market has become a lot more massive.

"Thanks partially to social security and pensions, partly to savings, older people are spending more money than it was once thought they would," the article continues.

"There was a time when it was considered good business to stock rural stores with clothing three years behind the New York fashions. Now the farmer's wife and daughter want just what is being worn on Fifth Avenue."

Because they cannot very well ignore the facts, even those who dislike labor admit all these things. But they insist that in some deep and sinister way we are losing our freedoms and our initiative and our moral fiber in the process. Somehow or other we are supposedly going downhill because unionism is robbing us of our free-born liberties.

The best kind of answer I have for that kind of propaganda was recently given by Arthur Larsen, Under-Secretary of Labor, to a group of attorneys who felt social security was making governmental wards of people, and cheating them of their inherent freedoms. Larsen said:

"What is freedom, anyway? Is it freedom to be compelled to live with your own children, and feel dependent and in the way? Or is it more like freedom to be able to take your $85 a month and live as you please?

"Is it freedom to go through life worried sick about what will happen to your wife and family if you die, because you can't afford enough life insurance? Or is it freedom to know,

as I know, that if I die tomorrow my family will get $168.80 a month—and, after the present bill passes, $200.00 a month?

"Is it freedom to have to go on working until you drop dead—although you may be old and tired and sick? Or is it freedom to be able to retire at any time you choose after age 65 and spend the rest of your life as you please?"

To say anything more on this score, would, in my opinion, only be laboring the point. Americans have never been freer than they are today. Social security has given workers freedom from the fears of old age. Unemployment insurance has given them freedom from fear of going hungry the next week after being laid off. Bank insurance has given them freedom from fear of losing what money they have in the banks. The list could go on and on, but the point is that all of these are freedoms which did not exist 25 years ago.

What the Business Week article failed to point out clearly was that the program that brought about all these improvements was the program of organized labor; that the unions initiated and fought for the things that made these improvements possible; that success of unions in increasing purchasing power of the vast bulk of the people has been the cornerstone of our industrial expansion.

How, then, can unionism be robbing us of our traditional rights and freedoms? If what I learned in school is correct, practically all our basic rights and freedoms are wrapped up in the Bill of Rights—the first ten amendments to the Constitution. Have any of these been repealed or amended? I can think of none. As a matter of fact, I believe the freedoms contained in the Bill of Rights have been strengthened and implemented and made more real by the addition of the new freedoms mentioned by Mr. Larsen.

How, during the past quarter century, did millions of people move out of the bare subsistence class into the middle class? They did so by belonging to unions, and, through their unions, securing a decent share of the wealth they produced. There is no other answer. Furthermore, there never will be one.

In 1929, the labor movement barely exceeded three million workers. In the past 25 years the trade union movement has grown to better than 16 million. On the legislative front as well as the economic front, unionism has made its strength apparent, and all the nation has benefitted as a result.

Engineers, general managers and financial geniuses may work wonders in building efficient factories and production lines, but after all is said and done, there can be no prosperity unless millions of working people have sufficient purchasing power to absorb the products of the factories and production lines. Labor must be prosperous or nobody is prosperous.

In view of this basic fact, which no one can refute, it seems to me that the welfare of organized labor should be the concern of all. But there are many industrialists who want to eat their cake and have it too. They want prosperity, but they also want two unemployed men at the factory gate for every one working inside, something they consider a healthy incentive-builder for greater production per hour.

Unfortunately unemployment and prosperity are as unmixable as oil and water. Each naturally cancels out the other. It seems to me that the time has come when we must choose which it is going to be.

Editorial

The Past Should Be Our Inspiration

When General President Maurice A. Hutcheson raps the gavel in Taft Auditorium, Cincinnati, on Monday morning, November 15th, some 1,400 delegates will come to attention and the 27th General Convention of our Brotherhood will be under way.

Anyone who reads the papers or follows current events must admit that our 27th General Convention is meeting in a time of crisis. The threat of Communism is clutching at every heart that believes in freedom. Unemployment, inflation, and a shrinking dollar all are creating pressing problems for the man who earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow. This, indeed, is a time for sober reflection.

Yet, by comparison, the problems which face us today are distinctly minor to the problems which were faced in many of 26 preceding conventions. It is not difficult to hark back to the first Brotherhood convention in Chicago in August of 1881. Thirty-six delegates from 14 local unions in 11 cities attended that first convention, which brought into being our great Brotherhood.

History does not record how the delegates got to Chicago. If some of them did not ride the rods, it is a miracle, for in those days few unions had treasuries. Mostly the pocket of the financial secretary constituted all the treasury there was. How they ate, too, is a mystery, but it is a lead-pipe cinch they ate few T-bone steaks.

Ten to twelve hours were considered a day's work in 1881. Machinery was cutting down the demand for manpower. Wages were anywhere from 15¢ to 30¢ an hour. Piece work was rampant. The employers had only one yardstick for measuring the worth of a worker; the greatest possible output for the least possible money—and to Hell with safety, craftsmanship or grievances. If a man was injured on the job he paid his own hospital and doctor bills or did without medical aid. If the boss suspected that he even thought about a union he not only lost his job but also faced the possibility of being blacklisted out of the trade completely.

In spite of all these handicaps, the 36 delegates to that first convention met and formed our Brotherhood. When the convention was over, they owed $56 for hall rent, printing, etc.

Men of lesser courage might have given up then and there. But they went back to their Local Unions fired with an enthusiasm that could not be denied. Up and down the land they ranged spreading the gospel of unionism. Reverses and disappointments only increased their determination. They met the crisis of their times and overcame it.

In subsequent conventions, such matters as the eight-hour day, workmen's compensation, criminal conspiracy charges, anti-trust charges, yellow-dog contracts, the American Plan and a hundred and one other problems confronted the delegates. Wars, depressions, technological changes, Kaiserism, and finally

Communism all threatened the continued existence of our Brotherhood. Each convention had its crisis, but by calmness, forthrightness and careful deliberation each crisis was met and conquered.

It is not hard to imagine the spirits of such early day stalwarts as Gabe Edmonston and Peter J. McGuire peering over the shoulders of delegates to the 27th General Convention. In fact it is hard to imagine anything else.

In our own time we have our problems to meet. By meeting them squarely and honestly we can pass on to our children and our children's children the same rich heritage of accomplishment that our predecessors passed on to us. God give us the strength and the wisdom to do so.

Nothing New

Last month Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson called down upon his head the most violent denunciation in a decade when he compared unemployed workers to kennel dogs who sit on their fannies and yelp when they ought to be beating the highways and byways looking for work. So much already has been written on this score it is unnecessary for this journal to add its two cents worth.

While the remark in itself was unfair, unwarranted and untrue, we are concerned less with it than we are concerned with the thinking that may have prompted it. Unfortunately too many in the upper echelons of industry think that unemployed people are out of work simply because they lack ambition or initiative. Others have said it before Wilson did and still others will probably say it long after he is dead and gone.

The other day another high government official voiced the same sort of a thought about dirt farmers. He opined that small farmers who lack capital to invest heavily in farm machinery are a detriment to the nation. He advocated driving them off their farms and herding them into the cities to join the pool of industrial workers while factory farms take over their acres.

As we look back on it, this attitude, that the little guy is a shiftless dolt, for years has been the prevailing attitude of many guys who reached the top of the economic ladder.

We can remember during the depression, when WPA was giving the unemployed people a few days' work a month raking leaves and fixing streets so that they could maintain their self respect, many of the upper crust shook their heads in sorrow.

"This is the end," they wailed. "Workers are being ruined. They are becoming so accustomed to leaning on shovels they will never really want to work again."

A few years later, when a national emergency arose, 60 million Americans flocked to factories and farms and mines to turn out the most fabulous flood of materials this world has ever seen.

Then we can remember when Social Security came in. The same people again wrung their hands over what was happening to working people.

"This is absolutely the end," they cried again. "This is the end of people wanting to work and save for their old age. This is the handwriting on the wall for private insurance."

What has happened since Social Security was enacted? Over 63 million people are now working and the figure well could be 67 or 68 million if there were enough jobs available. Working people are buying $10 worth of retirement insurance for every dollar's worth they bought in 1937.

As far back as we can remember, the hue and cry has always been the same—anything and everything that gave working people a little more security or comfort or peace of mind was going to be the ruination of the nation. But year by year, more people have entered the labor pool, they have worked harder and saved more and built better lives for themselves. Yet one Congressman recently decried the fact it is no longer easy to distinguish the waiters from the big brass at functions in Washington.

Bad as the remark made by Mr. Wilson was, it was only an indication of a unfortunate type of thinking that goes on in the minds of too many people in the upper crust. They have no faith in working people or ordinary Americans. Without faith in the good sense, decency and integrity of all people, it is difficult to see how there can be much faith in the democratic process.

Our only suggestion to Mr. Wilson is that he get up early enough some morning to get down to the gate of one of his factories. Let him then count the number of men and women patiently waiting there in the hope of getting a job. If that does not change his mind, nothing ever will.

Simple—When You Know How

Are you worried because it is hard to make ends meet? Is the old lady unhappy because what you bring home in the pay envelope, after all the deducts are taken out, is insufficient to keep the kids in shoes? Well, don't be. There is a way out. Elmer C. Walzer, financial expert for United Press tells you how to beat the rap. In the October 20th issue of the Indianapolis Times, Mr. Walzer laid it all out in black and white. Here is what he said:

Wall St. likes to talk of many things, such as cabbages and kings, but right now it's thinking of plugging up losses by tax sales.

And there are only 10 weeks left to do it, too, Eldon A. Grimm, analyst for Walston & Co., warns.

The trick is to sell one stock at a loss and switch to a "better" issue, he says. Seldom have so many investors had such generous long-term or short-term gains to offset, he notes.

"In offsetting your gains, don't forget that a long-term loss now counts as much as a short-term loss," he says.

"Hence a stock that you have held for 20 years is as valuable for loss purposes as one bought last week. Whether you have $1,000 or $100,000 of tax able profits you can offset as much of that profit as you can by selling other securities at a loss.

"Suppose you don't have securities profits. If you don't, you can still establish enough losses to offset $1,000 of ordinary income per year such as income from your salary, dividends, etc.

"If you should, say, take $6,000 of losses you could take $1,000 of this against your ordinary income this year and carry forward the extra $5,000 for the next five years and use it at the rate of $1,000 a year."

There you have it, Brothers. All you have to do is take $100,000 of your fiduciaries and balance it off against $100,000 of long-term sinking fund debentures and divide by your loss carry-over from over-subscriptions on municipals.

Simple, isn't it? In fact, it makes you wonder why you didn't think of it yourself. There is only one drawback; if you didn't have $100,000 in investments to begin with, this ain't for you. Forget the whole business and continue yakking at the old lady to cut down on the grocery bill.

Broken Shoes Meant Broken Dreams

For years Elsie Robinson has been commenting on the passing scene in her syndicated newspaper column. Through eyes that have seen much, Miss Robinson shrewdly looks at the fears, foibles and frivolities of the human race.

In a recent column she did a little reminiscing about the days of her childhood. A few excerpts from this column are of more than passing interest to every man who works for a living. Among other things, Miss Robinson said:

"I remember his shoes. They were such poor, broken things.

"Still he never complained. Men didn't in those days. Their broken work shoes were symbolic of their whole dreary lives. I wonder how they stood it. Up near dawn and off to an endless 12-hour day, six days a week.

"A man might be born with songs in his heart and genius at his fingertips, but what did it avail him against the 'system'? Nothing. Come rain or snow, mud or sleet, we worked like driven cattle or slaves. And now, remembering, I think of his old shoes that walked so many miles without self-pity or rebellion to serve his family.

"But now I may rebel against a system which held men in bondage like that. And now, remembering those pitiful shoes, I can thank God that the unions came to free men from such drudgery and that this day no longer means men in shackles but free, masters of their own destiny."

Other writers, in other articles, have expressed with considerable eloquence what the coming of unions has done to benefit American workers. Miss Robinson does as good a job as many of them with her musings about an old pair of broken-down shoes.

It's About Time

Last month the Federal Trade Commission announced that it was cracking down on gyp accident and health insurance companies. As explained in recent issues of this journal, there are many insurance companies operating in the field which are long on promises in their advertising and short on performance when called on to pay. FTC is now investigating 18 of them.

Dozens of letters from members who have been fleeced by such insurance companies have been received by THE CARPENTER. All of these have been mailed to the FTC. Perhaps they had a little to do with the investigation.

We sincerely hope the FTC cleans up the insurance rackets. Until it does, however, members are warned to buy health and accident insurance with extreme caution.

THE OLD TIMERS SACRIFICED . .



FOURTH GENERAL CONVENTION

Buffalo, N. Y.—1886



FIFTH GENERAL CONVENTION

Detroit, Mich.—1888



EIGHTH GENERAL CONVENTION
Indianapolis, Ind.—1894



NINTH GENERAL CONVENTION
Cleveland, Ohio—1896

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

SPECIAL NOTICE

A check of the records at the General Office shows that some Local Unions are not awarding certificates of journeymanship to their apprentices who have completed the prescribed training within the meaning of our General Constitution.

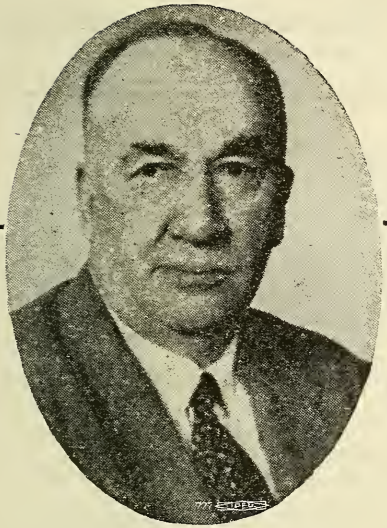
The 24th General Convention of the United Brotherhood decreed that each apprentice fulfilling all the qualifications of apprenticeship as a member of one of the Local Unions should be awarded such a certificate.

There are special applications and request should be made to the General Office in connection with the granting of certificates of journeymanship. These applications for journeyman's certificates must be sent to the General Secretary.

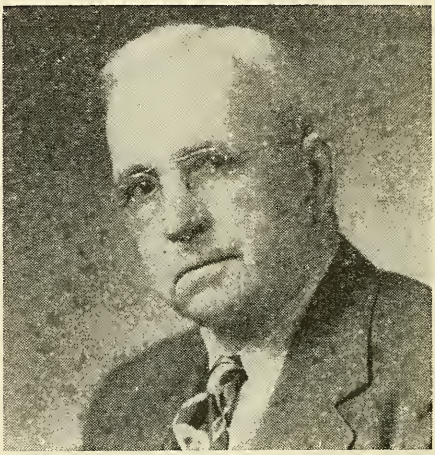
NEW LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

3014	Creston, B. C., Canada	3025	Chicago, Illinois
3019	Sonoma, California	2302	Prescott, Arkansas
2121	Elkhart, Indiana	3026	Dauphin, Manitoba, Canada
121	Vineland, New Jersey	1777	Cheboygan, Michigan
2300	Castelgar, B. C., Canada	2347	Edmunston, N. B., Canada
620	Madison, New Jersey	3027	Gary, Indiana
2263	Aiken, South Carolina	3029	Columbia Falls, Montana
3023	Norfolk & Vicinity, Virginia	3032	Bellingham, Washington

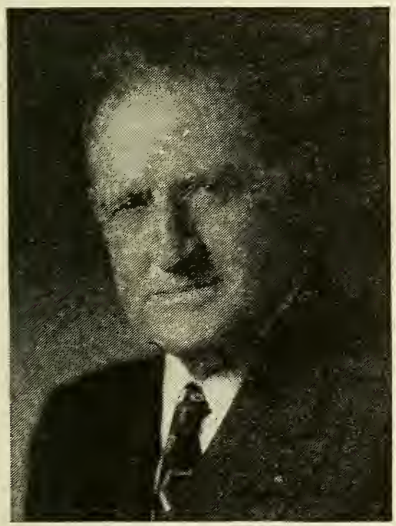
In Memoriam



WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON
General President, 1915-1952
General President Emeritus,
1952-1953
Died October 20, 1953



ROLAND ADAMS
General Executive Board member,
1937-1953
Died May 15, 1953



ABE MUIR
General Executive Board member,
1928-1954
Died May 30, 1954

These officers passed away since the 26th General Convention. Though their faces are missing, the heritage of loyalty, courage and devotion they left behind will endure forever.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

A. W. ANDERSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ROBERT BALE, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
FREDERICK J. BAUM, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
E. C. BAYNE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
PERCY BENOIT, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
DOYLE C. BILLUPS, L. U. 933, Detroit, Mich.
M. O. BOLTINGHOUSE, L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal.
WILLIAM E. BOOKER, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
J. C. BOYCE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM BROOKE, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
CHARLES BROZAK, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
P. L. CLARK, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
EDGAR COBLE, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Texas
L. M. COLVIN, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio
ROBERT S. CUMMINGS, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
DAN DUFOUR, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
NICHOLAS DUMPHY, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
CHARLES ECKLOFF, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
IVER ENDAHL, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, Cal.
ALBERT ERIKS, L. U. 1797, Renton, Wash.
JAMES FROSST, L. U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
N. D. FULLER, L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal.
HENRY GALLOP, L. U. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can.
JOHN W. GIBSON, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
GEORGE GODCHAUX, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
C. M. HALL, L. U. 2231, Los Angeles, Cal.
FREDERICK HARTMAN, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
N. B. HASTINGS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
F. A. HESS, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
GEORGE HILF, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio
WILLIAM HILLERS, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
A. S. HILTON, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
C. R. HOLLABAUGH, L. U. 665, Amarillo, Tex.
GEORGE HOPE, L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal.
EVERETT F. ISBELL, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
SAM L. JOHNSTON, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
EVERETT R. KESSEL, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
O. M. KIMBALL, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Tex.
LYNN A. KNIGHT, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
HUGH LAGAN, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
WILLIS LEATHERWOOD, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
NELS O. LICKWOLD, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
JAMES LOUGHRAN, L. U. 1797, Renton, Wash.
LOUIS LUTZ, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
ALEX C. MAC KINNON, L. U. 944, San Bernardino, Cal.
THEODORE R. MAHON, L. U. 1075, Hudson, N. Y.
HENRY MARTIN, L. U. 1797, Renton, Wash.
GEORGE A. MAY, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
CHARLES McCLURE, L. U. 143, Canton, Ohio
HENRY M. McKNIGHT, L. U. 379, Texarkana, Texas
L. B. McNITT, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN J. MURPHY, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
R. R. NEIGHBORS, L. U. 743, Bakersfield, Cal.
JOHN A. OLSON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
OSCAR O'NEAL, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
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Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 314

Porch Steps.—Porch steps, or any small flight of steps, regardless of where they are used, belong to the subject of stair building. In most cases, though, this branch of

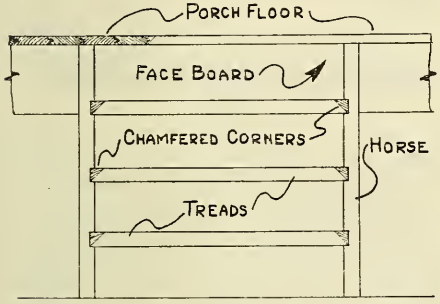


Fig. 1

stair building is considered as a separate subject. There are a number of reasons why it should be handled separately. Porch steps belong to outside finish, and for that reason the construction and the material used must be suitable for meeting outside conditions. Joints in the construction should be kept at

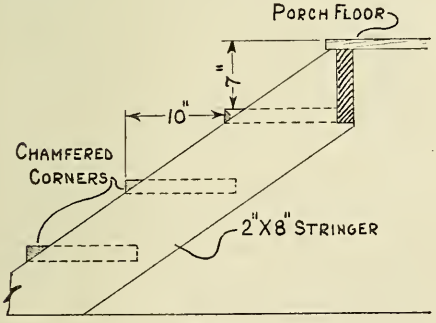


Fig. 2

a minimum, and those that are necessary should be made to drain well and have enough ventilation so they will dry out readily. A good practice in step building, is to paint all joints before they are put together. This increases the life of the steps, especially if material is used that lasts well under all kinds of weather conditions.

Plank Steps.—Fig. 1 shows a front view of a flight of plank steps. In this case the treads are gained into the horses. Notice the chamfered corners, which improve the appearance, and sometimes prevent stringy things from catching on them. Fig. 2 shows a side view of the steps shown by Fig. 1. Here the rise and the run of the steps are

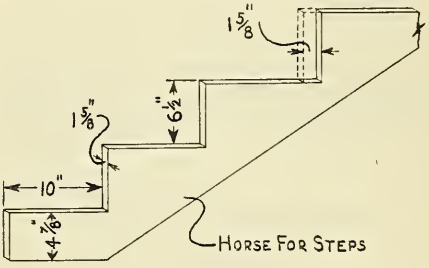


Fig. 3

given. Notice how the horse shown joins the outside porch joists. The upper corner of the porch floor should line perfectly with the upper corner of the tread nosings.

Cut-Out Horses for Steps.—A perspective view of a horse with the steps cut out is shown by Fig. 3. This horse is made of 1⅝-inch material. The runs of the steps are 10 inches, and the rough risers are 6½

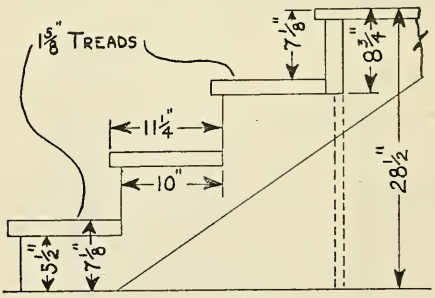


Fig. 4

inches, excepting the first rough riser, which is only 4⅞ inches, indication that the tread is to be made of 1⅝-inch material. Fig. 4 shows a side view of a similar horse with the treads in place. The runs here are 10 inches, but the risers are 7⅛ inches. A front view of these steps is shown by Fig. 5. The length of the 1⅝-inch treads is 43 inches.

All of the steps shown so far are considered as plank steps.

Three-Step Horse.—Fig. 6 shows a side view of a rough horse cut out for three

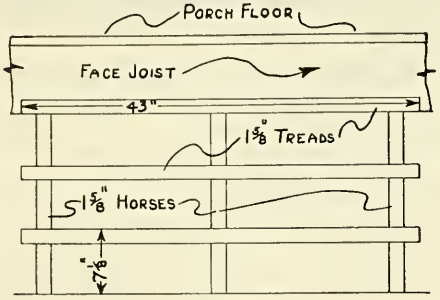


Fig. 5

steps. A top view, in part, of this design is shown directly under it. This layout has the last riser omitted, which consists of the

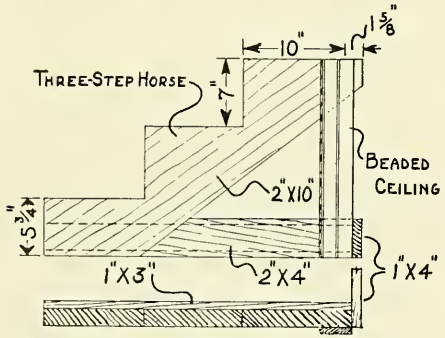


Fig. 6

outside porch joist. The 1⅝-inch space indicated at the upper right, is where the porch joists join the horse. This rough horse

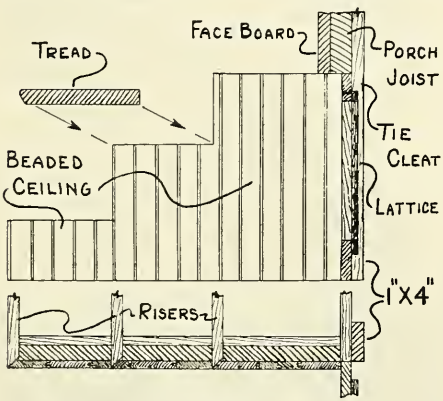


Fig. 7

is to be covered on the outside with beaded ceiling, which is shown started at the right. The beaded ceiling in place is shown by Fig. 7. The top, in part, view shown at the bottom gives more of the construction, which is rather economical. The tread to the upper left, ready to go into place should

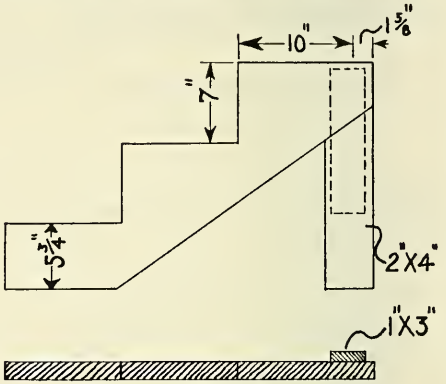


Fig. 8

be noted. This tread is made of 1¼-inch stuff. The porch joist is shown in part at the upper right. Study and compare this drawing with the previous one.

Return-Riser End Construction.—The beginning of another method of constructing the end of porch steps is shown by Fig. 8. Here a side view of the horse is shown in

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the main drawing, while at the bottom is given a top view. Notice the 2 x 4 leg to the right, which supports the back of the steps. The 1 x 3 shown by the top view

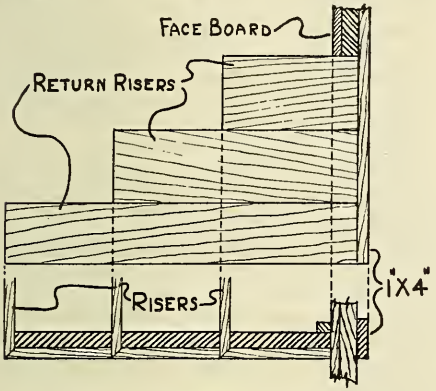


Fig. 9

at the bottom right, is indicated on the side view by dotted lines. This cleat ties the leg to the horse. Fig. 9 shows the finished end of the steps, giving the face board and the outside porch joist, in part, at the upper right. Notice the return risers that finish the end. Additional light on the construction is given by the top view shown at the bottom, in part. The steps are fastened to the outside porch joist by means of the 1 x 4 indicated at the bottom right. Fig.

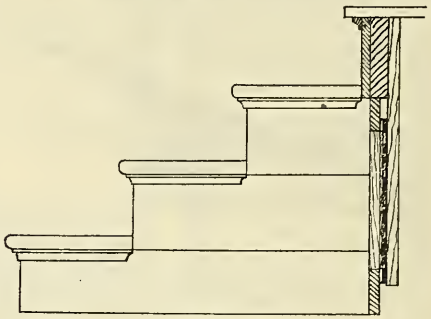


Fig. 10

10 shows the end of the steps finished. A cross section of the latticework is shown to the right. This step construction is economical, looks well, and dries out readily after rain or snow.

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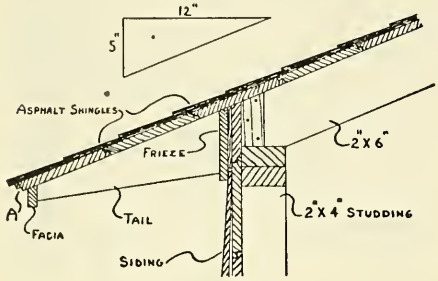


Fig. 1

are more economical and permit self-washing by the rain on the outsides, they are hard to make leak-proof, and their looks fail to satisfy a great many people.

The accompanying drawing shows a simple design of an open cornice, that is different. The tail tapers toward a point, where a narrow facia is nailed. Notice the shiplap projection at A, which coupled with the projection of the shingles, provides satisfactory drip for the eaves. The pitch, as shown by the drawing, is a 5 and 12 pitch, which is ample to carry off the water. However, a good waterproof paper should be put under the shingles as a sort of reinforcing against leaks. A little study of the design, will reveal that this cornice is easy to paint, and will have a pleasing appearance. In place of the shiplap edge at A, an ogee or some other molding effect can be used. This can easily be accomplished, if the builder is equipped with the proper power tools.

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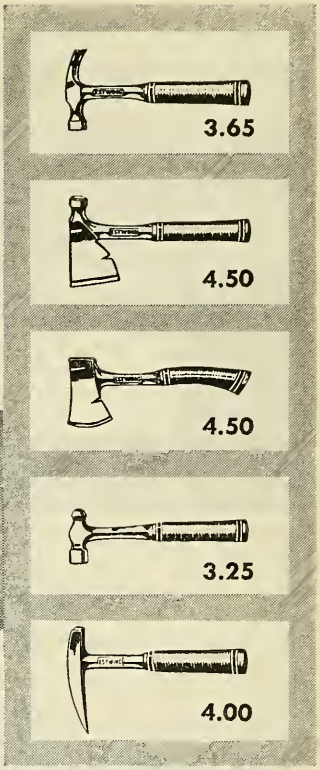
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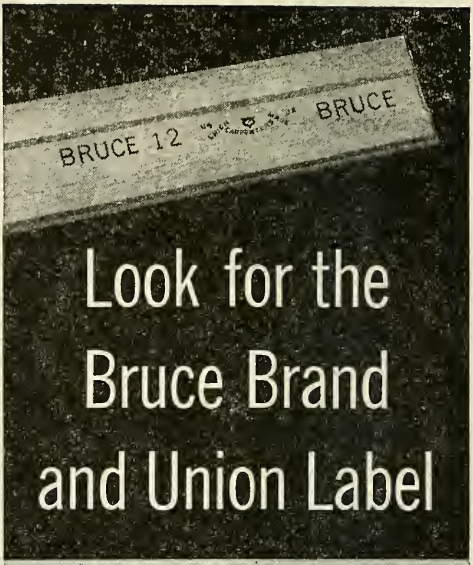
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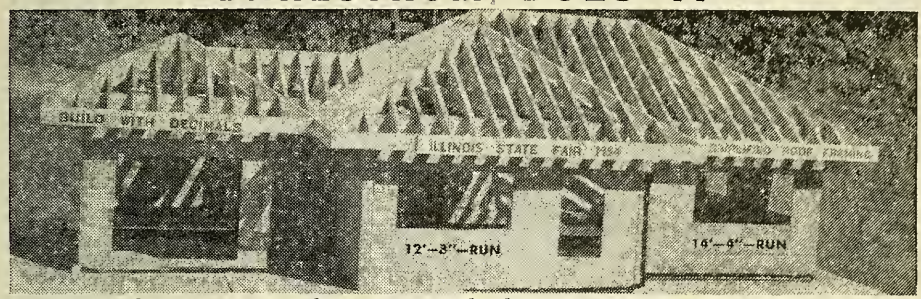
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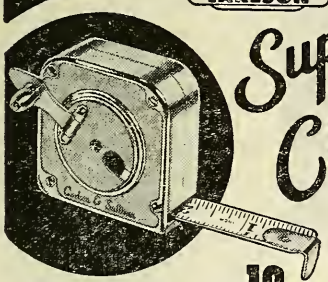
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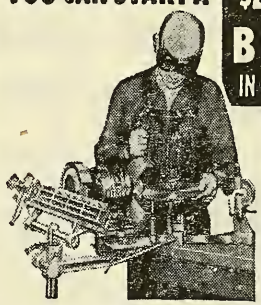
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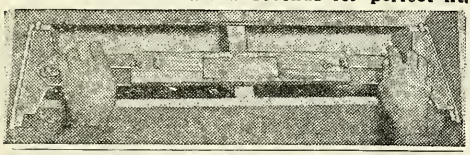
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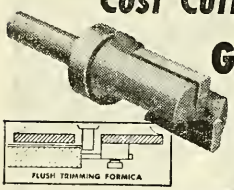
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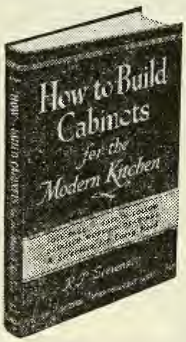
"HOW TO BUILD CABINETS FOR THE MODERN KITCHEN"

by ROBT. P. STEVENSON
Asst. Managing Editor, Popular Science

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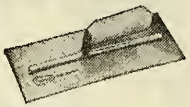
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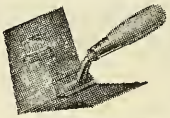
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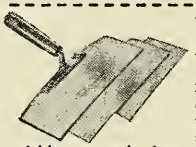
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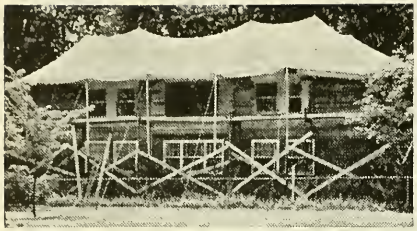
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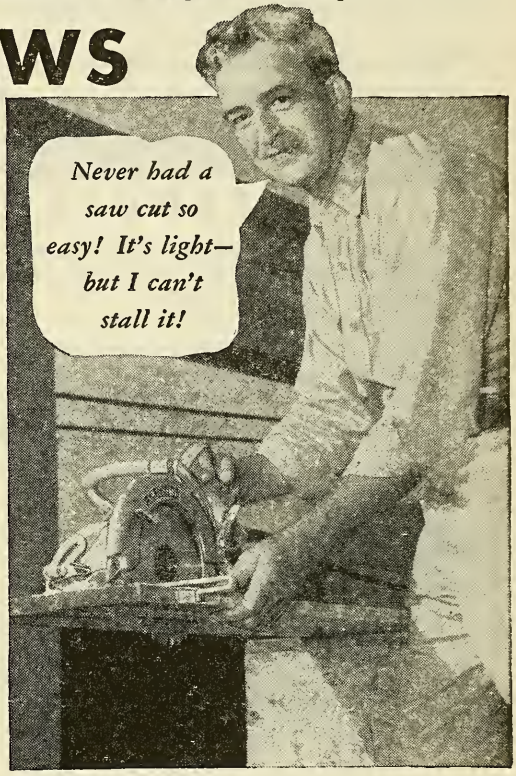
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TRADE-IN OFFER EXTENDED THROUGH DECEMBER 15th!

Your old saw worth $22.50 on NEW 77 and 825 Super Duty

SKIL SAWS

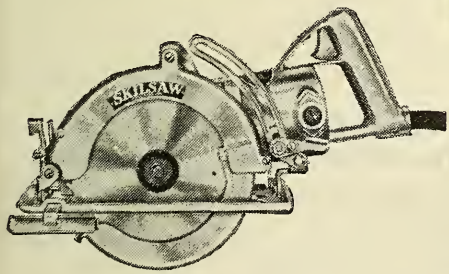


Complete Sell-Out requires extension of this Trade-In Offer thru December 15th . . . for the benefit of builders who missed it! Now is the time to act!

Regardless of the age, brand or condition of your old portable electric saw, it's worth $22.50 to you toward the purchase of the newest and finest in high-speed, high-power SKIL Saws!

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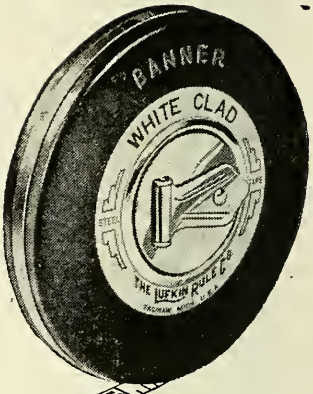
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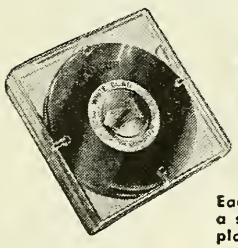
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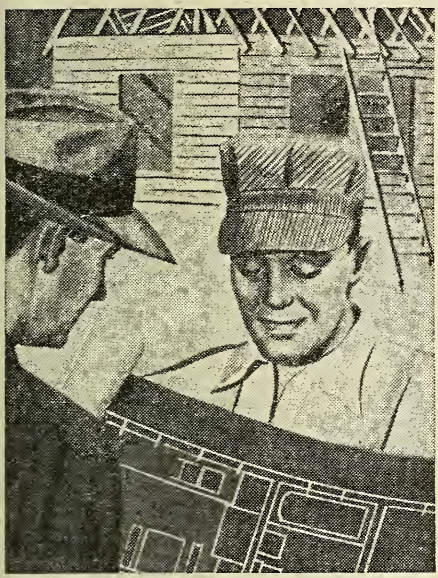
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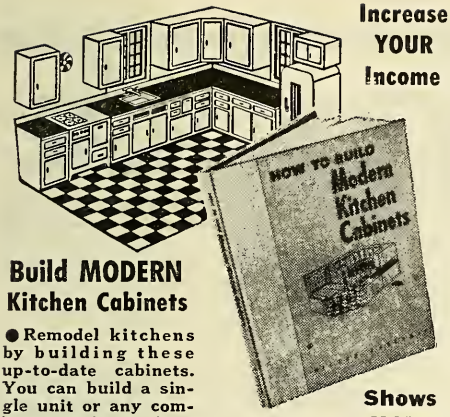
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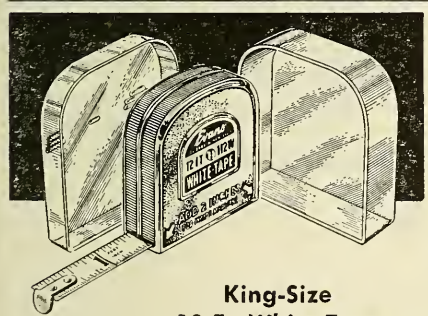
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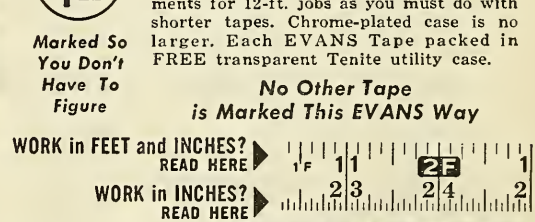
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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. LXXIV—No. 11 | INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1954 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

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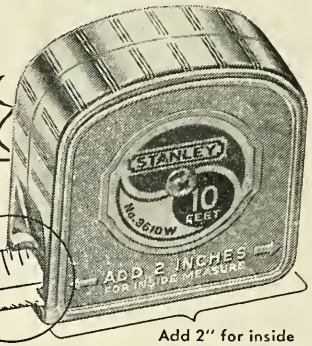
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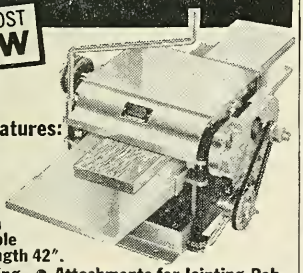
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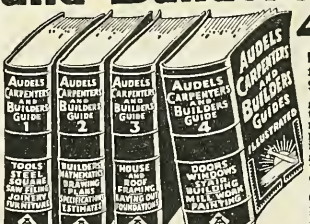
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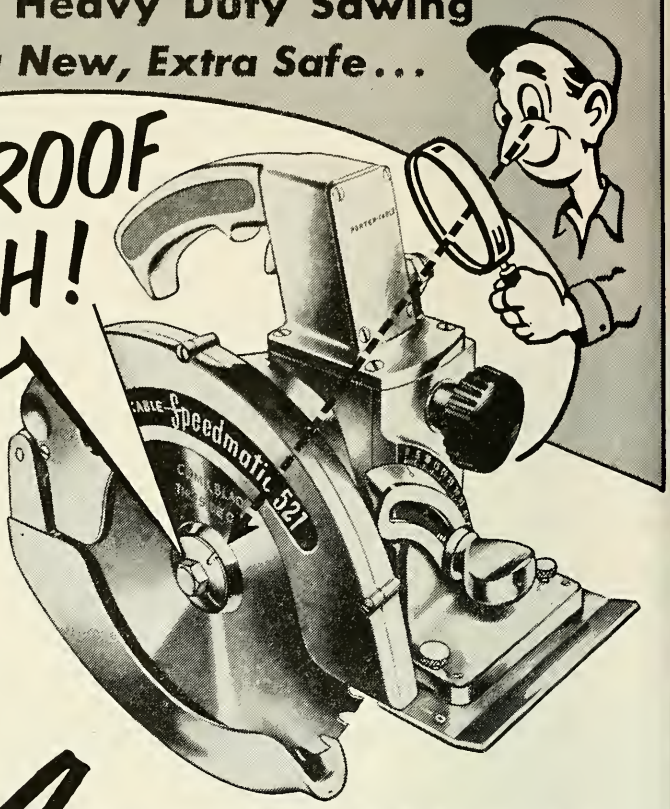
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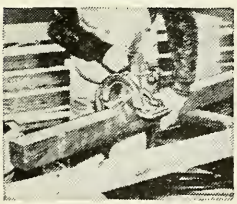
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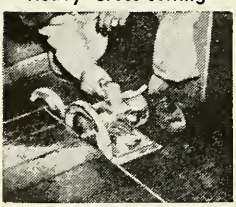
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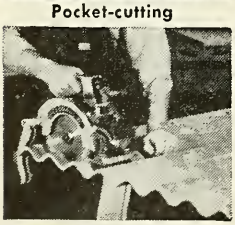


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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

DECEMBER, 1954



Seasons Greetings

from

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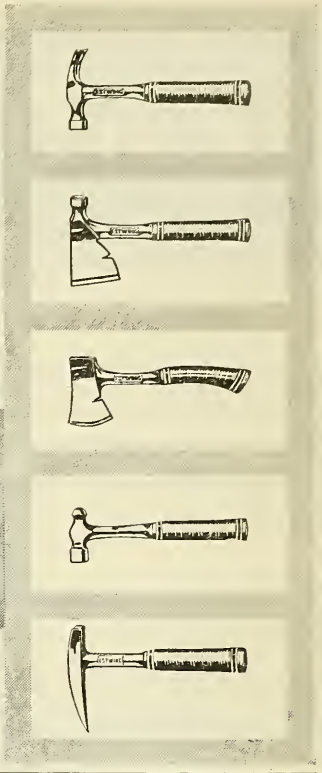


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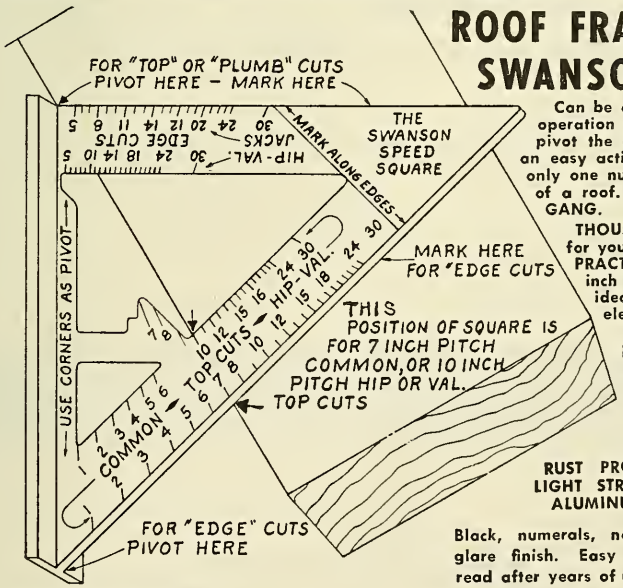


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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. LXXIV—No. 12 | INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1954 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

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Late in 1953 Congress enacted many changes in the Social Security laws. So that you may get a clear idea of how these changes will affect you, we are presenting this article compiled in collaboration with officials of the Social Security Administration.

Seabee Reserves Keep Prepared - - - 10

The "miracle men of World War II," the Seabees, are still in action. Reserve units have been organized by the Navy so that this important group will be as effective as ever in the event of another war.

★ ★ ★

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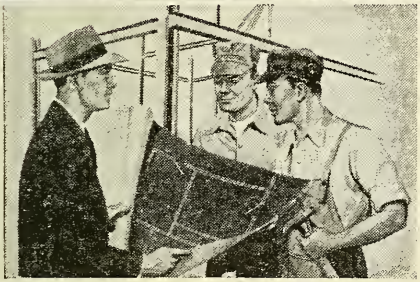
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★ SAFE DRIVING DAY ★

EACH DAY in the year approximately 110 Americans are killed by automobiles. Eleven hundred others are maimed or injured. Traffic accidents cause four billion dollars worth of property damage every year.

IN VIEW of this frightening loss of life, limb and property, President Eisenhower has set aside December 15 as Safe Driving Day. The objective of Safe Driving Day is one accident-free day in every community in the nation. It will succeed only if every person driving or walking that day cooperates.

★ ★

During Safe Driving Day you are asked to:

1. Observe the letter and spirit of all traffic regulations.
2. Be courteous to every driver and pedestrian—practice sportsmanship.
3. Give full attention to driving and walking. In short, drive and walk as you would have others do.

★

REMEMBER: The Life You Save May Be Your Own.

Know Your Social Security

★ ★ ★

LARGELY through the efforts of organized labor, the Social Security Law has been amended at least four times since the original act was passed in 1935. Each amendment liberalized benefits and increased the number of workers eligible to participate. The most recent amendment was enacted by Congress just before it adjourned last Fall.

Since this new, 1954 amendment of the law means important changes in coverage, benefit payments, tax deductions, etc., THE CARPENTER is publishing this comprehensive summary of how and where the law has been changed. It was prepared in collaboration with an official of the Social Security Administration, and, therefore, should be authentic.

Higher Benefits

People who start getting old age payments in the future will get higher benefits than they would have received under the old law. To understand the change in this part of the law, you will first need to understand how the payments are figured.

The amount of a retired worker's benefit is a percentage of his average monthly earnings and is figured by a formula specified in the law. The new law increases benefit payments for workers in these three ways:

Counting Higher Earnings

Starting in 1955, you will receive credit for earnings up to $4200 a year. This means persons making $4200 or more a year can have their benefits based on average monthly earnings as high as $350 a month. Under the old law, the top figure was $300 a month since only $3600 a year could count toward benefits.

Dropping out years of low income

Under the old law your average earnings (and your benefit) could be pulled down by years of low earnings or no earnings at all. When you retire in the future, up to four of these low income years can be dropped out in figuring your average earnings. If you have had five years or more of covered work, one more year can be dropped out. This provision means that your benefit will be based on the years when you earned the most.

Using a New Formula

Under the new law, the retirement payment is figured by taking 55 per cent of the first $110 of your average monthly earnings and adding 20 per cent of the next $240 of your average earnings.

Here's the step-by-step way to figure your benefit:

1. Write down your earnings for each year after 1950. Include both wages and self-employment income under social security up to $3600 a year for 1951 through 1954 and up to $4200 a year after 1954.
2. Cross out the 4 or 5 years of lowest earnings.
3. Figure your average monthly earnings for the rest of the years (count the earnings for the years

that are left and divide by the number of months).

4. Apply the new formula.

Example—You are 65 and retire January 1, 1957. You have earned:

1951—2500
1952—1000
1953—3500
1954—3000
1955—4200
1956—4200

By dropping out the first four years of lower earnings, your average will be $4200 a year or $350 a month.

Take 55% of the first $110 = $ 60.50
Take 20% of the rest $240 = 48.00
$108.50

Examples of all types of benefits figured under the new formula are shown in the following tables:

Benefits to those already drawing benefits when the new law was passed were automatically raised in September.

If You Work After Payments Start

Starting next year, the conditions under which monthly benefits can be paid while you are working will change.

If you are 72 or older you may receive benefits regardless of how much you work and earn.

If you are under 72 and entitled to benefits, payments will be made under these conditions:

1. You can receive benefits for every month even though you earn as much as $1200 a year. Earnings from any type of employment or self-employment must be counted.

Retirement Benefits

Average Monthly Earnings	Worker	Worker and Wife	Worker and Wife and 1 child
45.00	30.00	45.00	50.00
100.00	55.00	82.50	82.50
200.00	78.50	117.80	157.10
300.00	98.50	147.80	197.10
350.00	108.50	162.80	200.00

Survivors Benefits

Average Monthly Earnings	Widow, Child or Parent	Widow and 1 Child	Widow and 2 Children	Widow and 3 Children
45.00	30.00	45.00	50.00	50.00
100.00	41.30	82.60	82.60	82.60
200.00	58.90	117.80	157.10	160.00
300.00	73.90	147.80	197.10	200.00
350.00	81.40	162.80	200.00	200.00

Where only one person draws benefits on a worker's social security record, that person will get at least $30 a month. No one family can receive over 80 per cent of the worker's average monthly earnings amount or over $200, whichever is less.

2. If you earn over $1200 and work in all months, benefits will not be paid for some of the months. The table below shows the number of checks payable if you work throughout the year and earn the amounts indicated:

Annual Earnings	Number of Months Benefits Payable
1200 or less	12 months
1200.01 to 1280	11 months
1280.01 to 1360	10 months
1360.01 to 1440	9 months
1440.01 to 1520	8 months
1520.01 to 1600	7 months
1600.01 to 1680	6 months
1680.01 to 1760	5 months
1760.01 to 1840	4 months
1840.01 to 1920	3 months
1920.01 to 2000	2 months
2000.01 to 2080	1 months
2080.01 or more	0 months

Earnings from any kind of work must be counted, whether or not the work is covered by social security. Income from investments, a pension from your employer, etc., are not counted.

However, regardless of your total earnings for the year, you do not lose a benefit for any month in which you neither earned more than $80 in wages nor performed substantial services in self-employment.

If You Go Back To Work

If you apply for benefits and keep on working or go back to work, you may become eligible to have your benefits refigured. Your benefit may be revised if your recent earnings have been higher. If your benefit was originally figured without the advantage of the drop out mentioned above, you can get the advantage of that provision if you have continued to work since you applied for benefits.

If You Are Disabled or Become Disabled

If you are totally disabled and have been disabled for six months or more, you can apply beginning in January to have your earnings record "frozen" during the period of your disability to protect your benefit rights and your benefit amount. This can be done only for periods of disability before you were 65.

If you become disabled in the future, your earnings record can be frozen after the disability has existed for at least six months.

This does not mean you will get benefits because you are disabled. **It does not provide cash disability payments.** It does not mean that the period when you are disabled will not operate against you to prevent you from qualifying for benefits after you are 65 or to lower your benefit amount.

Your earnings record may be frozen if:

1. Your disability has lasted six months
2. It is expected to continue indefinitely
3. It keeps you from doing any substantially gainful work, and
4. You have worked in a job covered by social security for five years out of the last ten and one and one-half years out of the last three before you are disabled.

An application for disability determination can be filed at any Social Security Office after January 1, 1955. This provision can apply to all persons who have been disabled since



October 1941 if they meet the requirements listed above and are still disabled. It may mean higher benefits, also, for disabled persons already receiving benefits if they were totally disabled before they were 65 years old.

If you are disabled or if you have a friend who is disabled, make a note to find out more about this provision at any time after the first of the year at your local Social Security Office.

Did You Have a Friend Who Died Before September 1950?

The new law provides that workers who died before September 1, 1950 are insured if they had as much as one and one-half years work under social security. In many cases, payments were not made to his family because the worker had not earned enough to qualify under the law at that time. The new law makes monthly payments possible to unremarried widows over 65; widows who have children under 18; dependent children if they are still under 18; and dependent parents.

More Workers Are Now Under Social Security

Nine out of ten workers are now covered by social security. The latest change provides coverage for self-employed farmers, engineers, accountants, architects and funeral directors. It covers all domestic employes of private households who are paid as much as $50 cash wages in a quarter. It covers all farm workers who are paid as much as $100 cash wages by one employer in a year. Ministers may elect coverage on a voluntary basis. Many more employes of State and local government will now be under social security. The State may now elect coverage for employes already under a State sponsored retirement plan if a majority of employes are in favor of coverage.



How Much Will You Pay For It?

Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance is paid for by a contribution of 2 per cent from the employe's wages and an equal amount contributed by the employer. The tax rate will go up every 5 years to 4 per cent after 1975. The self-employed pays all his own, which is one and one-half times the amount an employe pays. None of the costs is paid by general taxation; none of the costs is paid by "the government."

Since January 1, 1937, more than 30 billion dollars have been received in contributions and paid into the Trust Fund. To this has been added about 3 billion received as interest on Trust Fund money invested in government bonds. About 13 billion has been paid out in the form of benefits and expenses, which leaves a balance of over 20 billion in the Trust Fund for benefit payments and expenses of the system. It cannot be used for any other purpose.

Almost 7 million people—workers, their dependents and their survivors—are now receiving regular monthly checks. The average benefit to the retired worker is now more than $60 a month.

The Social Security Administration has some 500 district offices conven-

iently located throughout the country. These district offices have representatives who go regularly to nearby communities to serve the public. They are glad to answer your questions about social security. They would welcome an opportunity to attend a union meeting to explain the program.

There are three times when it is especially important to talk to someone from your local Social Security Offices:

If You Are Disabled Before 65

Find out just what you should do to have your earnings record frozen and protect your benefit rights.

When you are 65, find out just how you stand. Find out how much your benefits will be and just when you will be eligible. After you become 72, you are just losing money if you don't file an application at once.

If a worker in your family dies, some member of the family should inquire promptly about survivors insurance benefits.

No matter where you live, the services of a social security representative are available. Check the telephone book or ask your postmaster where to find him. He is there to help you. Don't take a chance on what a well-meaning friend tells you. You owe it to yourself and to your family to know just how the Social Security Law will affect you.



—STORY OF THE MONTH —

How can you build a boys' summer camp worth $25,000 when you have only $1,300 to spend?

This was the knotty problem which confronted the Optimist Club of Henderson, Kentucky, last Spring. They eventually found a solution, ably assisted by Local Union 601, of Henderson.

When Spring nears in 1955, it is expected that a modern camp on Sportsman's club ground, near Anthoston, will be ready for the underprivileged boys of Henderson and the surrounding area. Before the camp is occupied, members of Local 601 will have contributed several thousands of dollars worth of free time and labor to the project.

Among the members of Local 601 who worked on the camp are J. M. Owen, John Priest, L. J. Blanks, Malcolm Willett, S. B. Chandler, Jack Rauch, Hodge Tucker, Bill Mattingly, Charley Barnett, Durwood Brown, Luther Stone, Neelsen Hays, Bill Wilkinson, J. F. O'Daniel and W. R. Powell.

Materials and appliances such as a gas stove and an electric refrigerator and a dug well were contributed by civic minded groups of the community.

Members of the Local will have completed the construction of six bunkhouses and a 24 x 50 foot mess hall, plus numerous smaller structures before the camp is completed.

An able assist to the carpenters was given by the Junior Optimist Club, a group of boys who aided the workers by continually cleaning up the litter and moving tools and building materials to the building sites.

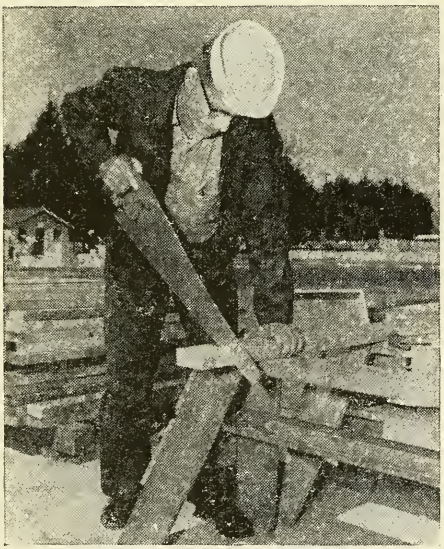
This work is part of the year long activities of the Optimist group, whose slogan is "Friend of the Boy." The helping hand given by Local 601 is one of the many donations of time and money made freely by the many locals of the United Brotherhood throughout the nation. Through such activities the Locals are making their communities a better place to live in and helping the country fight many of the evils which threaten the American way of life.

Seabee Reserves Keep Prepared

★ ★

OF THE MANY sagas of heroism, determination, guts, and just plain getting-the-job-done that came out of World War II, none surpassed the accomplishments of the Seabees, that rugged bunch of construction men who built the docks and landing fields and ammunition depots that made possible the marches to Tokyo and Berlin. The sailors, and flyers and infantrymen got all the headlines—headlines which they richly deserved, for they did a magnificent job.

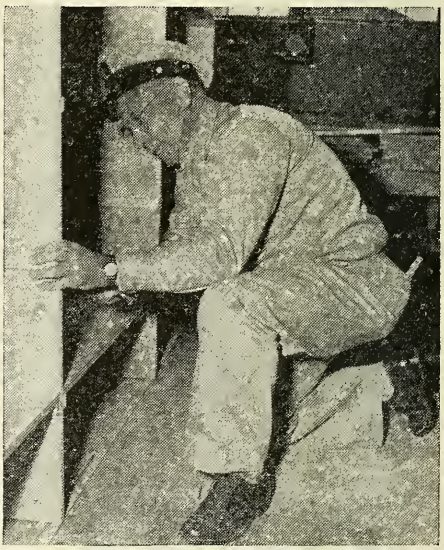
But backing them up there were thousands upon thousands of Seabees, trained construction men who hacked the jungle and bridged the rivers and laid out the air strips, more often than not with bullets whistling around their ears. The fighting men carried the ball, but Seabees often ran the interference and opened up the holes.



Maynard Meadows, Construction Man, (CN), Local 1273, Eugene, Ore.

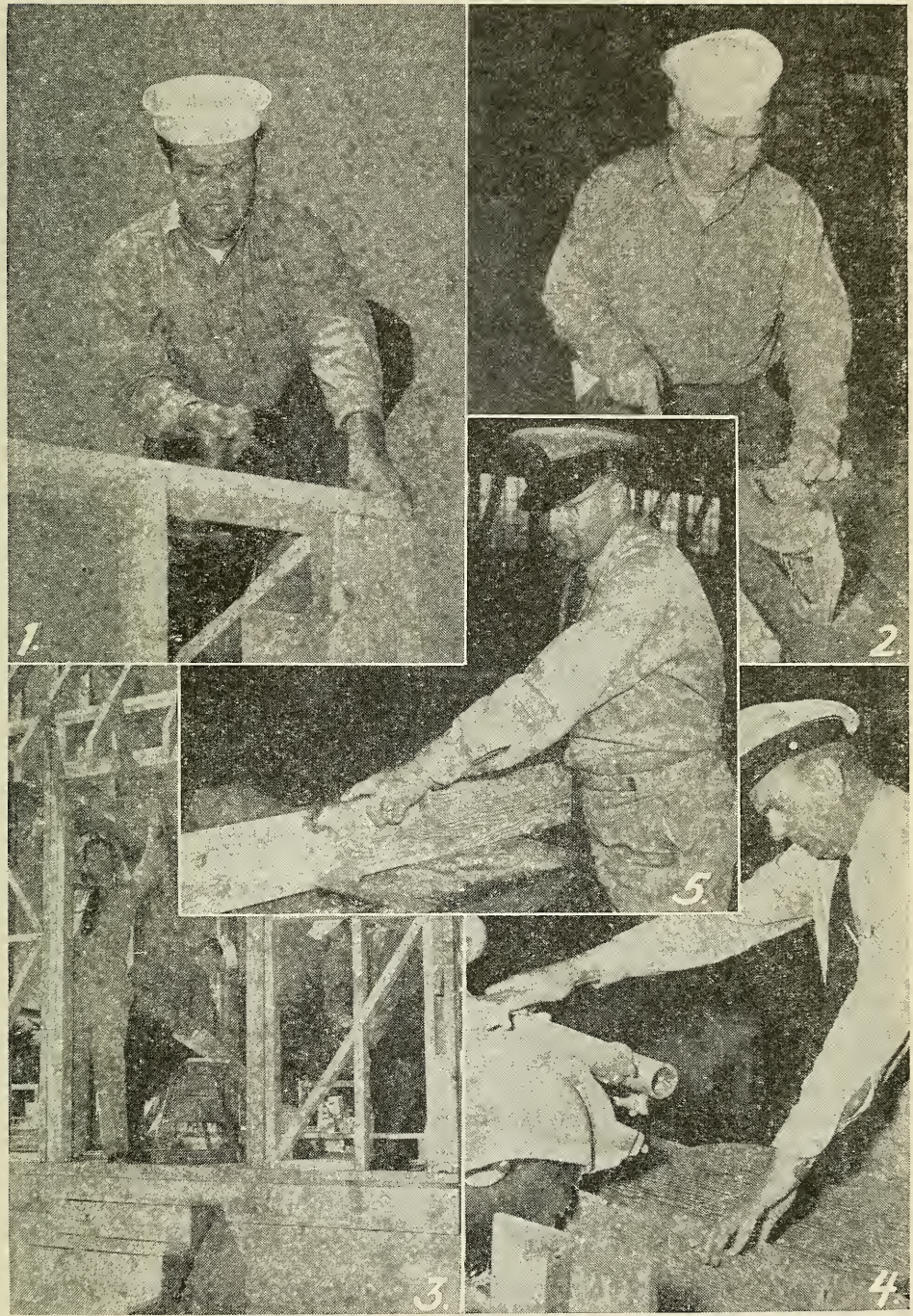
In forming the original Seabees, the Navy relied heavily on the union halls of the construction trades. It wanted trained construction men, and the only place these men were available was in the union halls of the building trades unions from coast to coast. Thousands upon thousands of Seabees took off union buttons when they put on Navy insignia.

Since organized labor again would have to furnish the bulk of the potential strength of the Seabees in the event of another national emergency,



Richard C. Rauch, Chief Builder-Light, (BULC), Local 710, Long Beach, Cal.

the Navy has set up a Construction Battalion (Seabee) Reserve to enable construction workers to broaden their skills and advance their ratings. Like the Army and Navy reserve units, the Seabee Reserve offers construction men an opportunity to prepare themselves during times of peace to serve more efficiently during times of war. It is their assurance that their skills



(1) Lewis L. Crane, 3rd class Builder-Light, (BUL3), Local 266, Stockton, Cal. (2) Adolph Varva, 1st class Builder-Light, (BUL1), Local 738, Portland, Ore. (3) Measuring door frame is Cecil C. Collins, Chief Bulder-Light, (BULC), Local 2231, Los Angeles, Cal. (4) Marion F. Brown, Chief Builder-Heavy, (BUHC), Local 731, Corsicana, Texas. (5) Everett H. Branson, Chief Builder-Light, acting, (BULCA), Local 1622, Hayward, Cal.

will be used most effectively in the event of an emergency.

To the individual construction worker, the advantage of belonging to a Seabee Reserve unit is that he has a chance to improve his skills and build up a rating. It also is his assurance that he will be used as a construction man rather than as a foot soldier or sailor in the event that a shooting war develops.

During the summer months, many Brotherhood members have taken the intensive two-week, active duty refresher course that constitutes part of Seabee Reserve training. A few of them have been caught in action by a Navy photographer.

Union members of Seabee Reserve units located west of the Mississippi River take their annual two weeks of active duty training right along with the regular Seabee trainees at the U. S. Naval Construction Battalion Center at Port Hueneme, California.

The Naval Schools of Construction, which teach the Group VIII or construction ratings, are located at the Center. These ratings include Builder (BU), Steelworker (SW), Utilities Man (UT), Driver (CD), Construction Electrician's Mate (CE), Mechanic (CM) and Surveyor (SV).

Planned programs for advancement in rating are given throughout the year in theory and basic operational techniques at the Regular Reserve meetings. These studies are climaxed during the two weeks' active training period when the Seabees receive concentrated checkouts in the practical factors of their respective rates on equipment which is available at the Center for training purposes.

It Pays To Treat Young Job Hunters Kindly

"Treat young job-hunters kindly—they can become friends or life-time enemies of organized labor."

R. A. Moissio, executive secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Section of the Washington State Federation of Labor, recently passed along this advice to all union officials who may come in contact with young job seekers.

"Many young men looking for their first jobs are experiencing their first contact with unions. If they are not treated with serious consideration they may form unfavorable impressions which will remain with them for life."

Particularly urging union officials and members of their office staffs to go out of their way to receive the youngsters courteously, Moissio said: "It's true, especially at this time of year, that young job seekers can become quite a problem. But whatever you do, don't dismiss them curtly if you can't be of service to them.

"Explain facts fully to them; they're old enough to understand, and they're old enough to resent any semblance of being 'pushed around.'"

With even veteran members suffering from unemployment, the unions position is made even more difficult, he pointed out, by employers who pass the buck by referring applicants to union offices even when there are no job openings.

"The youngsters have no way of knowing what the situation is unless they are carefully informed by union officials or their representatives," Moissio stressed.

"Take time to show you have an interest in their welfare—it will pay dividends later."

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ALBERT E. FISCHER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
4324 N. 48th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Ambassador Hotel
Los Angeles, California
September 15, 1954

Since the previous meeting of the Board, the following trade movements have been acted upon:

August 4, 1954

Muskegon, Mich., L. U. 824.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.27 to $1.42 and $1.69 to $1.84 per hour, effective July 25, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Livingston, Mont., L. U. 1085.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.20 to $2.45 per hour, effective October 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Bluefield, W. Va., L. U. 1228.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per hour, effective October 15, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Crawfordsville, Ind., L. U. 1355.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.10 to $2.25, residential, and $2.50 to $2.75, construction, per hour, effective October 4, 1954. Official sanction granted.

August 9, 1954

Topeka, Kans., L. U. 1445.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.37½ to $2.62½ per hour, effective April 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

August 11, 1954

Decatur, Ill., L. U. 742.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.80 to $2.15, Millmen, per hour, effective July 30, 1954. Official sanction granted.

August 12, 1954

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Can., L. U. 1291.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10, Millmen, per hour, effective August 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

August 19, 1954

Mascoutah, Ill., L. U. 765.—Movement for an increase in wages from $3.10 to $3.20 per hour, effective October 13, 1954. Official sanction granted.

August 27, 1954

Louisville, Ky., Falls City District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.77 to $3.02 per hour, effective September 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

August 30, 1954

Elkins, W. Va., L. U. 2000.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.20 per hour, effective September 8, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

August 31, 1954

Ladysmith, Wis., L. U. 1435.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.23 to $1.29 per hour, effective September 13, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

September 1, 1954

Louisville, Ky., L. U. 2209.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.92 to $3.32 per hour, effective September 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

September 7, 1954

Kenosha, Wis., L. U. 161.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.77½ to $3.02½ per hour, effective October 27, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Ambassador Hotel
Los Angeles, California
September 15, 1954

Chairman M. A. Hutcheson presided at the meeting of the General Executive Board held at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California beginning on the above date.

All members of the General Executive Board were present.

The General President reported fully on all matters of importance to the organization which had developed since the previous meeting of the Board.

Renewal of bond on General Secretary Albert E. Fischer, in the sum of $20,000 for one year expiring August 23, 1955, through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland. Same was noted and filed with other fidelity bonds of the United Brotherhood.

The Board considered the question of increasing the amount of coverage in the case of the General Secretary and General Treasurer and it was decided that the fidelity bond on the General Secretary and General Treasurer be increased to the amount of $50,000 and $100,000 respectively.

After discussing the correspondence from the Committee on Economic and Social Relations of the Mennonite Church regarding relationship of their members to organized labor—requesting our cooperation in respect to not becoming active participants in union affairs or take the obligation of the United Brotherhood—the General Executive Board reaffirmed its action taken at the Board meeting of January 9, 1948, as there is nothing in our General Constitution or Obligation which conflicts with a member's religious beliefs.

Correspondence was received from Local Unions inquiring as to members on the pension roll who are visiting temporarily in a foreign country. In view of the Board's action at the February 1954 session, also concerning the question of donations to those who are

temporarily residing in a foreign country, it was decided that these cases be referred to the resident officers and decision based on their merits.

The General President reported that in order to organize the heavy and highway construction work, a joint declaration of policy was adopted by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America; International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America and the International Union of Operating Engineers.

The General President also informed the Board it was his intentions to appoint a Board Member as one of the committeemen to represent the United Brotherhood. He further indicated that organizations participating are enthusiastic and hopeful of working out a successful program and he as General President was fully in accord with the efforts in connection with these special problems on heavy and highway construction, which work comes under the jurisdiction of the organizations.

After discussing the subject matter it was unanimously decided to endorse the program as outlined in forming the alliance of coordination in furtherance to this program. As to expenses involved this be left to the disposition of the General President.

Appeal of A. Pete Bailey of Local Union 60, Indianapolis, Indiana on the ruling of First General Vice-President John R. Stevenson was considered by the General Executive Board. After reviewing the appeal, as well as the ruling of the First General Vice-President, the ruling of the First General Vice-President was unanimously sustained.

As the records of the General Executive Board show that for a period of several years a committee of the Board had been meeting with a committee from the International Association of Machinists, and the General Executive Board over the past several years has reviewed the efforts of the committee in connection with negotiating an agreement between our organization and the International Association of Machinists.

The General President, at the September 17, 1954 session of the Board, advised the General Executive Board that the committee has reached an agreement with the committee from the International Association of Machinists. The proposed agreement worked out by the two committees was thoroughly discussed and considered by the Board and a motion prevailed that the report of the committee as presented be approved by the General Executive Board. Unanimously carried.

The agreement and the accompanying letter that was sent to all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils are as follows:

September 18, 1954

Greetings:

"The attached agreement which has been signed between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Association of Machinists represents the first step toward a settlement of differences between our respective organizations which have existed in excess of 40 years.

"Article III of the agreement which provides for certain exceptions clearly indicates the type of problems which could not be completely resolved to the satisfaction of one or the other of the two organizations.

"Article VI, in addition to providing for an agreement to prevent work stoppages or any strike over any dispute which may arise over the agreement's application, also provides for procedures for resolving any such dispute. In addition we have recognized the importance of designating committees to meet periodically to review work covered by the agreement and to consider the solution of new problems which may arise. By so doing it is our sincere hope that in due time a final and complete agreement will be reached on a permanent and continuing basis. This initial agreement therefore covers a period of two years during which time we will continue our efforts toward a full and complete agreement satisfactory to both International Unions.

"Copies of the agreement are being furnished to contractors and employers of members of both Unions with the request that they fully comply with all provisions contained therein.

"We are confident that the working relationship between our memberships will be greatly benefited, and of equal, if not greater importance, our bargaining position with employers in industries employing our members will be greatly strengthened.

"We pledge ourselves to effectively carry out the full intent and purpose of this Agreement and call upon our membership, representatives and officers to approach this task as a unified force that will ultimately succeed in organizing every eligible member into our respective Organizations.

"With kindest and best wishes, we remain"

Fraternally yours,

A. J. HAYES,
International President
International Association of
Machinists

M. A. HUTCHESON,
General President
United Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners
of America

AGREEMENT

"This agreement is entered into between the International Association of Machinists and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the purpose of improving relations between the two trades, facilitating the settlement of jurisdictional disputes directly between the two trades and establishing an understanding that will mutually assist each union to secure and to perform work coming within its recognized jurisdiction.

"It is expressly understood and agreed that this agreement shall not relate to nor have any bearing on jurisdictional disputes that may exist or in the future occur between either of the parties hereto with any other International Union or subordinate body thereof.

"Wherever the term 'Millwright' is used in this agreement, it refers to members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Article 1

"It is agreed that the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over the following work:

"Section (a) The manufacturing, handling, erecting, installing and repairing of machinery and equipment except as provided in Articles II, III, and IV.

"Section (b) The manufacturing, installing, erecting and repairing of printing presses of all kinds and auxiliary printing machinery.

"Section (c) The handling, erecting and installing of the following brewery and bottling plant equipment: Fillers, crowners, double seamers and labelers along with that part of conveyor which is generally furnished with these machines by manufacturer thereof and recognized as a direct part of the machine.

"Section (d) All machine shop work in connection with construction. This includes machine shops on construction sites and those servicing the project located away from the site.

Article 2

"It is agreed that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has jurisdiction over the following work:

"Section (a) The handling, erecting and installing of machinery, motors, conveyors and equipment in new construction and additions, except as provided in Articles I, III, and IV.

"Section (b) The handling, erecting and installing of the following brewery and bottling plant equipment: Washers, pasteurizers, packaging machines and all conveyors other than those referred to in Article I, Section (c).

Article 3

"In a plant or factory where the International Association of Machinists has been certified or recognized as the bargaining agent, or any plant where there is no such certification or recognition and Machinists are employed directly or through a contractor for the handling, erecting and installing of machinery and equipment, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall not interfere with work covered by such certification, recognition or contract. In a plant or factory where the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been certified or recognized and Millwrights are employed directly or through a contractor for handling, erecting and installing of machinery and equipment, the International Association of Machinists shall not interfere with work covered by such certification, recognition or contract. Where there is no past practice of either Machinists or Millwrights handling and installing machinery in existing buildings or plants, said work is recognized as coming under the jurisdiction of and shall be performed

by Machinists. Where both organizations have been certified or recognized as the bargaining agent in the same plant, factory or project for certain groups of employees, this agreement shall not be used to alter the existing division of work between the employees of the two bargaining units.

Article 4

"Section (a) The erection and installation of steam, hydro and gas turbines and generator units shall be performed by a composite crew of equal numbers of Machinists and Millwrights. Work shall be performed under the collective bargaining agreements or working rules of the Millwrights.*

"Section (b) Foremen on steam and gas turbines and generator installations shall be Millwrights.* Foremen on hydro installations shall be Machinists. Foremen shall not be counted in the determination of a composite crew.

"Section (c) The installation of auxiliary equipment in connection with power generating stations shall be performed by Millwrights.

"*Except as provided for in the supplemental letters exchanged between the Presidents of the two International Unions.

Article 5

"Work in process on the date of this agreement shall be completed in accordance with the existing assignments.

Article 6

"The parties hereto agree that no stoppage of work or any strike of its members, either collectively or individually, shall be entered into in any dispute in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) Should a dispute arise as to whether the members of one organization or the other should perform certain work, the local representatives of the two Unions shall endeavor to settle the dispute.

(2) Should the local representatives fail to reach agreement, either representative may refer the dispute to the President of his International Union. The International President may communicate with the other International President, and both shall then assign International Representatives to meet within a week to settle the dispute.

(3) Should the representatives selected by the Presidents of the two International Unions be unable to reach a satisfactory agreement, they shall promptly prepare an accurate written description of the disputed work, jointly sign it, for submission to the two International Presidents. On the request of either International President, both shall each appoint a committee of not more than three members to meet within thirty days for the purpose of settling the dispute. If the joint committees fail to agree, on the request of either International President within thirty days, the dispute shall be submitted to final and binding arbitration before a neutral arbitrator selected under arrangements worked out by the two International Presidents.

Article 7

"This agreement shall take effect September 18, 1954 and be in force for two year(s) during which time committees appointed by the Presidents of both International Unions shall jointly meet periodically to review work covered by this agreement and to consider new problems.

"Unless notice of a desire to change or modify the agreement is served by one Union on the other sixty (60) days prior to its termination date, it shall automatically continue for another period of two year(s)."

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
M. A. Hutcheson
General President
O. Wm. Blaier
R. E. Roberts
Raleigh Rajoppi
Committee
Approved by the General Executive Board September 18, 1954

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS
A. J. Hayes
International President
Eric Peterson
P. L. Siemiller
Elmer E. Walker
Committee
Approved by the Executive Council September 18, 1954

Communication from the Tacoma District Council Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Tacoma, Washington in furtherance to organizing work in the sawmill and re-manufacturing plants in that area and a request for financial assistance was considered.

A motion prevailed that this subject matter be referred to the General President.

The General President reported in detail on the St. Lawrence Seaway and indicated that owing to the size of this tremendous project, he appointed a representative who will devote his full time looking after the work in connection with this project. We herewith set forth the following details on same.

The entire project will cost the governments of the United States and Canada approximately $630 million and will not only generate more power than the TVA and nearly as much as Grand Coulee, but will link foreign shipping with great midwestern industrial centers

Navigational costs of the project are expected to approximate $263 million; $175 million to be provided by Canada and the remaining $88 million by the U. S. Canada is to be responsible for all navigational construction from Montreal to a point slightly past the city of Massena, New York, will also deepen the Welland Ship Canal, (which passes around Niagara Falls) and will work jointly with the United States on the 46 mile section known as the International Rapids Section. The U. S. will do navigational work in the Thousand Islands section plus the International Rapids work.

Unlike the TVA, the project does not provide for the improvement of the surrounding area, except where relocation of cities, road and railways are necessary.

Power installations, which are expected to be completed and in operation late in 1958, will generate 12.6 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity per year, to be shared equally by the two countries. U. S. power will be controlled and operated by the New York State Power Authority as authorized by the President.

The financing of the project will be undertaken by the Canadian Ministry of Finance and the United States Treasury. All phases of the project are expected to be complete in 1959.

The Board was given a complete summary by Board Member R. E. Roberts on the situation existing in the Houston, Texas area. After discussing the particular situation the matter of organizing and furthering the interest and the many other problems involved, it was unanimously decided that a committee of the Board be appointed to investigate and work out this program.

The Chairman appointed R. E. Roberts and Henry Chandler, Board Members of the 5th and 4th Districts respectively, and Frank Chapman, General Treasurer and Director of Organization as the committee of the Board.

Appeal of James T. Allen of Local Union 1976, Los Angeles, California against the decision of the General President in the case of James T. Allen vs. the Los Angeles County District Council, Los Angeles, California was considered by the General Executive Board. After reviewing the case, as well as the decision of the General President, the decision of the General President was unanimously sustained and the appeal dismissed.

The Certified Public Accountants examined the records of the General Secretary and General Treasurer as well as the securities held by the General Treasurer in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana. The accountants submitted their quarterly report as of June 30, 1954 and found these records and account to be correct as shown on the financial statement.

There being no further business to be acted upon the Board adjourned to meet at the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, prior to the opening of the United Brotherhood's 27th General Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

Netherland Plaza Hotel
Cincinnati, Ohio
November 11, 1954

Since the previous meeting of the Board, the following trade movements have been acted upon:

September 27, 1954

Louisville, Ky., L. U. 1406.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.02 to $2.27 per hour, effective September 21, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., L. U. 3140.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.05-$1.40 to $1.30-$1.65 per hour, effective October 1, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

September 28, 1954

Newton, Iowa, L. U. 1133.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.60 per hour, effective December 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

Frankfort, Ind., L. U. 1465.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.25 to $2.35 per hour, effective November 28, 1954. Official sanction granted.

October 6, 1954

Falls City, Neb., L. U. 1537.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.25 per hour, effective December 1, 1954. Official sanction granted.

October 15, 1954

Paris, Ill., L. U. 2040.—Movement for an increase in wages from $2.30 and $2.55 to $2.80 per hour, effective January 1, 1955. Official sanction granted.

October 19, 1954

Winston-Salem, N. C., L. U. 1942.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour, effective December 15, 1954. Official sanction granted.

October 27, 1954

Granite City, Ill., L. U. 2963 (Wood Preservers).—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.60 per hour, effective October 5, 1954. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Netherland Plaza Hotel
Cincinnati, Ohio
November 11, 1954

Chairman M. A. Hutcheson presided at the meeting of the General Executive Board held at the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning on the above date.

All members of the General Executive Board were present.

The General President reported fully on all matters of importance to the organization which had developed since the previous meeting of the Board.

The General Executive Board had under consideration the drafting of several resolutions for submission to the Twenty-Seventh General Convention of the United Brotherhood. By unanimous action of the Board it was decided that a resolution in memory of William L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus, be presented as well as a tribute to William Green, former President of the American Federation of Labor.

Also a resolution was adopted on behalf of apprenticeship training, as well as the request of The American Heritage Foundation, Crusade for Freedom.

Likewise, unanimous action prevailed on preparing resolutions as to proposals admitting Red China to the United Nations and urging the International Labor Organization to carefully scrutinize all actions taken by the Soviet delegates. Also setting forth that peaceful co-existence with Communists can be a snare and a delusion.

During the previous session of the General Executive Board, Board Member R. E. Roberts gave a summary on the existing situation prevalent in Houston, Texas. By unanimous action of the Board, a committee was appointed by Chairman M. A. Hutcheson, namely, Frank Chapman, General Treasurer and Director of Organization of the United Brotherhood, and Board Members R. E. Roberts and Henry Chandler.

The aforementioned committee, after having met in Houston, Texas, submitted to the General Executive Board a comprehensive report on their investigations—all parties involved were afforded an opportunity to appear before the committee in reference to factional differences that exist in this area.

The committee reports that the situation is such as to require definite action to regain loss in membership and re-establish and maintain the integrity of the District Council and its affiliated Local Unions in the Houston, Texas area.

It was unanimously decided to refer the entire matter to the General President for complete supervision of the District Council and its affiliated Local Unions.

A communication was received from Frank H. Koger, member of Local Union 993, Miami, Florida, appealing the decision on his claim for his wife's funeral donation. The claim was disapproved for the reason that it was not filed with the General Treasurer's office by Local Union 993, within the six months' limit from the date of death, as required under Section 53, Paragraph A of the General Constitution.

The communication from Frank H. Koger and all papers in connection therewith were carefully reviewed. By unanimous action, in view of the circumstances as indicated in the appeal filed by F. H. Koger, the entire matter was referred to the General President for further information on the said claim.

The Board considered a communication from the National Hells Canyon Association, Portland, Oregon, requesting a donation in furtherance to the Hells Canyon Dam-Snake River Projects.

By unanimous action of the Board it was decided that the United Brotherhood donate to this fund.

After some discussion, in furtherance to the organizing drive instituted by the New Orleans District Council, New Orleans, Louisiana, of which the Board was apprised at previous sessions, it was decided that a committee be appointed to investigate concerning the current situation.

Chairman M. A. Hutcheson appointed Second General Vice President O. William Blaier, who will co-ordinate his efforts as one of the committeemen after a preliminary review has been made, inasmuch as Second General Vice President Blaier instituted the organizational drive in conjunction with the District Council. The Chairman also appointed Board Members Harry Schwarzer and Henry Chandler.

The accountants submitted their quarterly report as of September 30, 1954 of the General Secretary and General Treasurer, which were found correct as shown in the financial statement.

The securities held by the General Treasurer were presented for examination, which are on deposit in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana, and confirmed according to the records.

The General Executive Board carefully considered the various subjects as well as co-ordinated the proposed amendments to our Constitution—which amendments were adopted for submission to referendum by the Twenty-Seventh General Convention of the United Brotherhood held in Cincinnati, Ohio, commencing November 15, 1954.

In accordance with Section 63, Paragraphs A and C, the amendments will be prepared and submitted for referendum.

The General Executive Board decided that a committee of the Board be appointed by the Chairman to codify the laws, in accordance with the results of the referendum as well as the action of the Twenty-Seventh General Convention of the United Brotherhood.

There being no further business to be acted upon, the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

Official blanks for the referendum vote on the constitutional changes adopted by the 27th General Convention were mailed to all Local Unions in the middle of December. Recording Secretaries who do not receive their Local Union's referendum blanks within a reasonable time should notify the undersigned. The deadline for returning completed referendum blanks is set forth in the notice accompanying the blanks.

ALBERT E. FISCHER, General Secretary,
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Report of the Delegates to the Seventy-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

Greetings:

The Seventy-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held September 20-27, 1954, in the Embassy Room of the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California. Welcoming addresses were made by the Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor; Secretary-Treasurer Los Angeles Labor Council; His Excellency Governor Goodwin J. Knight, Governor of the State of California; Honorable Mayor Norris Paulson, Mayor of the City of Los Angeles and other dignitaries of city and state.

There were 660 delegates present and represented:

		Delegates
100	National and International Organizations	412
4	Departments	4
42	State Branches	42
154	Central Labor Unions	154
45	Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions	45
2	Fraternal Organizations	3
347	Total	660 Total

The Report of the Executive Council was voluminous and contained matters of vast importance, some of which are herewith mentioned:

Changes of Title
Labor Unity
Organization
Wage and Hour Administration
Research
Public Relations
National Legislation
International Disputes
State Legislative Activities
Housing
World Affairs
International Labor Organization
National Defense
Economic Situation
Taxation
Department of Labor
Development and Social Security
Civil Rights
Apprentice Training
Labor's League for Political Education

The total membership of the American Federation of Labor reported was 9,603,979 as of June 30, 1954. This is based upon actual per capita tax received from affiliated organizations.

The Executive Council's Report mentions that during 1953 a total of $107,346,178.79 was paid in benefits by the National and International Unions. These benefit payments were made by the Nationals and Internationals directly to the members of the various affiliated organizations for causes such as death, sickness, unemployment, disability and old age.

Two changes of title were given consideration and then approved by the Convention. The title of the National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America was changed to International Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, and the title of International Longshoremen's Association, A. F. of L., became International Brotherhood of Longshoremen. Jurisdiction of the two organizations was unchanged by the changes in title.

During the twelve months ending June 30, 1954, there have been issued 41 charters to Central Labor Unions and Federal Labor Unions. Of this number, 12 were issued to Central Labor Unions and 29 to Federal Labor Unions.

The Executive Council reported the following on Health and Welfare Plans:

The failure of the Congress and the Administration to take constructive action to help make good medical care at reasonable cost available to workers and their families means that workers must continue to rely primarily upon health and welfare plans established through collective bargaining. Most health and welfare plans are compelled to turn to commercial insurance companies and medical society plans, resulting in limited coverage, inferior care and diversion of an unnecessary large portion of the available funds into non-benefit expenditures ("administrative costs"). Recent disclosures of the activities on the part of some union officials, employers, insurance agents, and others concerned with the administration of Health and Welfare Funds have served to dramatize the dangers inherent in the existing situation. The Executive Council recommends affiliation with a comprehensive non-profit medical service plan, employing the advantages of group medical practice and emphasizing preventative treatment and care wherever such a program exists or can be established.

The Executive Council submitted a very detailed report on the stormy first year experienced by the New International Brotherhood of Longshoremen. This new union put forth a hard fight in behalf of the highest principles of the American Federation of Labor against underworld racketeers, entrenched employer interests, communists, and public apathy. They urged the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen to now press forward with all its new vigor to the end that every longshoreman within its jurisdiction on all coasts will soon again be represented by the American Federation of Labor. They called upon all affiliated International Unions, State Federations and City Centrals to help wherever possible in building IBL-AFL.

There were 143 resolutions presented to the Convention for the consideration of the delegates. They embraced many important subjects, some of which are listed among the following:

Atomic Energy
National Health
Social Security Program
Congressional Investigations
Full Employment
Plan for Internal Disputes
Political Education
Point Four Program
United Nations
Labor Day Demonstrations
Right to Work Law
Taxation
Housing Program
Shorter Work Day—Work Week
Apprentice Training
Unemployment Compensation

During the past year, the anti-labor forces have intensified their drive to enact "right to work" laws in the several states. They were successful in passing such legislation in the several states, despite vigorous opposition from the State Federations of Labor. The sponsors of this type legislation, with tongue in cheek, contend they are trying to defend the "right to work" of all Americans. Actually, the bills are designed to destroy unions, via, the route of union security. The National Legislative Committee has been instructed by the officers to accumulate data on this question and to furnish information and assistance to the State Federations in combatting this legislation. There is no more serious threat to the labor movement than this plot on the part of reactionary elements in our society. Constant vigilance will be needed to prevent the further spread of this obnoxious legislation and intensified efforts should be made to repeal the laws on the statute books. In response to this report on the "right to work" law, submitted by the Executive Council the Convention adopted the following resolution.

"RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor launch at the earliest possible opportunity a full-scale drive to obtain repeal of all so-called "Right to Work" laws and to block enactment of any further laws of this type, and be it further

"Resolved, That in order to implement this resolution, the American Federation of Labor take the following action:

1. Undertake an immediate study of the existing legislation and keep abreast of efforts of various state legislatures to enact such legislation.

2. Consider the calling of a special conference of state and local union officials to mobilize the full support of all affiliated groups for this campaign, and

3. Launch a full-scale campaign in each state to prevent enactment of such legislation, or to fight for its repeal by action of the respective Legislatures or by referendum vote of the people.

4. Make a special effort to secure repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley law which gives these state laws priority over federal law relations legislation."

The Executive Council, in its Report, took cognizance of the fact that we are now in the atomic age. The rapid strides in the practical application of atomic energy presents many challenges. The development of atomic energy, unlike any other major advance in technology, has not been produced by private industrialists working for a private profit. Rather, these developments have come because the American People have invested over ten billion dollars to unlock the secrets of the atom. The time is at hand when advances in technology will make possible the harnessing of the atom for peacetime productive purposes. This development must proceed with all practical speed. Above all, the industrial use of atomic power must be for the benefit of all Americans. All of our technical and engineering skills, all of the know-how of our skilled craftsmen must be brought to bear upon the problem of transferring the plans of the scientist into the plant and equipment needed to place the benefit of our wartime discoveries at the service of all our people. We must shoulder our full responsibility, together with government and private industry, to study and explore, to plan and train for present and future uses of atomic power. In response to the Executive Council's Report on Atomic Energy, the Convention adopted the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor recommend the creation of a permanent Committee on Atomic Energy composed of the President of the American Federation of Labor, as Chairman, with such other additional members, not less than five, as the President shall consider necessary and appropriate. The Committee on Atomic Energy is hereby authorized and directed to:

1. Keep abreast of developments of atomic energy to the end that the membership of the A. F. of L. may be kept fully informed;

2. Ensure and make recommendations to the end that public policy and the private effort involved in the development of atomic energy serve the best interests of the American people as workers, consumers and citizens;

3. Undertake continuing study and research into the development and conversion of atomic energy for industrial and civilian use;

4. Anticipate the needs of the nation for skilled manpower in the conversion of atomic energy to industrial and civilian use and to make recommendations for training such manpower;

5. To cooperate with the Government and with industry in carrying out the foregoing objectives;

6. To obtain such technical and other assistance as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing purposes."

INTERNAL DISPUTES

The records of the United Brotherhood as well as the American Federation of Labor show that on August 12, 1953, M. A. Hutcheson, General President of the United Brotherhood submitted to George Meany, President of the American Federation of Labor, a letter withdrawing our Brotherhood from the Federation. Our records further show that by unanimous action of our General Executive Board on August 18, 1953 endorsed the withdrawal action by General President Hutcheson.

Following the withdrawal and the General Executive Board's statement under date of August 19, 1953, committees from the United Brotherhood and the American Federation

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Editorial

How False Can "Economy" Get?

Last month a Los Angeles housewife opened a box of breakfast cereal which turned out to be full of weevil. Naturally this made the lady unhappy, and she protested loud and long wherever and whenever she could.

Her protests did not go unheeded. The Los Angeles News, one of the few papers sympathetic to the cause of the little man, undertook an investigation. The result was a long series of stories exposing neglect, contamination and downright filth in the handling of grain and grain products. Cereals, tea, flour, crackers, cookies, rice, oatmeal, and a host of other household staples are now processed and delivered to grocers' shelves with practically no effective supervision or inspection of products going into them.

This situation developed because Congress last year saw fit to cut somewhere in the neighborhood of $700,000 from the Pure Food and Drug Administration budget. How foolish this "economy" turned out to be can readily be gleaned from the fact that the entire budget of the Pure Food and Drug Administration averages out to less than four cents per year for the entire family. On the other hand, contaminated food could easily cost the average family $40 or $50, without even taking into consideration the menace to health.

The grain speculators worked long and hard to get the grain inspection program killed. When the budget PFDA was slashed, they pretty much got their wish, because funds to pay inspectors were not available.

According to the News articles, the speculators worked on Congressmen in an effort to persuade them that rigid grain inspections were injurious to farmers. This, the paper contended, was nothing but a cover-up for the real aims to the speculators—namely, a free hand to buy up contaminated grain at very low prices and mix it with high-grade grain, and sell it to processors as first grade stuff.

When the grain inspection program was in full effect, any contaminated grain discovered was condemned, and its sale was permitted only as animal feed. Now, apparently, some of it is going into human stomachs. What taxes your family has been saved in this process amount to less than four cents per year.

The millers and grocers are not to blame. As a matter of fact they are victims of the mess. Whenever a housewife finds weevil or other contamination in a cereal product she is quick to blame both the grocer and the processor. They have to bear the brunt of the complaint when the fault really lies with the grain speculators. Both the millers and the grocers have been protesting the dropping of rigid inspection controls of grains.

The News articles have stirred up so much indignation that remedial action may be forthcoming. But no reform will come without a fight. The grain speculators have too powerful a lobby in Washington to give up easily. Only

when enough people get mad enough to flood their Congressmen with protests will effective grain inspections be restored.

There Is No Scandal In This Welfare Fund

Union welfare funds have been in the news a good bit during recent years. Mostly the news has been bad. Here and there, a crooked union official—usually in collusion with a crooked employer representative and a crooked insurance agent—has managed to line his own pockets at the expense of his members.

Naturally such instances have made headlines, news being the funny thing it is. Millions of men treating their wives kindly, sacrificing for their kids, and meeting their obligations fairly never rate a line in the papers. But one husband running away with a blonde or hacking his wife to pieces with a cleaver gets headlines for weeks.

We suspect that the same sort of a situation exists in the union welfare fund picture. Hundreds of funds work efficiently and honestly month in and month out without any attention being paid to them. But let one of them go sour and every newspaper and magazine in the nation is publicizing all the smelly details.

It was refreshing, therefore, to read in a Chicago paper last month an account of a union welfare fund that is doing an outstanding job. Phil Hanna, financial writer for the Chicago Daily News, took a long look at the welfare program existing between the Chicago Builders Association and five building trades unions. He liked what he saw, and he was not hesitant about saying so.

Hanna pointed out that annual audits of the various funds are made by independent authorities. In the case of the Carpenters Fund, he found that top-notch administration is enabling the fund not only to increase its benefits but also to keep its administrative costs to an unbelievably low figure. The Carpenters Fund is operated at 3.5% of total income—a figure that compares very favorably with administrative costs of most insurance carriers. Seven and eight per cent are not unusual in the insurance field.

In his article, Hanna even quoted from a report made by Martin E. Segal & Co., the firm which audited the books of the Carpenters Fund. In part, the Segal report said:

"At this year-end point it is very clear that the careful planning which went into the establishment of this fund has achieved the results desired by the trustees.

"This fund is in an unusually sound condition. A very sizeable operating surplus was earned during the first policy year, and the total surplus and reserve now on hand guarantee the future stability of the fund to an overwhelming degree.

"The fund has been administered at an unusually low cost (3.5% of total income).

"The claims experience has been good and, as a result, a substantial dividend has been received from the insurance carrier.

"The plan has not been static. As the fund gained experience, many changes were made, eligibility rules have been liberalized, and benefit programs expanded."

Coming from a firm of insurance consultants which has a national reputation, these words are high praise indeed. However, we doubt if many newspapers or magazines will reprint them or publicize them. Only when some union welfare fund goes sour will the matter be given editorial attention.

This being the case, it is only fitting and proper that we extend our sincerest congratulations to the officers and members of the Chicago District Council and affiliated locals for a job well done. Whether they get any publicity or not, they are setting an example for all labor to shoot at.

It Is Wise To Investigate First

This journal has often pointed out that members who leave their home districts on the strength of a newspaper story or magazine article which paints a glowing picture of a construction boom somewhere else are courting trouble unless they do a little investigating first.

There was a time when unscrupulous employers were not above indulging in a little spurious advertising in distant parts to lure surplus labor to their areas, and thus exert downward pressure on wage scales. That sort of thing has been eliminated pretty much by the advent of strong militant unions.

However, the same sort of thing is sometimes achieved today by newspaper stories or magazine articles. Some writer undertakes to do a piece on this area or that. He draws on his imagination freely so that by the time his article is finished the place he is describing sounds like the proverbial land of milk and honey. But to unemployed workers who move there in hope of finding work immediately, it often turns out to be something less than that.

Alaska in summer and Florida and Southern California in winter are the greatest victims of this sort of thing. Florida is particularly hard hit this winter. Thousands of men have been flocking there visualizing jobs in every city block. Mostly they have found conditions no better than those they left at home. Some have even been stranded because they had only enough funds to get there.

Alaska, Florida and Southern California are all flourishing, stable areas. They offer opportunities to those who have the time and money to get established. But to the man who hopes to make a quick killing, even though he has no contacts and no prospects, they can be a bust.

Regardless of how glowing some article may have been, we advise all members to do a little investigating before jumping long distances in search of work. It is better to be safe than sorry.

FACTORY WORKERS SET NEW SAFETY RECORD

Washington.—Factory workers set a new safety record in the first quarter of 1954, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The injury-frequency rate of 11.8 per 1 million man-hours of work was two percent below the previous record of 12.1 set in the fourth quarter of 1953.

Fourteen industries had rates below five injuries per 1 million man-hours, BLS said. These included, among others, explosives, aircraft, motor vehicles, liquors, and blast furnaces and steel mills.

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of Labor met in the City of Washington, D. C. on September 8, 1953 to discuss the problem which led to the withdrawal of the United Brotherhood from the American Federation of Labor during the previous month. On this date an agreement was reached with our committee and the committee from the American Federation of Labor that the Federation should adopt some policy definitely designed to prevent raids within our Organization. This was to be brought before the meeting of the Executive Council, which was to be held prior to the convention in St. Louis and then to be brought before the convention in a form of a recommendation. If adopted by the convention it would definitely eliminate raiding between AFL organizations.

Such a recommendation was made by the Resolution Committee and was brought to the attention of the delegates to the 72nd convention of the American Federation of Labor while in session in the City of St. Louis. In this respect a special committee of the Executive Council was appointed. This committee framed a tentative draft of a plan and presented it to the Executive Council for their consideration. After several drafts the plan was then submitted to a special conference of international union executive officers and international representatives, which was called for the purpose of considering such a plan on May 14, 1954 in the City of Chicago, Illinois. At that conference various suggestions for changes and improvements were made.

At the conference those in attendance signified their approval of the plan. A further draft of the plan was prepared incorporating some of the suggestions, which was referred to the nationals and internationals for further study and suggestions. At the Executive Council session in August, 1954, they considered the suggestions and drafted a final plan to be submitted to the 73rd Convention. The Executive Council in their report recommended that this plan for internal unity be approved by this Convention.

In brief summary, the significant features of the plan are as follows: the plan is binding only on those National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that subscribe to the plan in writing. Once subscribed to, the plan is binding on the subscribing union and its subordinate bodies. Similarly, such plan is binding upon directly affiliated local unions of the American Federation of Labor when approved by the Executive Council and signed by the President and the Secretary-Treasurer.

The plan is applicable only to disputes arising as a result of circumstances occurring after approval of the plan by A. F. of L. Convention action; it is applicable only to the following four types of dispute:

(1) Disputes between two subscribers to the plan involving raiding, that is where one party seeks to obtain bargaining rights held by another, regardless of whether such bargaining rights were obtained through NLRB certification or otherwise.

(2) Disputes in which one party seeks to obtain for its members work being performed by or assigned to members of another party.

(3) Disputes over the right to perform work not theretofore assigned to any particular party.

(4) Disputes regarding which party should attempt to organize unorganized workers in a particular plant or industry.

The procedures for settlement of these disputes are as follows:

First, the parties are obliged to confer with each other for the purpose of settling the dispute by mutual agreement. Assistance of a representative of the A. F. of L. may or may not be sought in the first instance. However, if the parties are unable to mutually agree upon a settlement within a reasonable time, a representative appointed by the President of the A. F. of L. must be called upon to act as a mediator or moderator, but with no power to compel agreement. If such representative is unable to effect a settlement within 10 days, then the parties are obliged to submit the dispute to arbitration conducted by a single arbitrator either mutually agreed upon by the parties, or in the event of disagreement, appointed by the President of the A. F. of L. from a special panel of impartial persons chosen and approved in advance by the Executive Council. This arbitrator, after hearing the parties, renders a decision which is final and binding upon the parties, confining his decision to the specific dispute submitted to him. In reaching a decision, the arbitrator must consider, although not exclusively, such factors as charters or certificates of affiliation, jurisdictional decisions made by A. F. of L. Convention or Executive Council,

the jurisdiction customarily exercised by each union, agreements with respect to jurisdiction entered into by the parties, and prior decisions of other arbitrators and tribunals. The costs of arbitration are borne equally by the parties.

If the sole parties to a dispute are also parties to some other plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes, such as the plan in effect for the building trades unions, then that other plan must be utilized without resort to the present plan. However, if the dispute involves a party who is not a party to such other plan, then the present plan must be utilized.

Any decision of an arbitrator can be reviewed at the expiration of one year from the decision but only if the essential facts involved in the decision have been changed due to technological or other causes.

The plan may be amended or terminated either by the Executive Council or by any Convention, but no change can be effective until specifically approved by the parties. The plan is effective for a period of two years after adoption by the convention. It remains automatically in force from year to year unless notice of termination is given at least 90 days before the effective date of any yearly period. Withdrawal from the plan does not invalidate previous decisions.

The plan concludes with a flat no-raiding pledge by all signatories thereto. In its final form, the plan offers a simple and workable method for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes between affiliates of the American Federation of Labor and for the elimination of raiding in and between such organizations. Jurisdictional disputes are the plague of any labor movement. They are costly and energy-consuming, and involve a completely unnecessary waste of time, efforts and funds that could far better be put to organizing the unorganized or bettering the economic and social well-being of the rank and file membership. Not only that, but such disputes create unfavorable publicity and are in large measure responsible for much of the restrictive legislation that has been enacted on the state and federal level in the past decade. Surely the American Labor Movement has matured to a point where it can by voluntary methods dispense with such disturbances within its ranks. It is to be noted that the plan is completely voluntary and no union is required to become a party. Your Committee urges that the report and recommendation of the Executive Council respecting a plan for the settlement of labor disputes between American Federation of Labor affiliates be approved and adopted by this Convention.

This plan was unanimously accepted and approved by the Convention.

In commenting on the plan which was unanimously adopted by the Convention, President Meany emphasized "that this is a completely voluntary plan and it in no way interferes with the present operation of the A. F. of L. machinery, which is available to all affiliates of the A. F. of L. It, however, presents a practical way for us to devote the energies and material resources that have been spent in fighting one another to the field of the unorganized, to bring more wage earners under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

"In this connection I want to mention the success of the Machinists and the Carpenters in finding a formula to terminate the long-standing dispute between those two organizations in regard to certain lines of work. The Machinists and Carpenters have been meeting for some time and they met without asking the American Federation of Labor to use this machinery. They took it upon themselves to try to settle their own quarrel—and to me that is the best method of all. That is better than anything we can submit here, or any machinery we may have in the American Federation of Labor for the organizations involved to solve their own problems. But if that is not possible, then this plan which you have adopted here this morning, presents a way that these things can be settled on a fair and equitable basis to all concerned.

"I have said many times that while we have had these jurisdictional problems before us for many years, we were dealing with the problem after it became a problem, after bitterness had arisen on both sides, and when these things would get to the American Federation of Labor, either to the Council or to the Convention, they would be tests of strength rather than an effort to find a solution.

"So the Carpenters and Machinists have really set an example. I think that under this plan we can meet this very, very vexing problem, knowing full well the advancement that the American Federation of Labor has made over the years in the operation and conduct

of the business of its various International unions, knowing full well that we have been able to meet the employer in the field of collective bargaining on any technical aspect of a collective bargaining relationship, that we have had the intelligence to meet their experts with our expert testimony on every phase of industrial problems. Knowing these things, I'm sure—and I absolutely refuse to believe otherwise—that we do have the intelligence to settle the problems within our own family. This voluntary plan submitted to this Convention today, which was drawn up by the Executive Council at the direct order of the last Convention, presents an opportunity for all organizations, and I hope all organizations do avail themselves of the opportunity, which presents the opportunity to find an intelligent solution for a problem that has vexed us for many, many years."

APPRENTICE TRAINING

The Executive Council pointed out the fact that the Congress and the Bureau of the Budget have greatly reduced the appropriations for the operation of the Bureau of Apprenticeship. This has resulted in curtailment of this Bureau's activities, especially the closing of many of its regional offices. This consequently means the layoff of the men whose responsibility it was to coordinate the apprentice training program. The Convention recognized the far-reaching affect of this curtailment policy and resolved as follows: That a strong protest be registered by the American Federation of Labor with the Department of Labor and the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives with regard to this reduction of appropriations and the closing of these field offices.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

At the 72nd convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the City of St. Louis, the Executive Council pointed out that the AFL Constitution had not been revised for a number of years. By action of the Convention a thorough study is to be made to clarify and modernize the AFL Constitution. The revisions by the Executive Council are to be submitted to the 73rd Convention in this respect.

At the Convention held in the City of Los Angeles, California several changes were adopted; however, major revisions are to be taken under consideration and are to be submitted to the 1955 Convention. By action of the Convention the Executive Council is empowered to continue studies in this respect.

The committee on laws recommended adoption on the changes which were acted on favorably by the Convention. The changes are as follows:

(1) Annual auditing for all AFL local or federal labor unions. This involves all books and accounts including "welfare, retirement or other beneficial plan."

(2) Blanket fidelity bond coverage for local or federal labor unions.

(3). Increase per capita tax for federal labor unions from the current 38c to 60c per member.

(4) Initiation and minimum dues are specified as follows: Initiation fee not to be less than $2 nor more than $15. The minimum dues shall be $2 a month.

(5) Article 3, Section 1 of the Constitution was amended by deleting from the first sentence the word "Monday" and substituting the word "Thursday." By adopting this change the AFL Convention will now be held commencing on the third Thursday in September instead of the third Monday in that month.

The records of the Federation show that in 52 years this is the first convention of the Federation which Frank Duffy, General Secretary Emeritus of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has not attended. By unanimous action of the Convention, a motion prevailed that this Convention go on record in conveying to our good old friend, old soldier, Frank Duffy, for his many years of faithful service, the best wishes of this Convention.

The telegram expressing best wishes is as follows: "By unanimous vote of delegates in attendance at Convention it was their sincere wish that you be advised that your presence was greatly missed. This being the first Convention in fifty-two years which you have not attended. It is our sincere hope that you will be with us next year. Kindest personal regards and all good wishes."

American Federation of Labor
George Meany, President

The Executive Council's report made mention of the great loss sustained during the past year as a result of the death of William L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Vice-President of the Federation, who passed away on October 20, 1953.

The committee to which this portion of the Council's report was referred made the following comments, which were unanimously adopted.

"The passing of William L. Hutcheson takes from the American Federation of Labor a true pioneer of America's labor movement. President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for over thirty-five years, his leadership is responsible for that union's present position as one of the largest and most influential in the United States.

"Brother Hutcheson gained the respect and admiration not only of the members in his own union, but of all trade unionists with whom he worked.

"We are indeed grateful for the many years of fruitful services and contributions rendered by him for the American trade union movement."

All of the present officers of the American Federation of Labor were re-elected, namely:

George Meany, President.
Matthew Woll, First Vice-President.
George M. Harrison, Second Vice-President.
Daniel J. Tobin, Third Vice-President.
Harry C. Bates, Fourth Vice-President.
William C. Birthright, Fifth Vice-President.
William C. Doherty, Sixth Vice-President.
David Dubinsky, Seventh Vice-President.
Charles J. MacGowan, Eighth Vice-President.
Herman Winter, Ninth Vice-President.
Daniel W. Tracy, Tenth Vice-President.
William McFetridge, Eleventh Vice-President.
James C. Petrillo, Twelfth Vice-President.
Dave Beck, Thirteenth Vice-President.
Maurice A. Hutcheson, Fourteenth Vice-President.
Al J. Hayes, Fifteenth Vice-President.
William F. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer.

Following the election of officers, several cities were submitted as sites for the 1956 Convention and Seattle, Washington was selected. Therefore the 1955 Convention will be in Chicago, Illinois and the 1956 Convention will be in Seattle, Washington.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. Hutcheson,
John R. Stevenson,
Albert E. Fischer,
Ted Kenney,
Charles W. Hanson,
Herbert C. Skinner,
Ivor T. Jones,
T. A. Pitts,
Earl E. Thomas.

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

Greetings:

The Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California, September 15-17, 1954.

The Credentials Committee reported a total of 96 candidates in attendance, representing 19 nationals and internationals affiliated with the Department.

President Richard J. Gray presented his report to the convention, and, after due deliberation, the proper committee announced concurrence and same was unanimously adopted

by the convention. Included among the important issues with which this report deals are the following: Outlook for employment and earnings; jurisdictional problems; apprenticeship program; housing activities; Taft-Hartley Act; and meetings and conferences.

President Gray made some timely remarks in his address to the Convention, for instance;

"We in the Building Industry have many things to be proud of in spite of the unfair and unwarranted publicity that is given to us sometimes. Let us go back over some recent history. Within 48 hours after December 7, 1941, I well remember a request coming from two of the chief procurement officers of the government at that time for a conference with leaders of the Building and Construction Trade Union in the City of Washington. Those two chief procurement officers were General Summerfield of the Army, and Admiral Moreel, Chief Procurement Officer of the Navy. They went into the Executive Council Room of the American Federation of Labor and we developed within a very short time what was known as a stabilization agreement. We were the first organization connected with the American labor movement that gave a no-strike pledge to our government, and that pledge was kept for the duration of the war.

"We were the main interests that contributed so much to the organizing of the Seabees which performed such a wonderful war record. Among our ranks were many men who, during the course of our nation, when it was engaged in armed conflict, long before we had the selective service system, volunteered their services.

"The construction industry, in my honest, considered opinion is the bulwark of our economy. In times of economic stress it is that fusion of our economic structure to which they turn to provide employment; in times of economic prosperity we have set aside rules, cooperated with our employers and with our government in trying to carry on our function."

He also touched on the following:

"For seven years we have been constantly going before Congress and have not been able to get the relief that this industry is justly entitled to. Why? Because one of our most important problems turns out to be a pretty good political football, and if it was solved certain selfish politicians would not have it as an instrument for campaign purposes year after year.

"Perhaps we are to blame ourselves for some of this. Let us sit down and examine our consciences. Have we used the power that we really possess to get these things corrected? I say no. But we can continually strive and try to concentrate that power and at this point I would like to sound a note of warning. If we do get to the point where we can use that power, please let us be awfully careful we do not abuse it.

"We are only one segment of the economy of this great nation, and in the final analysis I think we will all have to agree that we will have to be very careful on that point, because I don't care what segment it is of our economy, if one segment of it denies the rights and equities of another segment, they will only do it for a period of time and eventually the pendulum will swing the other way and they will lose more than they ever gained by such an injustice.

"We have tried time and time again to cooperate with our employers, and to do those things that would give the general American public the best service at the lowest cost. We have had the cooperation of many of our employers. But there has been a minority group, that is true, whose influence was so powerful that they could forestall that cooperation."

He concluded his keynote speech as follows:

"I can recommend to this Convention in this keynote speech that we forget some of our problems which in reality are minor problems and, to use a vernacular expression, stop kicking each other in the shins, unite with those employers that are fair and want to be fair to their fellowmen, and through that joint effort get a correction of these abuses that we all know are going on. You see members of Congress going the length and breadth of this country investigating so-called restrictive practices in the building and construction industry, and the last debacle of housing, which your officers year after year have pleaded with the Federal Housing Administration to correct. You do not hear those same representatives in your legislative halls saying anything about that today, do you? No, because they considered they had one problem before them which was to destroy labor unions in this country, unions that year after year, since the inception of trade unions in this country,

have proven to be the most loyal Americans in the country. We pay taxes. We perform military service. Then why are we not entitled to fair consideration with other segments of our citizenry? I claim we have a right to demand a fair and even break, nothing more, nothing less. Can we concentrate the power which we hold to secure that objective? As far as I am concerned, while I am a member of the labor movement, I pledge myself to strive for that objective, and I hope we will all band together and devise a fair and equitable way of receiving it."

Secretary-treasurer Joseph D. Keenan submitted his report covering the period from the previous year's convention to August 6, 1954, at which time he resigned to assume the office of International Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The Executive Council approved appointment of Frank Bonadio, of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, to serve the unexpired term of Secretary-treasurer.

This report, as usual, deals with information concerning issuance of charters of the Department, number of affiliations and delegates from each national and international union, as determined by per capita tax paid.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL

Charters Issued 1953-1954

Butler County, Ohio (Hamilton)
Columbia Basin (Moses Lake, Washington and Vicinity)
Corinth, Mississippi (Tishomingo, Itawamba, Lee, Pontotoc, Union, Benton, Tippah, Alcorn and Prentiss Counties)
Greene County, Indiana (Linton)
Chambersburg, Pa. (Franklin Co.)
Saranac Lake, New York and Vicinity
Regina, Saskatchewan and Vicinity
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan and Vicinity
Renfrew County, Ontario (Pembroke)
Beckley West Virginia and Vicinity
Aroostook County, Maine (Caribou)
Abilene, Texas and Vicinity
Hornell, New York and Vicinity

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL

Charters Re-issued

Detroit—Oakland County, Michigan (Amalgamation)
(Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties)
London, Ontario (Middlesex and Elgin Counties)
Youngstown and Mahoning County, Ohio

INTERNATIONAL CHARTER RE-ISSUED

Change of Title

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers

NUMBER OF DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

(Based on Per Capita Tax)

	Delegates
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers	3
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers	6
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union	6
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	8
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	7
International Union of Elevator Constructors	3
International Unions of Operating Engineers	7
Granite Cutters International Association	2
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	7
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union	8
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union	3

International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Helpers	2
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America	7
Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association	5
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry	7
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association	4
Sheet Metal Workers International Association	5
Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America	1
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers	5
Total number of delegates	96

TOTAL AFFILIATES

Local Building and Construction Trades Councils	596
State Building and Construction Trades Councils	21
National and International Unions	19
Total	636

The Committee on the Secretary-treasurer's report concurred with the latter's recommendations and they were adopted by the convention. On activity in defense production, the Committee commented as follows:

"The labor relations work which has been done by the Defense Production Administration, particularly on Atomic Energy Projects, which are the largest construction projects in the whole country, has been very beneficial in expediting the work on these vital projects."

Speaking further on the subject, they reported: "We note the successful negotiation of agreements with Morrison-Knudsen-Landers and Griffin on the Portsmouth Air Base project at Portsmouth, New Hampshire and the Bechtel Corporation on the Atomic Energy job at Joppa, Illinois. Your Committee recommends in accordance with the action of the Executive Council to continue negotiations for project agreements."

The regular meetings of the Executive Council were held on the following dates; January 27-29, Miami Beach, Florida; May 12-14, Chicago, Illinois; August 4-6, New York, New York; and September 12, Los Angeles, California.

In the Executive Council's report, decisions, agreements and other subjects of interest are set forth, for instance, the construction of St. Lawrence Waterway, construction work in Alaska, regarding the construction of ten hospitals by the United Mine Workers, a situation affecting Building and Construction Trades Unions, matters dealing with Government Construction Program, Davis-Bacon Act, Eight Hour Law and Fair Standards Act. Also of vast importance was the question of industrial work and the invasion of this work by industrial unions. A committee was appointed to devise ways and means to carry on a successful campaign of organization, on which this committee submitted an excellent report of approach to combat these activities, which was referred to the convention as a Supplemental Report of the Executive Council.

The annual report of the Executive Council was unanimously adopted on the recommendation of the committee on the Executive Council's report.

The Executive Council at their January 1954 meeting unanimously approved the drafting of a suitable resolution honoring William L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus, which is as follows:

WM. L. HUTCHESON, PRESIDENT EMERITUS UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

WHEREAS, On the 20th day of October in the year of our Lord 1953, it pleased God, in his infinite wisdom, to call to his eternal rest Wm. L. Hutcheson, President Emeritus United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America;

WHEREAS, He served as General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for a long period of years; and

WHEREAS, He served as National Referee and Vice-President of this Department; and

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Executive Council on behalf of the affiliated national and international unions, local and state building and construction trades councils and its membership, express our sincere sorrow in the passing of an able pioneer in the labor union movement; be it

RESOLVED, That we spread upon the record of this convention, in appreciation of his long period of untiring efforts, this resolution; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution, under seal, be sent to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with our sympathy.

Richard J. Gray	**Peter Fosco**
Wm. J. McSorley	**L. M. Raftery**
Daniel J. Tobin	**Martin P. Durkin**
Wm. E. Maloney	**J. Scott Milne**
M. A. Hutcheson	**Frank Bonadio**

The delegates in attendance stood for one minute in silence and respect for our departed General President Emeritus, who served for so many years as an official and a member of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Five other resolutions were submitted dealing with the following: Aggression of Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Income tax, Housing, Attendance and Discussion before National Joint Board and Revision of Section 12, Constitutions and By-Laws to govern Local Councils. These resolutions were referred to appropriate committees for further action.

The Committee on Laws recommended that Section 12 of the Constitution and By-Laws to govern Local Councils be amended. Their recommendation was unanimously adopted and their report in detail on this section is as follows:

After the word "same" in the eighth line, by withdrawing "local unions" and adding the words "International Union" therefore; and in the next line withdraw the words "International Union" and add the words "Building and Construction Trades Department," making the section read as follows:

"Sec. 12. The officers of this Council shall consist of President, Vice-President, Secretaries, Treasurer, Sergeant-at-Arms and three (3) Trustees, and Business Agents when deemed necessary. It shall be optional with the local council, if it desires to consolidate the office of Secretary and Treasurer. No two members of the same International Union affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department can be selected to hold office in the local Building and Construction Trades Council."

The officers of the Executive Council were elected by acclamation. Harry Bates, President of the Brick Layers International Union installed and administered the oath of office to the elected officers, who are as follows:

Richard J. Gray, President
William J. McSorley, First Vice-President
Daniel J. Tobin, Second Vice-President
William E. Maloney, Third Vice-President
M. A. Hutcheson, Fourth Vice-President
Peter Fosco, Fifth Vice-President
L. M. Raftery, Sixth Vice-President
Martin P. Durkin, Seventh Vice-President
J. Scott Milne, Eighth Vice-President
Frank Bonadio, Secretary-Treasurer

The Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, having completed their business, adjourned on September 17, 1954.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. Hutcheson	Daniel J. Butler
O. Wm. Blaier	Clayton Shaw
Albert E. Fischer	John B. Chase
Robert M. Johnson	Charles Henderson

Report of the Delegate to the 69th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The convention was called to order on Monday, August 23rd, at Trianon Hall in Regina, Saskatchewan, by V. R. Metheral, president of the Regina Trades and Labor Council, acting as chairman. Upon welcoming the delegates Brother Metheral remarked that the occasion was the first time the Congress had convened in the city for a period of twenty-four years.

Mayor Leslie H. Hammond, of Regina, also welcomed the delegates with an invitation to visit the city and then presented the key to the city to Percy R. Bengough, president of the Congress.

Other dignitaries who addressed the convention included Dr. N. S. Noel, Dean of Qu'Appele of the Anglican Church, who gave the invocation. The Minister of Labor, the Honorable C. C. Williams, spoke briefly, stating his respect for the non-political policy of the Congress.

The convention dealt with some two hundred and forty-one resolutions, the following of which are of most importance:

Unemployment insurance
Education
Housing
Public Works and Development of Resources
Radio and Television

Considerable discussion occurred concerning the No-Raiding Pact between the Trades and Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor. The convention concurred in a resolution to the effect that it will be a necessity for all national and international unions to use an honest effort for the success of this venture.

The convention also upheld the Executive Council of the Congress in suspending the United Fishermen and Allied Workers of the Pacific Coast, due to its attitude which is felt to be incompatible with the spirit and the letter of the Congress Constitution.

Per capita tax of international unions was increased one-half cent and of Congress unions ten cents.

Six hundred and ninety-five delegates attended the convention, thirty-eight of which are members of the United Brotherhood.

General Executive Board member Andrew V. Cooper, of the Seventh District, had the pleasure of nominating Claude Jodoin for the post of president of the Congress. Brother Jodoin was elected, as were the following:

Gordon C. Cushing, General Secretary-treasurer
James A. Whitebone, Vice-president for Maritime
George Schollie, Vice-president for Quebec
William Jenoves, Vice-president for Ontario
Carl E. Berg, Vice-president for Prairie Provinces
R. K. Gervin, Vice-president for British Columbia

Mrs. Emily Ross and A. V. Metheral were respectively elected as Fraternal Delegates to the British Trade Union Congress and the American Federation of Labor Conventions.

Respectfully Submitted,

ANDREW V. COOPER

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

OSCAR AUST, L. U. 2181, Corvallis, Ore.
RICHARD BAMBER, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
VIRGIL A. BISHOP, L. U. 1509, Miami, Fla.
ALEXANDER BLACKALL, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM E. BOYER, L. U. 492, Reading, Pa.
GEORGE A. BROWN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
MATTHEW CAHILL, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
CARROLL CHASE, L. U. 348, Waterville, Me.
DAVID CHENELL, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
H. D. CHRISTENSEN, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
E. B. CLARK, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
CHARLES G. LA CROIX, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
JOSEPH H. CROWELL, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
E. P. DEEM, L. U. 44, Champaign & Urbana, Ill.
WILLIAM S. DYKER, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man., Can
EDWARD EVANS, L U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio
WILLIAM FARRELL, L. U. 1596, St. Louis, Mo.
GEORGE FINK, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
E. C. FLINT, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
DENNIS GALLAGHER, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
NATHAN GINSBURG, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM GLASGOW, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
CHARLES GOVAN, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
MARTIN GRAFF, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
J. H. HAHN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JAMES A. HARKINS, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
C. D. HARMON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
CHARLES HILL, L. U. 44, Champaign & Urbana, Ill.
JOHN HILLIS, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
O. O. HOOK, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
SIMON HUNSEN, L. U. 199, Chicago, Ill.
E. J. HURLEY, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
ELMER P. JAMES, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
ARTHUR JAMESON, L. U. 1509, Miami, Fla.
LUKE S. JAY, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
ARCHIE JOHNSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
HAROLD M. JOHNSON, L. U. 1161, Morris, Ill.
NICHOLUS KLINGER, L. U. 1596, St. Louis, Mo.
STANLEY KUSH, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
H. H. MAC LACHAN, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM MAHONEY, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
ELY MARKOWITZ, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
J. CESARE MAYNARD, L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass.
D. H. MC CARTER, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
CHARLES MC GLANDEN, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
JOHN MC KEON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
S. W. MC LAIN, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
BEN T. MC NEIL, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
ROBERT MC WHIRTER, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
JAMES MEARS, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
R. E. MILLS, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
GEORGE MOREHEAD, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
HERBERT MUNN, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
WILLIAM F. MURPHY, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
FRANK NOVAK, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
RICHARD NYSTROM, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
HIRAM D. PEONE, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
ERNEST PETERSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
WALTER B. PHILLIPS, L. U. 1123, Quincy, Cal.
TONY PLOTZKE, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
J. F. REED, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
FRANK W. ROGERS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM SAINT, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM SCHAFER, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
LEO A. SCHMITZ, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
MAX SHAROKY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
W. F. SHENEIDER, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
ROBERT G. SIMPSON, L. U. 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Can.
A. J. SIZEMORE, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
LLOYD C. STEDMAN, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
JESSE J. STOUT, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
GORDON SLY, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
J. L. TOMPKINS, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
WILLIAM TOWET, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
THOMAS UPTON, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
WALTER VAIL, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man., Can.
FLOYD V. VERMEULE, L. U. 585, Cody, Wyo.
CLIFFORD VLIET, L. U. 2100, Amityville, N. Y.
SHERMAN WAALAND, L. U. 1149, San Francisco, Cal.
TALMAGE WAGES, L. U. 865, Brunswick, Ga.
GEORGE WALKER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
O. C. WATSON, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
W. L. WEINBERG, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Cal.
ISRAEL WEINSTEIN, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
ALVA C. WELCH, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
JOHN WHITE, L. U. 81, Erie, Pa.
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Correspondence

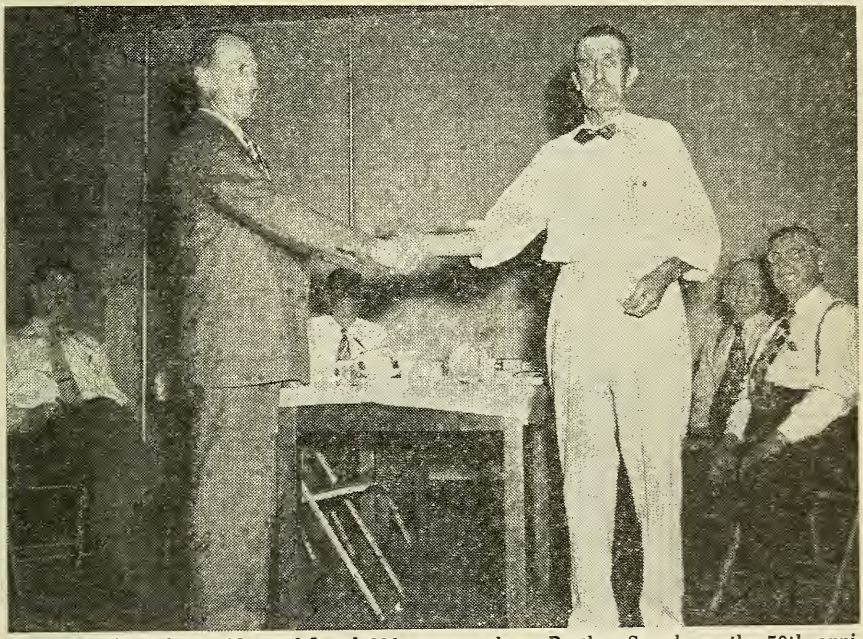
This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

VETERAN HONORED BY LOCAL 838

On January 14, 1904, Percy M. Swank joined Local Union No. 838, of Sunbury, Pa. Today, at the age of 74 years, Brother Swank is still a member of the Local.

It is not unusual for members of the United Brotherhood to remain in the organization for as long as 50 years, in fact it is obvious to readers of the "Correspondence" column that it is a rather common occurrence. But one thing is even more obvious. Men have learned from these fifty-year men that it pays, and well, to retain membership in the United Brotherhood.

Alone, a workingman is in a hopeless position to bargain for his rights as a free American. He has no guarantee of an hourly wage, clean, safe working conditions, and cannot speak up against injustice. What is one voice against the power of a slave-driving employer?



George Leitzel, president of Local 838, congratulates Brother Swank on the 50th anniversary of his joining the United Brotherhood.

Fortunately, even for those free-riders who are not members of a good labor organization, the labor movement has caused many employers to see the light, and even they can get some small measure of the organized worker's justice.

Although Brother Swank is no great exception, it is to his everlasting credit that he did have the courage and foresight to be counted among those who have led the way to freedom for American workers.

It is doubtful that many of the men who joined the labor movement during its formative years will ever receive their just payment for personal sacrifice, unless it is in satisfaction of comparing today's working conditions with those of yesteryear.

But Local 838, like many other Locals of the United Brotherhood, recognizes sacrifice and loyalty and recently did its bit toward showing Brother Swank a little of the gratitude he so richly deserves.

A short tme ago many of the members of the Local met in the hall of the Rescue Fire Hose Company, in Northumberland, for a banquet and celebration in honor of Brother Swank. George Leitzel presented the fifty-year pin and lauded his retired Brother for long and faithful service.

Among those present were two other veterans, S. Gilbert Wolfe and C. H. Wiest, who had received similar gold emblems, signifying fifty years' membership, in 1951.

FLORIDA LOCAL HONORS FIFTY-YEAR MEMBER

A veteran member was recently honored at a special meeting of Local Union No. 2261, of Ft. Myers, Florida. Willam Baumgardt, 83-year-old member, was presented with a gold fifty-year pin in recognition of his long and faithful service.



William Baumgardt, left, receives a fifty-year pin from Jimmie Boyette, Jr., president of Local 2261, in recognition of continuous service since 1902.

Although fifty-year members are not uncommon in the Northern states, our Southern Brothers have had a more difficult time in staying faithful to the organization over the past fifty years. Only the most determined have succeeded in achieving success in this great area where an excessive labor supply has long been in existence.

Organization, though slow in the past, is now growing steadily in the Southern states and manufacturers, moving South in search of cheaper labor supply, are finding strong resistance to coercive efforts. Southern wages are steadily improving and it is mainly due to the efforts of such dedicated men as Brother Baumgardt that this has occurred.

Not only has Brother Baumgardt been a loyal member, but his son has carried on the family tradition. F. E. Baumgardt joined Local 2261 some 12 years ago, and has been in good standing ever since.

LOCAL 603 MEMBER AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP

Isiah Murray, a member of Local 603, of Ithaca, New York, and president of the Ithaca Central Labor Union, was recently awarded one year's scholarship at Coleg Harlech, in Wales, for study in the field of trade unionism and labor affairs.

The award was made through the Transatlantic Foundation of the Institute of International Relations. Three other Americans were similarly honored, receiving scholarships from Ruskin College, Oxford University.

Murray has been enrolled for the past two years in summer sessions at Rutgers University and has specialized in worker's education. He is now on the advisory committee of the Labor Relations School there.

PA. LOCAL HONORS RETIRED AND PENSIONED MEMBERS

Members and other friends of Local Union No. 321, of Connellsville, Pa., recently attended a banquet in honor of the retired and pensioned members on the 55th anniversary of the Local. Although its present membership numbers slightly more than 100, Local 321 has an outstanding record in the United Brotherhood.

Local 321 was chartered on July 20, 1889, starting with 72 members in the small mountain town of southwestern Pennsylvania. During the first month its charter was granted, two men became members of the Local. On July 22nd Charles A. Trump was initiated, and on July 28th John M. Franks became a member and both are still in good standing in the Local today. Brother Franks served as financial secretary for 47 years until his recent retirement. Both were presented with fifty-year pins.

The Local seems to have a way of retaining not only its members but its possessions, for the 45-star American flag, in use when the charter was opened, was displayed at the honor ceremonies.

Other veteran members of the Local who received pins in recognition of their long service include Edward O'Neal, 53 years; William D. Porter, 51 years; 87-year-old Charles



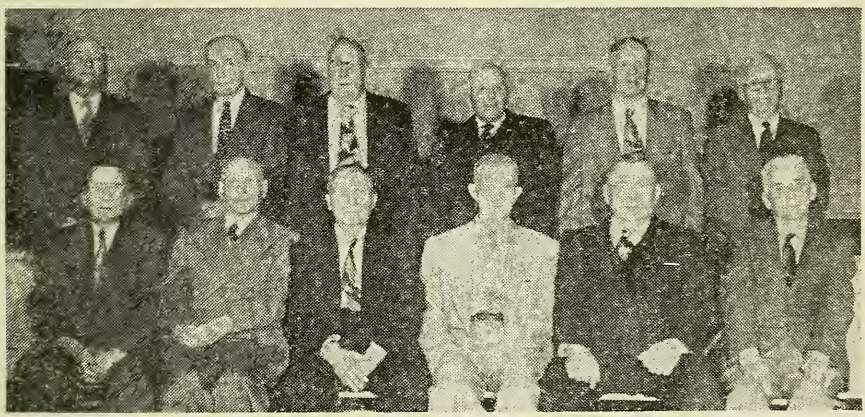
Veteran members, officers and guests assemble on the 55th anniversary celebration of Local 321. Seated, from left to right, are Clyde Leonard, Watson Trump, Charles Bryner, John Franks, Edward O'Neal, Charles O'Neal and William Porter.

Standing, left to right: Bert Krumanacker, banquet committee; F. J. De Chambeau, recording secretary; O. E. Herwick, Charles Trump, Grover Warrick, Carl T. Westland, secretary, Pittsburgh District Council; John Evans, Charles Slinker, general representative; Clarence E. Thornburg, financial secretary; and Charles McDowell, conductor.

O'Neal, the oldest member of the Local, 49 years; John D. Evans, 49 years; Grover C. Warrick, 48 years; Clyde Leonard, 41 years; Watson Trump, 38 years; O. E. Herwick, 38 years; and Charles E. Bryner, 31 years. All of the men were originally initiated into Local 321.

CHICAGO LOCAL HONORS HALF-CENTURY MEN

Charles A. Thompson, secretary of the Chicago District Council, was recently given the honor of making presentations to 12 veterans of Local Union No. 1922, of Chicago. Each of the men, veterans of 50 years membership in the United Brotherhood, was presented with a gold fifty-year pin, a gold-engraved card and a gift from the Local.



Veteran members of Local 1922 are, from left to right, seated: Louis Miller, Richard Hupke, Henry Brill, Gus Gronan, Peter Hammer and John Bonke.

Standing, left to right: Henry Kirschmer, Louis Hensen, Oscar Benson, George Orris, John Murphy and Leonard Wood.

Brother Thompson and Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago D. C., gave short speeches, congratulating the veterans on their courage, loyalty and indomitable spirit in being true to a cause in which they believe despite great hardships. Through wars, depressions and clashes with many enemies of labor, they have held fast to those principles of Brotherhood and vows to which they pledged themselves at the turn of the century.



HOOSIER AUXILIARY SEVEN YEARS OLD

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 462, of Lafayette, Indiana, wishes to extend greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

Our Auxiliary was seven years old last October and we celebrated the occasion by entertaining our husbands with a dinner at Lincoln Lodge. We also held a Christmas party last year and several picnics during this summer. Our annual Mother's Day party, Guest parties and Mystery Pals help keep the members interested in our meetings.

In April of this year we became a charter member of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters Auxiliaries.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank all auxiliaries who contributed to our "Little Stocking" project. Because of the widespread help we were able to contribute $50 to the newly organized School for Mentally Retarded Children. We were also able to contribute some badly needed supplies.

Our first public card party netted us $90, and we have been very successful with bake sales. At each meeting we sell chances on a mystery prize, donated by a member, and have also enjoyed great success with this venture.

At present our activities include remembering several service men who are sons of members or apprentice carpenters. We send them gifts on their birthdays, at Easter and Thanksgiving, and on their entering the Service we present each a Heart Shield Bible.

In the past we have contributed to the "City of Hope," Heart Fund, Polio Drive, Cancer Fund and several local charitable organizations.

Our membership totals 51 Ladies at the present time.

Officers for this year include the following: Mrs. Frank Johnson, president; Mrs. Wayne Lindburg, vice-president; Mrs. Miles Dimmitt, secretary; Mrs. Enos Houmard, treasurer; Mrs. Alva Trook, warden; Mrs. Hillard Hurst, conductress; Mrs. John DeWitt, Mrs. Phillip Eylens and Mrs. Harold Oland, trustee.

Letters from other auxiliaries are always appreciated.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Miles Dimmit, secretary.

FLORIDA LADIES INSTALL OFFICERS

To the Editor:

Newly elected officers for the coming year of Ladies Auxiliary 672, Coconut Grove, Florida, were installed on July 27, 1954 at the Hall of Local Union 2024. They include the following: Mary Dazzo, president; Jeanette Watson, vice-president; Florence Tally, recording secretary; Joanne Bronson, treasurer; Edna Powell, Elsie Wuertz and Betty Smiley, trustees, Mildred Mirowitz, conductress; and Ann K. Young, warden.

Business meetings are held on the second Tuesday and social meetings on the 4th Tuesday of each month at Carpenters Hall, 3190 Grand Avenue. Prospective members are welcome.

Letters from sister auxiliaries will be appreciated.

Fraternally,

Florence M. Tally, recording secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 315

Proportioning Rise and Run.—There are a great many rules by different authorities on how to proportion the rise and the run of a step. None of them, as this writer sees it, should be considered as hard and fast.

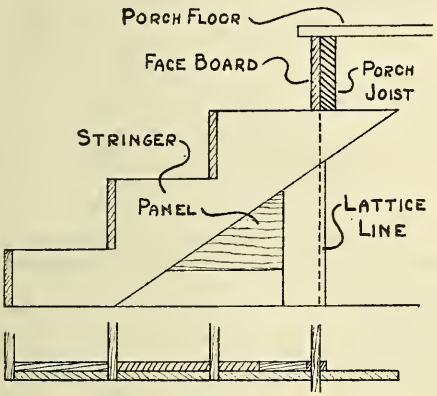


Fig. 1

Such a rule, if it does not provide for making adjustments to conform with circumstances, would be bad indeed. As every stair builder knows, steps or flights of steps

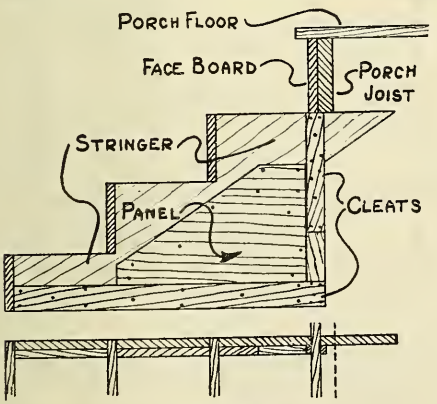


Fig. 2

often are limited, either in the rise or in the run. In such instances, a rule that is not flexible, would be worthless.

Summary of Different Rules.—Here is a summary of the different rules just referred to: **The sum of the rise and the run of a step in inches, should be around 16½; roughly, between 16 and 17 inches, avoiding steps that run above or below these two extremes.** Rarely, if ever, will a situation arise where this rule can not be used.

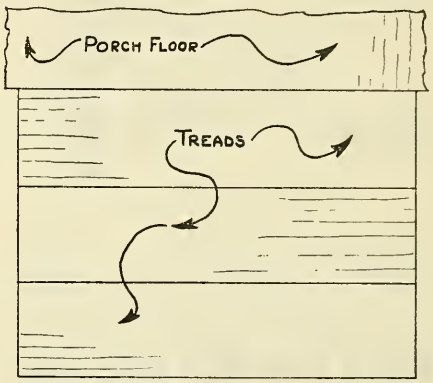


Fig. 3

Self-Supporting Steps.—Fig. 1 shows a side view of three steps ready to receive the treads. The risers, in this case, are nailed to the stringer, making a square joint; that is, the ends of the risers show, as indicated on the drawing by the shading. A top view

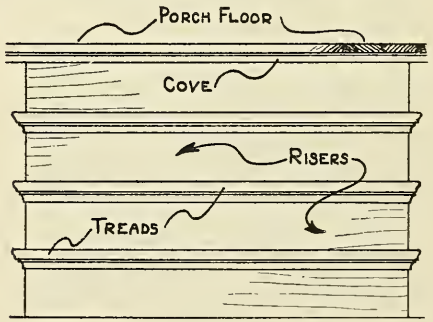


Fig. 4

in part, is shown just below the main drawing, which also shows the cleats and the panel-board that are nailed to the back of the stringer. Fig. 2 shows the back of the stringer on the other end of the steps. Here the cleats and the panel-board are pointed

out—also the face board, porch floor, joist, and the stringer. The top view, shown at the bottom, should be studied in keeping with the main drawing. No rough horses are used in this construction, for the stringers support the treads and the risers. The risers in turn support the treads between the stringers. A top view of the steps, with the treads in place is shown by Fig. 3. Fig. 4 shows a front view of the flight.

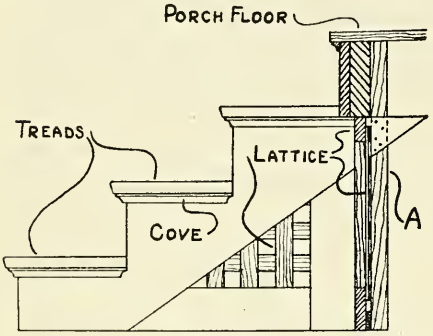


Fig. 5

Self-supporting steps, when limited to light traffic and only a few steps to a flight, will give good service for many years. They drain and dry out well without rough horses, and therefore last longer. Rough horses form water pockets between the stringers and the horses, which retard drying out of the wood, causing rot to set in. The life of wooden porch steps will be lengthened, if the joints and the back of all of the wood used is well painted before the steps are put together, and again afterwards. This increases the expense, but it is an investment that will pay good long-run dividends.

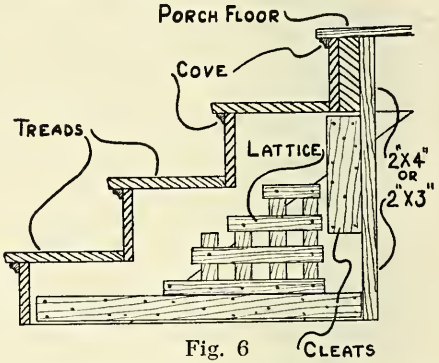


Fig. 6

Miter-Joint Construction.—Fig. 5 shows an end view of a porch step that is completed. This is also a self-supporting step, but differs from the one just explained, in that the risers are fastened to the stringers by means of mitered joints. Instead of a panel-board, this construction shows lattice. At A is shown how the steps are fastened to the outside porch joist, by means of a 2 x 3 or 2 x 4. See Fig. 6, where the back construction of the other end of the steps is shown. The cleats pointed out here, hold the panel-

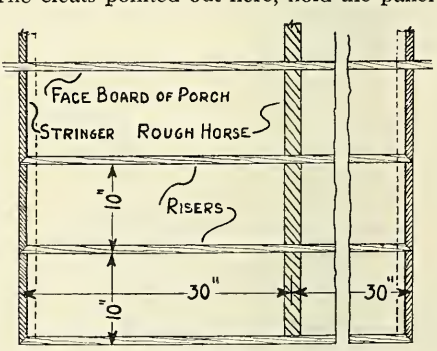


Fig. 7

work to the stringer of the steps. Figs. 5 and 6 should be compared and studied.

Reinforcing Horse.—Fig. 7 shows a top view of a flight of three steps in two parts, before the treads are in place. These steps, according to the figures, are 5 feet in width, and therefore, as a precautionary measure,

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are reinforced at the center with a rough horse. However, for just ordinary traffic, such as is common in small one-family homes, the rough horse can be omitted, on three- or four-step flights. In case of rather

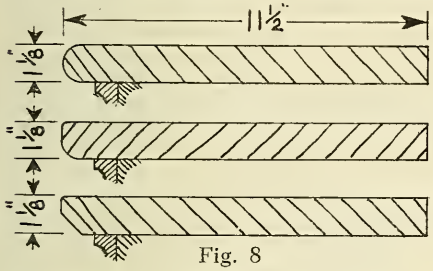


Fig. 8

wide flights with more steps, rough reinforcing horses should be used to support the center as well as the stringers at the ends. All steps leading to public places, if made of wood, should be supported by rough horses at the ends and through the center. Steps that are rather long, such as are commonly found in stairs, should be well supported with rough horses.

Cross Sections of Treads.—Material for treads usually comes in 1⅛-inch by 12-inch lumber, with one edge rounded for the nos-

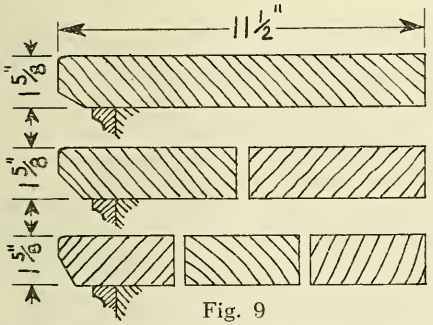


Fig. 9

ing, similar to the upper cross section in Fig. 8. A somewhat better nosing for a tread is shown at the center, and a still different design, but a good one, is shown by the bottom drawing. Such treads are often made of a good grade of fir lumber.

Treads Made of Plank.—The upper cross section of Fig. 9 shows a tread made of 2 x 12 plank. The nosing is formed by rounding the upper corner slightly, and chamfering the bottom corner. A similar tread, but made of two 2 x 6's, is shown at the center. The nosing is almost the same as the one just explained, excepting that the chamfer is on a 45-degree angle. The bottom tread is made of three 2 x 4's. The 2 x 4 that makes the nosing has the upper corner rounded, and the bottom corner chamfered to a 60-degree angle.

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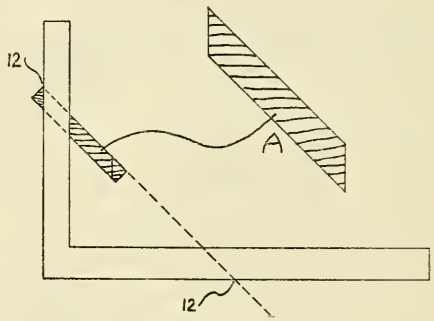


Fig. 1

The simplest way to explain this, is to do it on the basis of roof framing. If the pitch of the roof, and the pitch of the louver

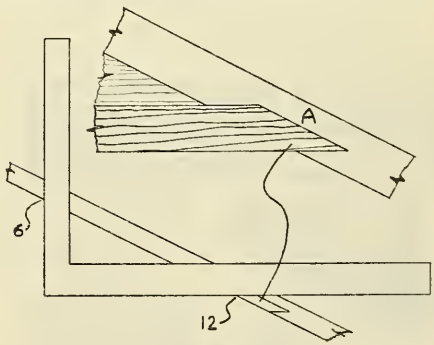


Fig. 2

boards were the same, the cuts would be the same as the cuts for a regular hip roof. That is to say, the side cuts of the louver boards would be the same as the face cuts

of the sheeting boards, and the face cuts of the jamb, would be the same as the edge bevel of the jack rafters. In this case, however, the problem is on the basis of an irregular pitch roof, which complicates the matter somewhat.

The first thing to do is to bevel the edges of the louver boards, as shown by Fig. 1.

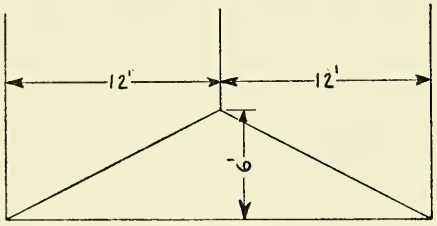


Fig. 3

The bevels here are on a 45-degree angle, which is indicated by the main drawing. A cross section, at a larger scale, of a beveled louver board is shown at A. Fig. 2 shows how to mark the edge of the jamb, using 12 on the table of the square and 6 on the tongue. The blade gives the cut. An enlarged detail, showing the louver board in place, is given at A. The bevel for the end of the louver board is marked by using the same figures, 12 and 6, on the square.

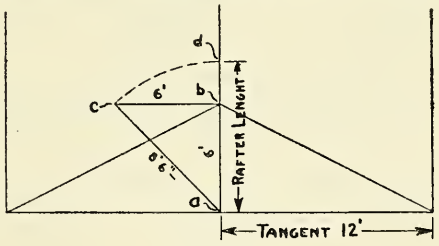


Fig. 4

To get the face cuts of both the louver boards and the jamb, make a drawing of an irregular pitch hip roof, Fig. 3, with a rise of 6 feet. The runs for the sides are 12 feet, while the run for the end is 6 feet, as shown on the drawing. (The pitch of the sides corresponds with the pitch of the gable, while the pitch of the end is the same as the pitch of the louver boards.) The same layout is shown by Fig. 4, where the main rafter, a triangle, is represented by **a-b**, the run, **b-c**, the rise, and **c-a**, the rafter. This triangle is shown hinged, as it were, to the run, and lying on the side. With the compass transfer the rafter length from point **c** to point **d**. This brings the rafter length in line with the run. To get the side cut of the louver boards take the rafter length

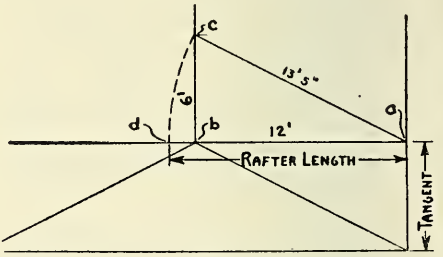


Fig. 5

on one arm of the square, and the tangent on the other—the tangent gives the cut. For the face cuts of the jamb, make a drawing, Fig. 5, showing a triangle of a side rafter, lying on the side. The reference letters **a, b, c,** and **d** serve the same purpose here as they did in Fig. 4. Again, with the compass, transfer the rafter length from **c** to **d**. This done, take the rafter length on one arm of the square, and the tangent on the other—the rafter length, in this case, gives the cut for the jamb. The measurements of the run, rise, and rafter length are given in figures on both of the triangles.

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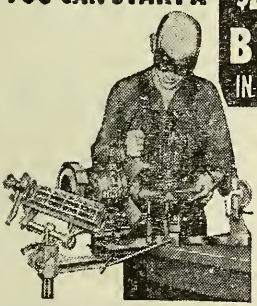
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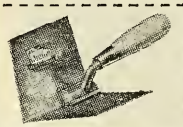
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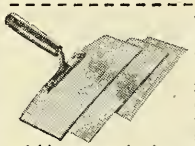
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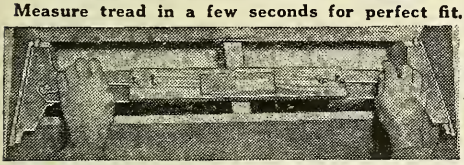
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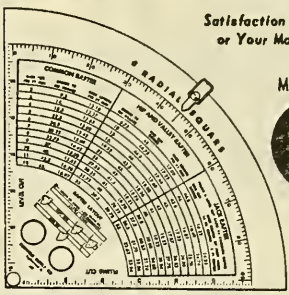
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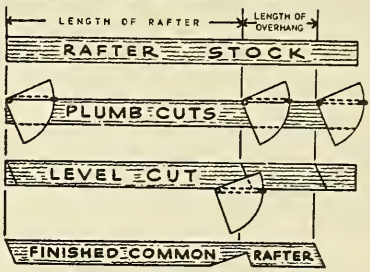
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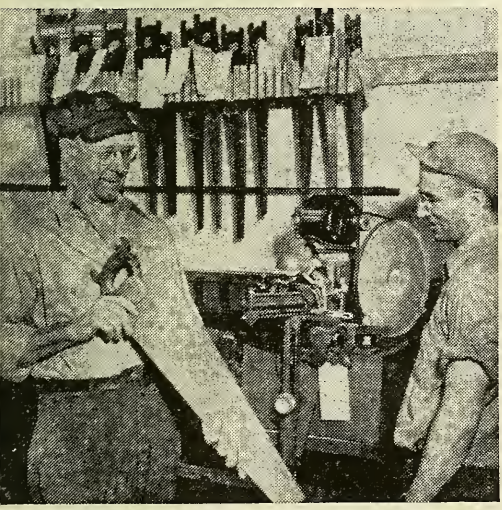
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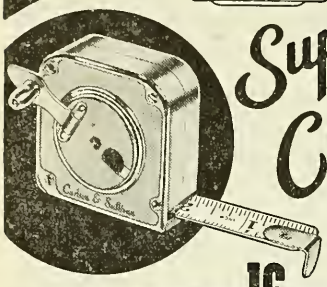
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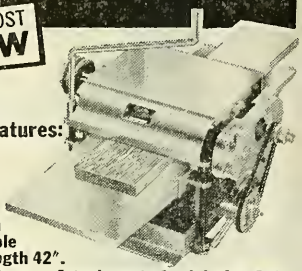
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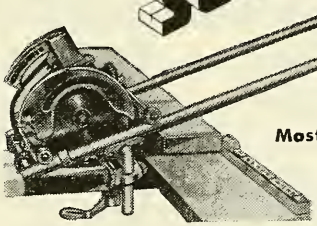
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